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This Issue in Brief

Trade-union unemployment-benefit plans have in most instances been maintained with great difficulty during the depression. However, a recent study shows 41 plans to be in existence as compared with 48 listed in a study made early in 1931 and a rather remarkable story of trade-union solidarity is unfolded by the history of these plans which show members voluntarily assessing themselves high percentages of their earnings for the maintenance of the funds. Benefits have in many cases been very greatly reduced but the relief afforded by the cash benefits and the plan followed in a number of instances for sharing the work among unemployed members have been regarded as of such value that in nearly all cases there was every disposition to continue the funds. Page 1.

The average earnings per family of contract workers in the sugar-beet industry in 1933 was \$312, as compared to \$1,011 in 1924, according to a recent study made by an investigating committee appointed by the Secretary of Labor. The report of the committee, reviewed on page 55, recommends that sugar be made a basic industry under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, thus giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to prescribe conditions of labor as a prerequisite to the payment of benefits. Other recommendations are the abolition of child labor and a minimum rate of \$20 to \$21.50 per acre instead of the prevailing average rate of \$13.87.

The number of industrial disputes occurring in 1933 was greater than in any year since 1921. There was also a sharp increase in the number of workers involved. There have, however, been periods of greater unrest. Thus, each of the years 1919 to 1921 had more disputes than 1933 and in each of the years 1919 to 1922 there was a much larger number of workers involved. This is shown in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual review of industrial disputes given on page 68.

A variety of articles is manufactured by cooperative self-help groups. Most of these are strictly utilitarian, but in some instances are for decorative or esthetic purposes. Many of these commodities were displayed in an exhibit recently held in Washington, D.C., described on page 25. Generally the production is being carried on with the aid of a grant of Federal funds. Such grants, it is found, not only are one of the most inexpensive forms of relief, but are also invaluable in their effect in keeping the recipients self-supporting and in maintaining their morale.

Rates of pay per 100,000 picks paid to silk and rayon weavers operating 4 looms each were found to range in different localities from \$1.35 to \$2.25. The rates varied also with the standard of weave. The average rate per 100,000 picks for weaving silk of the standard known as 50/64 was \$1.873; for silk of the standard 55/72, \$1.834; and for rayon 90/52, \$2.093. This was shown in a recent survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Page 116.

A compact for establishing uniform standards for conditions of employment, especially a uniform minimum wage, was adopted at the sixth meeting of the Interstate Conference on Labor Compacts. This compact is intended to be ratified by States which are willing to adhere to the conditions laid down in the compact. It was signed by the seven States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island) which were represented at the conference. The text of the compact is given in full on page 62.

The regional concentration of persons on relief, both absolute and in relation to the population, was one of the outstanding facts disclosed by the unemployment relief census of October 1933. Other striking disclosures were the remarkable difference in the percentages of white, Negro, and other races receiving aid, the predominance of large families among relief cases, and the large representation of children as compared with adults. In three States approximately one-fourth of the whole population was on relief in October 1933. The proportion of the colored population on relief was almost double that of the whites. Over 33 percent of the whole number of families on relief were in the four industrial States—Illinois, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Page 31.

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Operation of Unemployment-Benefit Plans in the United States up to 1934: Part 2¹

By ANICE L. WHITNEY, OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Trade-Union Plans

THE unemployment-benefit plans maintained by individual companies and those carried on under agreements concluded between trade unions and the employers in certain industries were described in the June 1934 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. The present article deals with the operations of the systems of unemployment benefits maintained by trade unions for their own members.

National Plans

Deutsche-Amerikanische Typographia.—This union, an organization of German text printers, was the first trade union in this country to pay unemployment benefits on an international scale. There are 15 locals with a total membership, in July 1933, of 511. The unemployment-benefit plan is part of a general scheme providing benefits for sickness, old age, invalidity, strikes, and death, and the dues of \$1.85 per member per month, with an additional assessment of 25 cents for every death, cover payments for all these contingencies. This payment is in addition to the regular dues to the International Typographical Union with which the Typographia is affiliated. To be eligible for benefits 2 years' membership in good standing prior to unemployment is required. The benefits are \$6 per week, with a maximum of \$24 a quarter or \$96 for the entire year.

The total amount paid out in benefits in the 3-year period from July 1, 1930, to July 1, 1933, was \$10,913. The total number of unemployed in the 15 locals in July 1933 was 102, about half of whom were members of the New York local. No changes in the amount or duration of benefit payments have been made since 1908.

International Association of Siderographers.—This association adopted an unemployment-benefit plan in 1910 under which any member in good standing is eligible for benefits. The plan is financed

¹ This is the second of a series of three articles on unemployment benefits and insurance plans, the first of which (Monthly Labor Review, June 1934) dealt with company and joint agreement plans.

by a per capita tax on the local associations amounting to 15 cents per month. When the funds in the reserve reach the sum of \$800 the tax ceases until the fund falls below this amount. The benefits are paid at the rate of \$5 per week, beginning with the third week of unemployment and continuing for 26 weeks in any 12-month period. No changes have been made in the plan since the earlier study was made, the fact that this is an international union making it difficult to effect changes. While the unemployment benefit is considered helpful, the payments are too small to meet the problem of unemployment. Demand for the services of the members of this union is very restricted, so that if a member becomes unemployed it is difficult to find another place. The maximum employment since 1927 occurred in 1929, when 76 of the members had jobs; the total employed in March 1934 was 68.

Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America.—The membership of the Diamond Workers' Protective Union is concentrated in and around New York City. The union, with a membership in 1929 of 350 and with a present membership of 300, is national in its jurisdiction but maintains no locals. The members are highly skilled men and women who cut and polish diamonds from the rough, but the training acquired in this trade is so specialized that it is of no use to them in any other trade. The unemployment-benefit fund, which was started in 1912, is financed by setting aside 50 cents per week from the regular union dues. The benefits paid amount to \$9 per week, beginning with the fourth week of unemployment. Under the original plan benefits were paid for a maximum of 13 weeks in any year, but in 1929 the 13-week limit was abolished and each member then received benefits for 10 weeks. The period for which benefits could be received was increased to 16 weeks in 1930.

On January 15, 1932, it became necessary to discontinue the unemployment-benefit payments, due to the lack of funds, and no benefits have been paid since that time. Regular benefits had been paid up to December 11, 1931, but beginning with that week, on account of the great amount of unemployment and the fact that practically all the members had received the maximum amount of benefit, it was decided to pay an extra benefit of \$9 per week for a period of 6 weeks to all unemployed members. The payments during this period amounted to \$6,600. The total benefits paid during 1931 and the first 2 weeks of 1932 to 122 members amounted to \$9,921.50, and there was a deficit during the period of \$6,267.50, the deficit being made up from the general funds of the union. In December 1933, only about 10 percent of the members were working and none of them were on full time. The members of the union are strongly in favor of the unemployment fund, and it is the intention to build it up and continue it.

Local Plans

Bookbinders

San Francisco, Calif., Local 31-125.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this local was started in 1922. The assessments originally amounted to 2 percent of earnings of members, but were increased in February 1931 to 3½ percent of earnings and were later reduced to 1½ percent, continued from month to month by vote of members present at the monthly meetings. The benefits, which were originally \$15 per week for men with dependents and \$10 for those without dependents and \$12 and \$8 for women with and without dependents, respectively, have been reduced at different periods between February 1, 1931, and June 1, 1933. The benefits were fixed on the latter date at \$1.50 per week for men and \$1.35 for women, less weekly dues of 50 cents and 35 cents for men and women, respectively. For the period from 1930 to September 30, 1933, inclusive, approximately \$59,220 was paid in benefits. During the first 9 months of 1933 an average of 90 members per week received benefits, amounting to a total of \$8,251.45.

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 8.—The plan of this local was established in September 1930. The average membership of the local at the time the plan was established was 1,070, but the present membership is about 800. The fund was started with an initial payment of \$5,000 from the general treasury of the local, to which two payments of \$5,000 each have since been added from the reserve fund. The contributions of members were first fixed at \$1 per month, and a special assessment of 50 cents per month was levied for 20 weeks to build up the fund. This assessment was then increased to \$1 and paid for a period of 32 weeks, but was discontinued in March 1932 on account of the inability of the members to continue to pay it. Benefits amount to \$5.50 per week, beginning 4 weeks after the date of loss of employment, and are paid for 13 weeks. The total amount of monthly and weekly assessments paid into the fund up to the end of 1933 was \$41,500, while the benefits paid to 720 members to December 31, 1933, totaled \$49,900.

Electrotypers

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 3.—This plan was started in 1920. An assessment of 25 cents per week for each member was provided for in the original plan, but since the depression the rates of contribution have been changed several times. In October 1930 the assessment was fixed at 2 percent of each member's weekly earnings; in February 1931, the assessment was increased to 5 percent; in September 1931 the assessment ranged from 5 percent for earnings up to \$39.99 per week to 10 percent on \$60 and over, with an assessment of 25 percent on all overtime worked; in April 1932 the assessment amounted to 5

percent up to \$39 and a gradual increase to 20 percent for \$74 or more; and in November 1932, assessments for all journeymen and apprentices were further increased to 8 percent on \$5, with 1 percent for each additional \$5 or fraction thereof. The 25 percent assessment on all overtime was continued. The original schedule of benefits was \$20 for the first week of unemployment, \$25 for the second week, and \$30 thereafter as long as the member remained unemployed. In July 1932 the benefits of journeymen were fixed at \$20 during unemployment and the rate for apprentices was reduced from \$15 to \$12 per week, while in October 1933, the weekly benefit was fixed at \$15 and \$7.50, respectively. The average membership in 1931 and 1932 was 880 and during 1933 about 865. The total benefits paid in 1930 amounted to \$15,512.50, in 1931 to \$134,723, in 1932 to \$281,569.25, and in 1933 to \$236,104.57. The balance in the fund December 31, 1933, was approximately \$18,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 72.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this union, established in 1921, is combined with relief for sickness and disability. The fund was first maintained by an assessment ranging from \$1 for members earning less than \$40 per week to \$2 for those earning \$50 or more. This was changed in June 1932 to an assessment of 10 percent on all earnings over \$27.50 and up to \$70 per week. There was also an assessment of 10 percent on all overtime pay. The union later tried assessing overtime 33½ percent for the purpose of discouraging overtime, but as this had no effect it returned to the 10 percent. In 1932 and 1933, 25 percent of the dues received was paid to the relief committee, and in the latter part of 1932 a welfare committee was formed and each member was assessed 10 cents per week to be used in assisting destitute members. Eligibility for out-of-work benefits is dependent upon 1 year's membership in good standing in the union. If a member leaves the local on a traveling card he must return within 4 months in order to be eligible immediately to draw benefits, and by the rules of the international union the local is now allowed to refuse membership if the unemployed in the local form 15 percent of the membership. The benefit payments begin after 2 weeks' unemployment, but payment is made for the second week. The regular benefits are \$20 per week and are paid for 15 weeks in any 52 weeks. However, extended benefits have been paid during the depression and the rate in the first part of 1934 was \$20 for the first 15 weeks and \$7.50 per week for married men and \$5 for single men thereafter. In 1932 the number of unemployed fluctuated between 100 and 114, which was more than one-third of the membership, but in 1933 there was a slight increase in employment. Benefit payments in 1932 amounted to \$42,598.59 and in 1933 to \$41,249.49.

New York City, Local No. 100.—The plan of this local for the payment of unemployment benefits was started in November 1930, at

which time all members were eligible for benefits. The regular dues were first fixed at \$2 per week for earnings of \$36, increasing at various rates up to \$15 for weekly earnings of \$66. The present rate is \$2 for earnings of \$36 per week, with an increase at varying rates up to \$13 per week for earnings of \$62. Any earnings above this amount are assessed 50 percent for regular time. Overtime is assessed at 33½ percent. Benefits begin after 3 weeks of unemployment, payment being made for the third week, and are paid indefinitely. Under the original plan the benefit amounted to \$25 per week, but in May 1932 the benefit was reduced for members who had received certain amounts from the fund; in January 1934 the maximum benefit was \$12 per week and members who had received \$1,800 from the fund were paid \$10 per week while those who had received \$2,200 were paid \$7. At first, benefits were not paid to members if they worked 3 days in the week, but this limit was reduced to 2 days, and if a member works 1 day in the week he receives the difference between his wages and the benefit. The membership of the local in January 1934 was 408. During 1933 benefits had been paid to about 150 members and total disbursements from the fund amounted to \$267,194.23.

Lithographers

New York City, Local No. 1.—The plan of this local for the payment of unemployment benefits was adopted in 1923. Eligibility for benefits depends upon membership in the local of 1 year and good standing for 30 days. The fund was started with the sum of \$18,000 which was left in the treasury from earlier assessments for the relief of members. The dues were fixed at \$1 per month for journeymen and 25 cents for apprentices, but as these contributions have not been adequate it has been necessary to make added assessments. The rate was raised to 5 percent in 1932, in November 1933 was reduced to 3 percent, and in 1934 has again been 5 percent. The regular benefits are \$10 per week for journeymen and \$5 per week for apprentices, the benefit period in any year ranging from 3 to 10 weeks according to the number of years of membership. This period was later extended to from 6 to 20 weeks. Extended benefits have been paid since 1931, but all regular benefits are paid before the extended benefits are granted. The fund has been used practically as fast as accumulated. The average membership of the union during 1933 was 2,350, which had increased to approximately 2,400 in March 1934. In 1933 the average number of unemployed was 549, the highest number, 641, being reached in March and the lowest, 435, in October. The average number on part time during the year was 602, ranging from 890 in February 1933 to 300 in October. Unemployment benefits, amounting to \$124,255.50, were paid to 1,119 members in 1933. It was

necessary to stop paying the special benefits for two 4-week periods during the year.

Photo-Engravers

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 5.—The plan of this local is financed by assessments made on the basis of need as recommended by the unemployment committee. One year's membership and payment of out-of-work assessments are required for eligibility to benefits. The original plan fixed the benefits at \$30 per week, but beginning in 1931 the benefits were progressively reduced to \$25, \$20, \$15, and finally to \$12 for those who had been members more than 4 years and \$9 for those with shorter periods of membership. The benefits are paid indefinitely. During 1933, \$358,106.85 was paid out by the out-of-work fund, the balance in the treasury at the end of the year being \$101,855.47. In the spring of 1934 there were 1,436 members in the local, at which time about 45 percent were unemployed. The peak of unemployment was reached in March 1933 when 819 members were out of work. The union has paid out in unemployment benefits during the 4 years, 1930 to 1933, approximately \$2,000,000 collected from the reduced earnings of the members to meet their union obligations.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Local No. 13.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this union was started in 1916. This plan, financed by a monthly assessment of 50 cents per employed member, paid benefits at the rate of \$12 per week for the first 12 weeks and \$6 per week for the second 12 weeks. In November 1930, because of the increasing unemployment, a temporary emergency plan was adopted providing for payments of \$14 per week, with a maximum of \$198 during a 12-month period. These payments were in addition to payments under the permanent plan, making a total, therefore, of \$414 which a member could receive. The emergency plan was financed at first by a voluntary contribution of \$2 per week from each employed member working more than 32 hours a week and \$1 from those working less than 32 hours. In January 1932 the voluntary contribution was abolished and a compulsory assessment of 5 cents per hour for regular work and 15 cents for overtime was substituted. The permanent and emergency plans were merged July 1, 1932, and it was ruled that journeymen in good standing whose dues and assessments were paid in full and who had contributed to the welfare fund for 1 year would be entitled to benefits of \$12 per week, until the maximum of \$414 had been reached. Those working less than 12 hours a week would be entitled to full benefits with a deduction of \$1 for each hour worked. After a member has received full benefits and has returned to work for a period of 12 months, with a minimum of 1,000 hours, and again becomes unemployed, he is entitled to receive \$12 a week for 10 weeks. It is therefore impossible for a member to receive the \$414

more than once. Apprentices pay reduced assessments varying from one-fourth to three-fourths of the regular rate and the maximum benefits they can receive are correspondingly reduced. Benefits are paid for unemployment from any cause, including sickness. In January 1934 a regulation was made that no new members coming into the union should receive more than \$120 in benefits. The fund was at first financed by an assessment of 10 cents per hour for each hour worked and 30 cents per hour for overtime, which was reduced in February 1933 to 5 cents and 15 cents, respectively, but by July 1933 the fund had exceeded the sum of \$3,000, which had been fixed as the amount of necessary reserve, and all assessments were stopped. In January 1934 there was a return to the 5-cent and 15-cent assessment. In 1930, 1931, and the first half of 1932 benefits amounting to \$14,881 were paid, and from July 1932 to the end of December 1933, \$11,192 was paid in benefits. In January 1934, \$377 was paid, the balance in the fund January 31 amounting to \$2,147. The number of union members in January 1934 was 175.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 7.—An unemployment-benefit fund was started by this local in 1917, maintained by special assessments based on the amount expended in benefits. Since October 1931 the assessments have been based on the hours worked by the members, no assessment being made for the first 20 hours. In 1932 and 1933 the assessment was 45 cents per hour or \$10.80 per 44-hour week. A maximum of 4 hours' overtime is allowed, which is assessed at the rate of 50 cents per hour. The normal benefit period was 20 weeks in 1 year, but since February 1932 benefits have been paid indefinitely. Benefits first amounted to \$20 per week and the extended benefits were fixed at \$15 per week but these benefits were reduced in March 1933 to \$15 and \$10, respectively. The membership of the local is approximately 635 and during 1933, \$132,370.25 was paid in benefits.

New York City, Local No. 1.—This plan, established in 1922, first provided that a member was entitled to unemployment benefits after 1 year's membership in the local, but in October 1930 the required membership was extended to 2 years, although apprentices may receive benefits in the first year of their apprenticeship. The unemployment fund is maintained by assessments, and the plan originally called for a reserve fund of \$50,000, to be built up by special assessments when it fell below \$35,000. In October 1931, however, the union adopted the plan of assessing members on the basis of the 40-hour week for all hours worked over 20. This assessment was fixed at 30 cents an hour; in March 1932, it was raised to 65 cents an hour; and in August 1932, it was increased to 80 cents per hour for all hours over 20. On the latter date an additional assessment of \$1 per week for 10 weeks was imposed on all journeymen and advanced apprentices whether they were working or not. The regular con-

tributions for apprentices vary according to the hours of work and the number of years of apprenticeship. The regular benefits amount to \$15 per week for membership of 2 and less than 3 years, \$20 for membership of 3 and less than 5 years, and \$25 for members of 5 years' standing. Benefits are paid after 2 weeks' unemployment, the member being paid for the second week. The original plan provided that benefits could not be paid for more than 16 weeks in any continuous 12 months, but in November 1930 this period was extended to 26 weeks and later was still further extended. The benefits were reduced in August 1932 to \$22 per week for members having received benefits for 16 weeks since January 1, 1931, and to \$20 for those who had received 6 months' additional unemployment benefits. No unemployed member on the benefit list may receive benefits unless his earnings are less than the weekly benefit, in which case he may receive the difference between the two. The number of members of the local was 2,687 in 1930; 2,723 in 1931; and 2,735 in September 1932. The total benefits paid in 1930, 1931, and the first half of 1932 amounted to \$176,008.25, \$655,440.25, and \$527,526.92, respectively. During the year from October 1, 1932, to September 31, 1933, benefits paid to 1,297 unemployed members amounted to \$1,011,197. The unemployment peak was reached in August 1933.

Boston, Mass., Local No. 3.—This local established an unemployment-benefit plan in 1922. Members were originally assessed \$1 per week, which was increased to \$2 in 1931 and subsequently changed to 30 cents an hour for all hours over 20 worked in a week. In October 1933 the assessment was reduced to 20 cents (with a minimum of \$1) and in January 1934 to 18 cents. Benefits, which begin after 1 week of unemployment, were first fixed at \$20 per week and were paid for 26 weeks, but in October 1933 the payment was reduced to \$15 and the benefit period was extended to 35 weeks. Eligibility for benefits is restored after a member has again been employed for 26 weeks. For members continuously unemployed there is an extension benefit, paid indefinitely and based on years of service, amounting to \$4 a week for 4 years' service; \$5 for 8 years' service; and \$6 for 12 years' service. Apprentices' benefits were reduced 25 percent in October 1933. The number of members in February 1934 was 307. For the year 1933, \$36,367.37 was paid in benefits and in January 1934, \$2,350.62. The balance in the fund at the end of February 1934 was about \$2,900.

Cleveland, Ohio, Local No. 24.—Unemployment benefits have been paid by this union since 1923. Until November 15, 1931, the assessment for the maintenance of the fund was \$2 per week for each member working 32 hours per week, but since that time the assessment has been based on the hours worked. In August 1932 the rate was fixed at 6 cents per hour for the first 20 hours worked, 12 cents per

hour for the next 10 hours, and 18 cents per hour for the next 10 hours of the 40-hour work in job offices, or the last 14 hours of the 44-hour week in the newspaper offices, with 50 cents per hour for each hour of overtime. The rates for apprentices vary in the same proportion but on a lower scale of payments. However, no apprentices can now be put to work until all journeymen are employed. Benefits, formerly \$20 per week, were increased to \$35 in March 1931 as an emergency measure, but were reduced in November 1932 to \$15 for journeymen, \$10 for advanced apprentices, and \$7.50 for other apprentices. In March 1933, as the fund was affected by the banking situation, it was necessary to reduce payments, and the benefits have ranged from \$2.75 to \$15 according to the condition of the fund. There were 236 members in the spring of 1934. Thirty-four journeymen and ten apprentices were unemployed in February 1934. In 1932, \$32,848.18 was paid in benefits; in 1933, \$33,804.18; and in the first 2 months of 1934, \$5,047.95. The balance in the fund at the end of February 1934 was \$3,504.84.

San Francisco, Calif., Union No. 8.—This union started a temporary unemployment-benefit plan in May 1929, which was put on a permanent basis in September 1931. The plan provided for contributions from journeymen of 10 cents per hour of work during regular hours and 50 cents per hour for all hours of overtime in excess of one. Contributions were to cease when the fund reached the sum of \$5,000 and to be resumed when the amount in the fund dropped to \$2,000. The plan provided for the payment of benefits, beginning with the second week of unemployment; the rate for journeymen was \$20 for the first 13 weeks of unemployment and \$15 for the next 13 weeks, with a maximum in the year of \$455, while the rates for apprentices ranged from \$8 to \$15. It was found impossible to pay benefits on this scale and they were accordingly reduced to \$12.50 and \$10 per week with the same maximum of \$455. If a man works 1 day a week he receives one-half week's benefit, but if he works 2 days he receives no benefit. Relief benefits were instituted based upon members' financial and family burdens, ranging from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per week, the duration and amount of the benefits being regulated by the funds available. Only such members as are really in need are entitled to these payments. In November 1933, 38 of the 164 members of the union were unemployed, and about one-third of that number were working part time. The fund amounted to \$5,000 at that time and assessments were temporarily discontinued.

Baltimore, Md., Local No. 2.—No plan for the payment of unemployment benefits was in effect in this local before the depression, but the plan, started as an emergency measure in 1929, has been organized on a definite basis with provisions for the accumulation and maintenance of a reserve fund. The fund was accumulated by an assessment of \$20

for journeymen and \$10 for advanced apprentices, distributed over a period of 10 months. It was provided that when the sum of \$2,000 was reached, the assessment would automatically cease and would be resumed when the fund fell below the sum of \$1,000. The assessment is determined by the number of unemployed members and in September 1932 amounted to about \$2 per month for any member working 6 full days a month. The benefit amounts to \$15 a week for 10 weeks for journeymen and \$7.50 a week for apprentices. Benefits are not paid until the second week of unemployment. If a member on the out-of-work list has 1 day's or 1 night's work in a week, one-fourth of his benefit is deducted; one-half is deducted for 2 days' or nights' work; and three-fourths for 3 days' or nights' work. No benefit is paid if a member works 4 full days or nights in any week. There were 93 members of the local in January 1934. In 1930 the benefits paid to 14 members amounted to \$1,510; in 1931, 20 members received \$3,930.66; and in 1932 up to September, 18 members received \$2,093.50. From that time to the end of 1933, \$4,705 was paid in benefits. In January 1934 there were only five members on the out-of-work list, all members who had received benefits for 3 or more years having been taken off the list.

Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 19.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this union was started in April 1930, and benefits were first paid in October of that year. The plan was first financed by assessments of \$2.50 per week for members working 35 hours or more and \$1 for those working less than 35 hours. On June 1, 1931, the assessment rate was changed to 10 cents for journeymen and 5 cents for advanced apprentices, for every hour worked. At the same time the 5-day week was established by agreement for commercial shops, the hours being thus reduced from 44 to 40. This agreement was to be effective until November 1, 1932, and unless either the members or the employers asked for a change, until December 31, 1934. The hours for newspaper shops were not changed. The amount of benefits, \$10 per week for journeymen and \$5 for apprentices, remains unchanged, but in order to meet the unemployment emergency it was decided to pay benefits for an indefinite period, a vote being taken each month on the continuance of this practice. On September 13, 1932, however, it was decided to pay the regular benefits for 17 weeks out of every 52 weeks and one-half benefits indefinitely thereafter. As the assessments were not sufficient to meet the payments from the fund, it was decided in August 1933 that all working members should pay a certain amount based on the number of hours worked per month. The highest amount paid under this extra assessment has been $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents per hour. In November 1933 it was decided that any member working outside the trade and receiving wages equivalent to the benefit should not be entitled to the benefit while working. The number of members in

December 1933 was 155. Benefits in 1931 amounted to \$9,634.50; in 1932 to \$15,216.50; and for 9 months of 1933 to \$9,449.70.

Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 11.—The plan of this union was established in the fall of 1930. The assessment, levied on all employed members, was first planned to meet immediate needs and averaged about \$2 a month, but this did not prove satisfactory and in December 1931 the assessment was fixed at 10 cents per hour for members whose earnings amounted to more than \$15 a week. In October 1932 the assessment was changed to 12 percent of a member's weekly earnings, with an increase in overtime rates, but as this did not prove satisfactory it was given up. The benefits which in March 1931 were fixed at \$15 a week, paid for an indefinite period, were later changed to \$15 for the first 52 weeks, \$10 for the second 52 weeks, and \$5 per week for the third 52 weeks, with extensions granted thereafter. However, as unemployment and short time increased, payments had to be based upon the amount in the fund adjusted on a monthly basis. As business had improved during the last half of 1933, the fund had been in a more favorable situation and it had been possible to start payment of loans received from the general fund of the union. The number of members in 1933 was 103 and the number receiving benefits from October 1932 to December 1933 had varied from 20 to 35. The total receipts of the fund from October 1930 to December 1, 1933, were \$33,119.60 and total disbursements for the same period \$39,172.12.

St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 10.—This plan for the payment of unemployment benefits was established in March 1931. An appropriation of \$1,000 was made from the local's defense fund as a nucleus for the unemployment fund and the members were assessed 25 cents per day (not exceeding 5 days per week). The income from the contributions proved to be inadequate, and in June 1932 all working members were assessed 12 cents an hour provided they worked 2 full-time days or more during a week. Overtime was assessed at the rate of 25 cents an hour. In February 1934 assessments were reduced to 10 cents per hour for work of 20 hours or more, the overtime rate remaining the same. Benefits amount to \$15 for 26 weeks, after which \$10 is paid for an indefinite period. Advanced apprentices pay half assessments and receive half benefits. If a member works as much as 1 day during a week he is paid only half the weekly benefit. The membership of the union in February 1934 was 215. An average of 51 members received benefits during 1933. From March 1931 to December 31, 1932, benefits amounted to \$38,012, during 1933 to \$31,874, and in January 1934 to \$1,742. During the first 2 years of operation it had been necessary for the fund to borrow \$3,700 from the board of trustees, but by the end of 1933 this sum had been repaid.

Printing Pressmen

New York City, Local No. 51.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this pressmen's local was started in 1927. The plan is financed by assessments, which have varied in amount during the depression. When the plan was started the assessment amounted to 50 cents per month for each member, which was set aside from the union dues. From these assessments a fund was created which was sufficient to pay benefits for the years 1927, 1928, and 1929. Since that time, however, special assessments and changes in the amount of the regular weekly assessment have been necessary. Benefits also have varied. In May 1931, the maximum benefit was fixed at \$15 per week but no benefit was paid if a member worked at any job for 2 days or more in a week. The original benefit period was for the months of June, July, and August, but beginning December 11, 1930, the benefit period was made continuous. To be eligible for benefits a member is required to be in good standing for 1 year and cannot be in arrears for dues for more than 2 months.

The unemployment situation in the commercial book and job branch of the printing industry in New York City became very serious in the spring of 1932 and it became necessary to take special measures to meet the conditions. Beginning March 1, an assessment of \$1 per day was collected from the members for every day worked, and since that time unemployment benefits have been paid from the fund thus created. It being impossible to know in advance how much will be collected, each 2 weeks' collections are disbursed in the following 2 weeks. Members are allowed to accept any work they may obtain outside the industry, but are not entitled to benefits if they work 2 days or more at their trade, and if they work 1 day or 1 night, or if they fail to sign up at the unemployment rooms 1 day, only half benefits are paid. On account of the large number of unemployed members the benefits were reduced to \$5 about the middle of June 1932. Benefits varied from \$3 to \$7 per week in 1933 but in March 1934 were \$5. In order to relieve the employers as well as the employees a supplemental agreement was entered into (effective Mar. 1, 1932) between the Printers' League Section of the New York Employing Printers' Association, Inc., and the New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 and the New York Press Assistants' Union No. 23, establishing new wage scales and hourly rates and providing for the distribution of the available work among approximately 1,200 members of the two unions.

Among other provisions it was agreed that no firm should work any member of the local unions except foremen more than four 8-hour days in any fiscal week; in plants that found it practicable to work a minimum of two 6-hour shifts in a day, no member of the union except the foreman should work over 6 hours during the 24-hour

day. At the time this agreement was put into effect the assessment was reduced to 50 cents a day. The effect of the agreement was to put approximately 150 men to work for 1 day a week, and if it had been enforced, 60 percent of the unemployed would have been absorbed for 2 or more days a week, but members of the union who were working objected to losing 25 percent of their salary in addition to paying an assessment and the employers hesitated to experiment with new men on highly intricate machines. Realizing that the plan could not be enforced, an amended supplemental plan was adopted June 7, in which the 5-day week was reestablished. The agreement provided for five 8-hour days and abolished the 6-hour shift plan entirely. The \$1 unemployment assessment for every day worked was put into effect again June 20, 1932.

The membership of this local was approximately 3,500 for several years. In 1933 it was approximately 3,000, but a change in the policy of the union in regard to taking in new members had resulted in the addition of about 1,700 new members by March 1934, comprising to a great extent special units in the trade. None of the new units come under the unemployment-benefit plan. During 1933, 48,823 benefits were paid, amounting to \$222,617.50, and in January 1934, 4,198 payments were made which totaled \$20,990. The balance in the fund as of March 31, 1934, was \$6,469.65. In addition to the regular unemployment benefits, supplementary aid, costing about \$11,000 in 1933, has been given unemployed members.

The union expects to continue the unemployment-benefit plan, but the officers of the union do not feel that it has been very helpful as it has not given adequate assistance to the unemployed members and has been a great expense to those having employment.

St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 6.—This local first paid unemployment benefits in 1921. The plan, which was started as an emergency plan, has not been in operation continuously since that time, but has been in effective operation since July 1930. The fund is financed by payments adjusted to the needs of the fund. Beginning in April 1931, an assessment of 3 percent of the earnings was levied on all members earning over \$10 per week and 6 months later the assessment was raised to 5 percent. In December 1933 the members were paying 5½ percent of their earnings to carry on the unemployment benefits and payments to disabled members, of whom there were eight at that time. The dues of members who do not have work at least 6 days a month were being remitted and the per capita tax amounting to \$2.15 per person per month was paid, so that such members could keep in continuous good standing and thus be entitled to benefits. This amount was paid from the unemployment fund. Until December 1932 benefits amounted to \$7 per week, but were then reduced to \$5 and in April 1933 to \$4. The membership of the local in December 1933

was 332 and the number of unemployed during 1933 ranged from 41 to 86 per month. During the first 11 months of 1933 a total of \$13,000 was paid out by the benefit fund.

Printing Press Assistants

New York City, Local No. 23.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this local was started in 1928. The fund is financed by assessments, the amount being determined by a referendum vote of the local. The assessments were originally \$1.50 per week for senior branch members and \$1 for junior branch members, but on April 27, 1931, these assessments were increased \$1 each. The assessments were increased July 1932 to 75 cents for each 8-hour day worked and \$1 for each 8-hour night. In January 1934 the assessment of junior branch members was fixed at 50 cents. The amount of the benefits has varied at different times. In July 1930 the benefit was \$15 per week for 5 weeks and \$10 per week thereafter. Prior to that time the duration of the benefit had been limited, ranging from 9 weeks in 1928 and 1929 to 14 weeks in the first half of 1930. During 1932 and 1933 the benefits have varied, according to the amount in the unemployment fund, from \$2.25 to \$9 per week. Due to lack of funds the union was unable to pay any benefits during the last 2 weeks in July 1932. The number of members in 1930 was 2,550 and in 1932 approximately 2,300. During the period from August 1, 1932, to December 31, 1933, benefits amounted to \$193,885 and in 1934 until the middle of March to \$25,670.

Typographical Workers

New York City, Local No. 6.—The benefit plan of this local and of other typographical unions has been affected by a ruling by the International Typographical Union that while members were on the 5-day week not more than 1 percent of earnings could be assessed for the payment of unemployment benefits.

The present plan of Local No. 6, started in 1924, has been financed by assessments varying with the demands on the fund. The local has more than 10,000 members, and through 1933 there was a great deal of unemployment with a large percentage of the members on short time. In order to extend benefits as long as possible the local borrowed over \$400,000 from the union's defense fund, but the officers of the union ordered that all revenue from the 1 percent assessment should be deposited in the defense fund until the sum of \$500,000 was reached. Benefits were paid from the loan until the middle of September 1933.

The benefits originally amounted to \$12 per week, but in 1928 a rule was adopted whereby weekly benefits were graded on the basis of length of membership, ranging from \$8 for membership of 1 year

to \$14 for 4 years and over. The benefit period was originally limited to 7 weeks out of the 13 within the compensable period, June 15 to September 15, but later benefits were paid continuously for as long as the condition of the fund would allow. From September 1932 to July 1933 the maximum benefit for membership of 4 years or over was \$10 for a full week's unemployment, or \$3 if 1 day was worked; for 3 years' membership the benefit was \$8 and \$2, respectively; for 2 years' membership, \$6 and \$2; and for 1 year's membership, \$4 and \$1. From July to September 1933 a flat rate of \$7 was paid with no benefit if the member worked 1 day. Benefits paid in 1933 through the second week of September amounted to \$507,854. From January 1, 1928, to July 31, 1933, \$2,569,637 was paid in unemployment benefits and the equivalent of \$2,500,000 was donated by sharing work.

The members of the local were of the opinion that the unemployment-benefit plan had been of great assistance to them and were in favor of its continuance. An attempt was made by the local to have the assessment raised to 5 percent, but this was refused by the international union, and although the situation was such in the spring of 1934 that the payment of benefits could not be resumed the officers in the local hoped, as conditions improved, to be able to build up a reserve fund.

Cleveland, Ohio, Local No. 53.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this local was started in 1927. Under the plan there is no provision for a reserve fund. Originally benefits amounted to \$1 for the first week of unemployment, \$8 a week for the next 7 weeks, and \$5 a week thereafter. In February 1933, benefits, which had been \$5 per week since August 1932, were reduced to \$3, but later were increased to \$4 and are now \$6 a week. Under the original plan benefits were limited to 16 weeks in a year but in 1931 were extended indefinitely, while the present regulations allow benefits for 10 straight weeks after which no benefits may be paid for 2 weeks. The maximum number of weeks for which benefits may be paid in any 52 consecutive weeks is 35 and, beginning January 1, 1934, an unemployed member who draws 70 weeks' benefits will be removed from the roll for a period of 35 weeks. In August 1931 it became necessary to levy a special assessment of 1 percent on earnings of employed members; in July 1932 this was increased to 2 percent, and in September 1932 the union went on a 5-day week, the sixth day's work being given to unemployed members. Members who did not give up the sixth day were fined an amount equivalent to the union scale for the hours worked on that day. In January 1933 the 1 percent assessment was resumed, the local now operating under the regulation of the international union limiting the assessment to that amount. Apprentices are not covered by the benefit plan.

The average number of members in the first half of 1932 was 890 and in January 1934, 943. The union paid \$25,338 in benefits from September 1932 to May 1934, and in addition employed members have contributed the equivalent of about \$270,000 by sharing work with the unemployed members.

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 16.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this local was adopted in 1930 after unemployment among the members had become serious. The plan has been financed by assessments which varied from 3 to 7 percent, but in the summer of 1932 there were complaints to the International Typographical Union regarding the high assessments and the local was ordered to suspend benefit payments, and no assessments were levied while the matter was being settled. Later the assessment was fixed at 1 percent in accordance with the general ruling of the international union. The benefits have varied with the amount of money in the fund. They were first fixed at \$15 per week for married men and \$10 for single men, but were reduced at different intervals until they were as low as \$2, with no distinction between single and married men. No benefits are paid if a member works 1 day a week. In 1932 the benefits amounted to \$345,693, in 1933 to \$26,571, and in January 1934 to \$4,310. The balance in the fund February 1, 1934, was \$2,810.82. The membership of the local in March 1934 was approximately 4,810. The members of the local have found that with the assessment limited to 1 percent of wages the amount of benefit which can be paid is so little as to be of no assistance and results in keeping members from receiving other relief. However, the local intends to continue the plan.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 2.—This plan was adopted in 1930 as an emergency measure to meet the demands and has been continued on that basis, although it is the intention of the local to continue the plan permanently. Assessments began December 1, 1930, and the first benefit payments were made for the week ending December 25, 1930, so there was no time to accumulate an adequate reserve. The plan is financed by an assessment on the earnings of the members, which was first fixed at 1 percent but which was raised in July 1931 to 2 percent. Nonactive members are assessed \$1 a month. The amount of benefits has been changed several times. Benefits were started at \$6 per week for married men and \$4 for single men, but were later increased to \$7 and \$5, respectively, then reduced to \$6 and \$4, and finally to \$4 and \$2, although the higher benefit is paid in weeks when the amount in the fund will permit. The average membership in 1932 was 1,179 and in the first 11 months of 1933, 1,231. During 1931 and to September 1932, \$50,580 was paid in benefits, and from September 1932 to the last of December 1933 the benefits amounted to \$36,958.

Boston, Mass., Local No. 13.—An emergency plan for the payment of unemployment benefits was started by this local in 1931, the first benefits being paid in February of that year. The plan was not established on a permanent basis and it has not been, nor is it now, the intention to continue the present emergency plan indefinitely. The plan, however, is more than a simple relief plan, as it is organized on a definite basis. The fund is financed by assessments on the earnings of employed members, the first assessment of 1 percent of earnings having been raised to 2 percent in August 1931, and to 5 percent in June 1932. In 1933, due to the ruling of the International Typographical Union, the assessment was reduced to 1 percent for newspaper work, these workers being placed on a 5-day week with a fine of 1 day's pay imposed on those working a sixth day. In commercial shops it was ruled that all members earning 40 times the hourly rate or less should be assessed 1 percent, while those earning over that amount were assessed 5 percent as before. Benefits formerly amounted to \$15 for married men unemployed a full week and \$8 for single men. When the new plan of assessment went into effect the benefit varied for a time but was finally fixed at \$8 per week for both married and single men in both newspaper and commercial shops. No benefit is paid if a member works 1 day in a week. Apprentices are not included in the plan, and when they become journeymen, if they wish to be eligible for benefits, they are required to pay 5 percent of their earnings for the last 6 months of apprenticeship. There were approximately 1,922 members in January 1934. Benefits in 1932 amounted to \$117,399.44, in 1933 to \$67,318.09, and in the first 2 months of 1934 to \$8,037.83.

Stereotypers

New York City, Local No. 1.—The plan of this local for the payment of unemployment benefits was started in July 1931. The fund is maintained by assessments which first amounted to 3 percent of earnings above \$40 per week, but later in 1931 were reduced to 2 percent and then to 1 percent. In January 1932, however, lay-offs increased so that it was necessary to increase the rate of assessment, and by August the rate had been increased to 6 percent of all earnings. In addition to this there was a pledge assessment of 50 cents for persons earning \$40 or over, which increased by successive steps to a maximum of \$12 for earnings of \$70. In lieu of payment of this pledge members are allowed to give their places for 1 day to unemployed members. The benefits amount to \$30 per week unless the amount in the fund falls below \$2,000, when they are automatically reduced to \$25. Married apprentices are paid \$15 per week and single men \$12. The members in the local in December 1933 numbered 1,170. An average of over 200 members a week received benefits in the first 8

months of 1933. Benefits paid the first year amounted to \$21,377.66, in 1932 to \$197,190.95, and in 1933 (up to Dec. 26) to \$416,019.54. The plan is said to have met the problem of relief and members are well pleased with it. Unemployment conditions have been very serious and have been complicated by the addition of many members who have come into the local on traveling cards, the rules of the international union requiring locals to accept traveling cards until at least 15 percent of the members are unemployed. Over 30 percent of the members were unemployed in the early months of 1933.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers

St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 4.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this union has been in existence since 1902. Before the depression the fund was financed by dues of 40 cents per month per member, but a special assessment of 1 percent of earnings was levied for 10 weeks in the fall of 1931 on all members working 3 or more days a week. In January and February 1932 workers were assessed 2 percent of their earnings for 6 weeks, in May 1932 the assessment was fixed at 1 percent for a term of 1 year, and in December 1933 assessments were fixed at 2 percent of earnings for 20 weeks. Three years' membership in the local is required for eligibility for benefits. The benefit amounts to \$7 per week, with a maximum of \$70 in 1 year, and is paid for the second week after 2 full weeks of unemployment. The membership of the local in March 1934 was 1,095. Benefits are restricted to the dull period lasting from the Monday before Christmas to the last Monday in March. During the benefit period from December 21, 1931, to March 28, 1932, 233 men received benefits totaling \$15,123.50; in the same period in 1933 an average of 164 per month received benefits totaling \$16,887.50, and from the middle of December 1933 to February 28, 1934, an average of 223 members per month were paid benefits amounting to \$15,327.23. The balance in the treasury on the latter date was \$1,026.64.

New York City, Local No. 22.—The plan for the payment of unemployment benefits which was started in 1910 by this local, made up of Bohemian workers employed in small shops throughout the city, provided for both work and cash benefits. In 1930 the usual benefits of \$15 per week were reduced to \$10 on account of the increased demand for benefits, and in the fall of 1931 it was decided that the union could no longer carry a cash-benefit plan. Since that time an "unemployed meeting" is held each Friday morning and the available work is distributed among the unemployed members. Workers having steady employment give the sixth day each week to an unemployed member of the local and are required to give an additional day every 2 weeks. This time must be given regardless of any lay-off the worker himself may have during the week.

Washington, D.C., Local No. 118.—The unemployment cash-benefit plan of this local supplements an arrangement which formerly required members to lay off in rotation during the winter months or to work only 5 days a week. The rotation system was given up, however, January 1, 1934, and a year-round 5-day week adopted for all workers except foremen. The benefits are paid from the general fund of the union with occasional assessments when needed. During the 4 months, July to October 1933, all members working 4 days a week were assessed \$1 a month. Benefits amount to \$12 a week if a member is totally unemployed; \$8 is paid if a half day is worked; \$4 if 1 day, and no benefit is paid if a member has work for more than 1 day. The benefit period is restricted to approximately 4 months between the last of November and the first of April. In March 1934 there were 342 members in the local. In the 1931-32 benefit period, benefits amounted to \$3,816; in 1932-33, to \$3,688; and it was expected that benefits would not amount to more than \$2,150 in the 1933-34 season. An average of 12 had been unemployed through the winter and 7 were unemployed in the latter part of March 1934.

Wood Carvers

Boston, Mass.—The unemployment-benefit plan of the Boston Wood Carvers' Association has been in operation since about 1910. The average number of members of the union in 1930 was 125 and in 1931, 119; and the average in the first 7 months of 1932 was 115. At least 3 years' membership in the union is required for eligibility for benefits. The fund is financed by assessments which have varied from 1 to 8 percent of earnings but which for more than 4 years have been 1 percent. A considerable reserve was accumulated during the early years of the plan when employment conditions were more stable. Benefits were formerly \$12 per week and were paid for 12 weeks in the year, but in the latter part of February 1932 benefits were reduced to \$10 in order to conform with the lower wages resulting from the 5-day week, and in February 1933 were again reduced to \$5. Benefits are paid, however, for 14 weeks instead of 12 as formerly. The working hours of members were fixed by agreement December 1, 1931, at 30 hours per week. The agreement was originally made for 6 months, but was renewed at its expiration for an indefinite period. The benefits paid in 1930 amounted to \$4,512, in 1931 and 1932 the total payments were \$15,939, and in 1933, \$3,250.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Wood Carvers' Association of Philadelphia introduced an unemployment-benefit plan in January 1931, covering payment of benefits for sickness, disability, or lack of work. One year's contributions to the fund are required for eligibility for benefits. The fund is maintained by assessments of \$1 per week from working members. At first members were required to pay if 2 days a week

were worked but at present they are not assessed if they earn less than \$25 in a week. The benefits are \$1 a day for 12 weeks of 5 days each in any one year; no allowance is paid for the first week of unemployment. Members working 3 days or over in any one week, while entitled to out-of-work benefits, are not paid benefits for that week. After the first year's benefits a member is entitled to benefits after the expiration of the year provided he has worked and paid dues into the fund for at least 12 weeks dating from the last benefits paid to him. Employment conditions have been such that comparatively few of the 48 members have acquired eligibility for benefits. During 1932 and 1933, 16 members were entitled to benefits, 14 of whom received the full 12 weeks' benefits of \$5 per week, the total benefits in the 2 years amounting to \$1,257. The balance in the fund at the end of December 1933 was \$1,189.

Lace Operatives

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Branch No. 2 (employees of Wyoming Valley Lace Mills).—The present unemployment-benefit plan of this union was started in 1924. No benefit is paid for membership of less than 6 months; after 6 months' membership half the benefit is paid, being increased to two-thirds after 1 year's membership, and to full benefit after 18 months' membership. Under the original plan members contributed \$1 per week if earning as much as or more than the amount of the benefit, but the depression necessitated changes in the amount of contributions. Beginning April 30, 1932, the contributions were fixed at \$1 for earnings of \$16 to \$25 per week, increasing for each additional \$10 in earnings up to a maximum of \$3 for earnings of \$55 or over. This rate of contribution was in effect for about 3 months, when the union decided that the contribution should amount to \$1 for weekly earnings of \$15 to \$20, with an additional tax of 25 cents for each \$5 earned over \$20. In May 1933 the contributions were reduced to amounts ranging from 50 cents for earnings from \$15 to \$20 to \$1 for earnings from \$25 to \$35, with an additional 25 cents for each \$10 in earnings over \$35. The unemployment benefit was fixed at \$16 per week in January 1930, or an amount sufficient to bring the weekly earnings to that figure. Because of continuing serious conditions in the industry, however, it was decided that the benefit plan must become self-sustaining, and it was accordingly ruled that when the amount in the fund falls below \$100 benefits shall be stopped until the fund has reached the amount of \$150. When that amount is reached benefits are resumed and all members who should have received benefits during the period of suspension are paid before payments are made on current claims. During the latter part of 1931 and up to January 30, 1932, a benefit of \$16 per week was paid, after which it was reduced to \$15 and continued until May 7, 1932,

when it was reduced to \$10 and on July 2 to \$5 per week. On July 2, 1932, it was provided that if at any time the amount in the fund reaches \$700, \$8 per week shall be paid, but if at any time the fund drops below \$500 the benefit shall be \$5. In January 1934 the benefit was increased to \$8 per week.

In the last 6 months of 1932, \$584 was paid in benefits; in 1933, \$440; and to the end of February 1934, \$200. The number of members has been approximately 20 throughout the past 4 years.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Branch No. 2 (employees of Wilkes-Barre Lace Co.).—This plan, which was started as a joint agreement plan in 1924, was dissolved on May 5, 1932, at which time the money in the fund—\$18,252.58—was divided equally between the company and the union. The local is now carrying on its own unemployment-benefit plan. It was decided, however, that the union could not continue to pay benefits of \$16 per week and it was voted, therefore, that when the amount in the fund fell below \$10,000 the benefits would be \$10 per week; when it was less than \$5,000, \$8 would be paid; when less than \$3,000, \$5; and that no benefits would be paid when it was under \$1,000. The benefits were reduced to \$10 per week June 30, 1932, and to \$8 on August 11, but increased to \$10 in July 1933 and to \$16 in December 1933. Assessments are levied at the rate of 5 percent on all earnings over \$16 per week. There were 80 members in the union at the time the plan was changed to a trade-union plan. For the year ending December 15, 1933, \$2,932 was paid out in benefits. In March 1934 the balance in the fund was over \$12,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., Branch No. 1 (employees of North American Lace Co.).—This plan, which was started in February 1928, guarantees a minimum wage to eligible members. The plan at first was on a voluntary basis, but beginning January 1, 1931, it was made compulsory for members of this shop. The plan was formerly financed by a contribution of 50 cents a week by those who earn up to \$45 and of \$1 for those earning more than that amount. In April 1933 the assessment was changed to 50 cents per week for all members earning from \$10 to \$16 and an additional 5 cents for every \$2 earned in excess of \$16. The fund was started with a donation of \$1,090.94 from the general funds of this branch and since that time has received loans from the union and the company. The benefits paid were \$10 per week or an amount sufficient to bring the weekly wage up to that amount, but since January 1933, \$5 a week has been paid, or an amount sufficient to make an income of that amount. In June 1932, funds were so low that it was no longer possible to pay benefits. Records were kept of the claims, however, and these have now been paid. There were 40 members of the union in 1930 and 1931, 36 in 1932 and 1933, and 34 in 1934. All members received benefits in 1933. Total benefits from December 22, 1932, to Decem-

ber 13, 1933, amounted to \$546.08, no benefits having been paid after that date to April 1934. There was a balance of about \$400 in the fund at the close of 1933.

Philadelphia, Pa., Branch No. 1 (employees of Quaker Lace Co.).—This unemployment-benefit fund was started in March 1928. The plan as amended in July 1932 provides for weekly contributions of 50 cents a week for earnings of \$10.50 to \$17.99, with an additional 5 cents for each \$2 earned above \$16. No contribution is required for earnings of less than \$10.50. At the time this change was made the company volunteered to match all money received in assessments. This action did not represent a settled policy on the part of the firm but merely a desire to help, and the contributions may therefore be withdrawn at any time. Prior to this action by the company a donation of \$1,000 had been made by the firm and \$1,500 had been borrowed by the union. Since November 30, 1929, \$3,750 has been donated by the company. The benefits were originally fixed at \$10 or an amount sufficient to bring the weekly earnings up to that amount, but were later reduced to \$5. The average number of members in the branch in 1930 was 90 and in 1933, 81. In the year from November 1930 to November 1931, \$3,092.98 was paid in benefits, in the same period in 1932, \$4,683.55, and in 1933, \$1,434.28. The balance in the fund November 30, 1933, was \$1,589.66.

Philadelphia, Pa., Branch No. 18 (Levers department of North American Lace Co.).—This unemployment-benefit plan was adopted in November 1925. The plan provides for an unemployment benefit guaranteeing a minimum wage. The plan is not compulsory and members are eligible for benefits after they have paid dues to the fund for 26 weeks, if they are not 4 weeks in arrears in their dues. When the plan was started the benefits were \$12 or an amount sufficient to bring the weekly wage up to that sum, but in July 1930 the benefit was raised to \$15. It was provided at that time, however, that when the amount in the fund fell below \$500 the benefit would automatically be reduced to \$12. In July 1931 this condition occurred and the benefit again became \$12. The fund has been very low since that time and several times it has been necessary to stop paying benefits. Since the first week in November the benefit has been \$10 or an amount sufficient to bring the weekly wage up to that sum. The plan was originally financed by the payment of dues on all earnings in excess of \$15. In June 1931 the exemption was raised to \$20, but in June 1932 was lowered again to \$10.50 and the dues were fixed at 50 cents per week for earnings of \$10.50 to \$17.99, with an additional 5 cents for each \$2 earned in excess of \$16. The present rate of assessment is 50 cents for earnings of \$15 to \$20 and \$1 for earnings in excess of \$20. The company has contributed a total of \$2,500 to the fund since the plan was started.

The average number of union members covered by the plan in 1930 and 1931 was 24, 20 in 1932, and 21 in 1933. In 1930, 49 claims amounting to \$493.93 were paid; in 1931 there were 199 claims amounting to \$1,984.22; in 1932, 162 claims were paid totaling \$1,699.87, and in 1933, 111 claims totaling \$817.71. The balance in the fund on December 31, 1933, was \$403.10. The members have had a struggle to maintain the fund but they regard it as almost a necessity and intend to continue it in spite of the difficulty in getting sufficient funds to pay benefits.

Philadelphia, Pa., Branch No. 1 (weavers, John Bromley & Sons, Inc.).—Two plans were established by joint agreement between a lace company and its employees in the lace industry in Philadelphia. The first was maintained between the company and its lace-curtain weavers who are members of Branch No. 1 of the Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America, and the other between the company and its Levers machine weavers who are members of Branch No. 18 of the union. These plans are really local plans at the present time, although the company expects to renew its contributions to the fund when business conditions warrant. The plan maintained by members of Branch No. 1 was originally financed by contributions of 50 cents each week by members earning \$18 or over, matched by an equal contribution by the company. At the end of 1929, however, owing to bad business conditions, the company suspended further payments to the fund. At the same time the shop members suspended payments for the first 6 months of 1930, so that nothing was being paid into the fund during that time. Payments into the fund were resumed by the union members in July 1930, and at the beginning of 1931 a change was made in the system of contributions to the unemployment-benefit fund, the contributions being placed on a sliding-scale basis. The scale provided for no payment by workers receiving less than \$15 per week, contributions of 50 cents for earnings from \$15 to \$16, and 5 cents additional for each additional \$2 earned. The present rate of contribution is 50 cents for earnings of \$10.50 to \$16 and 2½ percent on each additional dollar earned. After the company stopped its contributions benefits were paid from the joint account as long as it lasted, while subsequent contributions from members were deposited in a separate fund. The original fund was exhausted in November 1931, and the new fund, made up entirely of the shop contributions, is administered by two members of the union, the company cooperating only to the extent of compiling the out-of-work roll. Until March 1932 benefits were \$15 a week for an amount sufficient to bring the week's earnings up to that figure. Later the benefit was reduced to \$10, then to \$8, and is now \$5 per week. There were 68 members in the union during 1931, 65 in 1932, and 61 in February 1934. Sixty-five persons received benefits in

1931, amounting to \$8,599.59, and 60 received benefits up to September 1932 amounting to \$3,025. From September 1932 to January 31, 1934, the benefits amounted to \$1,866.37. The union has had a difficult time to keep the plan in existence but intends to continue it. Loans to the fund in 1930-31, which are still unpaid, amounted to \$2,259—\$2,000 from the lace operatives and \$259 from the company relief fund. The members of the local believe a job fund is needed in every industry to maintain the morale of the workers.

Philadelphia, Pa., Branch No. 18 (Levers machine operators, John Bromley & Sons, Inc.).—The Levers section unemployment fund was started in 1926. The plan, like that of Branch No. 1, provided for an unemployment benefit guaranteeing a minimum wage. Although the agreement provided for equal contributions by the company and the union employees, the company suspended its contributions at the end of 1929. The dues are fixed at 50 cents per member for those earning \$15 and under \$20 per week and at \$1 for those earning \$20 and over. There were 41 members of the union in the spring of 1931, and in 1932 and 1933 there were 23 union members, 20 of whom were eligible for benefits. Under the original plan benefits of \$15 per week or an amount sufficient to bring each member's wage for the week up to that amount was paid. In August 1931 the fund became so depleted that it was impossible to pay that amount, but a loan from the firm allowed the payment of \$6 per week to unemployed members, the rate of benefit now paid. During the 18-month period, 1931 and the first half of 1932, \$4,319.76 was paid in benefits to the members of the union, while in 1933 benefits amounting to \$972.06 were paid. Loans to the fund from the Bromley relief fund have totaled about \$2,095.

Production by Self-Help Organizations of Unemployed

COOPERATIVE self-help groups of unemployed are now in operation in practically all sections of the United States. This movement began in the summer of 1931, and spread rapidly in 1932 and in 1933. A survey made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics early in 1933 revealed a wide range of activities and services being performed with varying degrees of success by these organizations. The value of the work done by them in keeping up the morale of their members and in filling the needs of those members was recognized by Congress by the insertion in the Relief Act of 1933 of a clause authorizing the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to make grants in aid to cooperative and self-help organizations for the barter of goods and services. Under this authorization nearly \$1,000,000 was granted to such organizations from August, 1933 to June 1, 1934.

It has been the policy to grant aid only to well-organized and responsible groups, and generally for productive purposes only. While at the beginning the majority of requests were for gasoline, transportation equipment, and supplies, in recent months the requests have been more and more for light industrial equipment and productive machinery. In making grants for production the Administration emphasizes that "production of goods should be primarily for use by the members and for exchange with other cooperatives; secondarily for sale to or exchange with relief administrations and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation; also for sale in noncompetitive markets or for general sale as indicated and justified by special advantages of location, resources, or marketing possibilities of the cooperative."

Self-Help Exhibit

WITH the assistance of these grants, self-help organizations in 17 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are now making for their members an increasingly wide variety of articles. An exhibit of their handiwork was held in Washington, D.C., April 25 to 27, 1934, under the auspices of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Interior Department. The exhibit included articles from 27 cooperative groups in 14 States. Due to lack of display space only about half of the available material could be shown, but an attempt was made to insure the best representation from the various groups and the widest possible range of products.

Some of the articles were produced from new materials, but many were made from waste or salvaged materials. The latter included tools made from scrap iron, rugs made from old silk stockings, quilts from cotton sugar and meal bags, and shirts made from cement sacks. There was an interesting display of baskets, needlework, and preserved foods from a group in the Virgin Islands. The exhibit included two rooms completely furnished with articles made by the self-help organizations for subsistence-homestead dwellings.

The exhibit attracted much attention and many visitors. The exhibit of the Bridgeport, Conn., group included a demonstration of spinning of yarn on a partly mechanized spinning wheel and the weaving of cloth on a small hand loom. This feature proved to be very popular. (See pl. 2.)

The articles exhibited included the following:

Clothing:	Other house furnishings:
Children's and women's dresses, new	Andirons
Clothing, reconditioned	Art needlework
Hand-woven dress materials and suitings	Art objects of wood and bronze
Men's shirts	Baskets and reed work
Millinery	Bath mats
Shoes, manufactured and repaired	Book ends, plaques, etc.
Coal, bituminous	Brooms
Cosmetics	Candlestick holders
False teeth	Door mats
Food:	Glassware
Bakery goods	Hand-painted china
Canned and dried vegetables and fruit	Hand-woven—
Egg noodles	Bedspreads
Furniture:	Rugs
Beds	Scarfs
Chairs	Table runners
Chests	Towels
Dressers	Garden tools
Stools	Leather tanning and leather goods
Tables	

The exhibits of some of the groups are shown in plates 1 to 4.

In addition to the manufactured goods, samples were shown of scrip used in the trading operations and of the periodicals of these self-help organizations.

It will be noted from the above list that the majority of the articles exhibited were of strictly utilitarian character and of the type ordinarily classified as "articles of prime necessity." A few verged toward the luxury class, being either for decorative or esthetic purposes only. Some of the self-help groups, however, take the position that the latter are nearly if not quite as important as the former,

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PLATE 1.—BEDROOM FURNITURE MADE BY CRAFTSMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSO-
CIATION OF MORGANTOWN, W.VA.

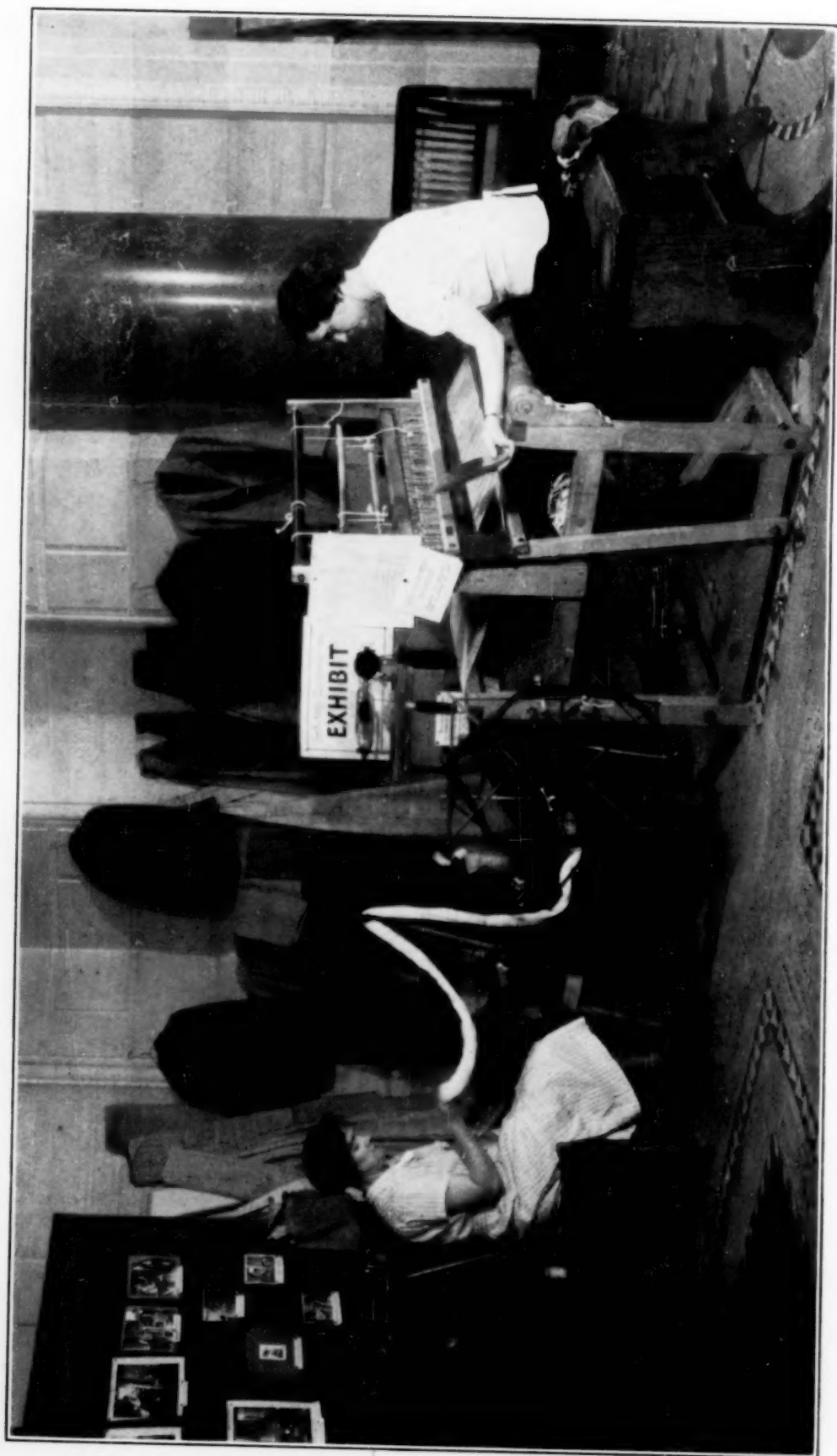


PLATE 2.—SPINNING AND WEAVING BY SELF-HELP GROUP, UNEMPLOYED OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

PLATE 2.—SPINNING AND WEAVING BY SELF-HELP GROUP, UNEMPLOYED OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

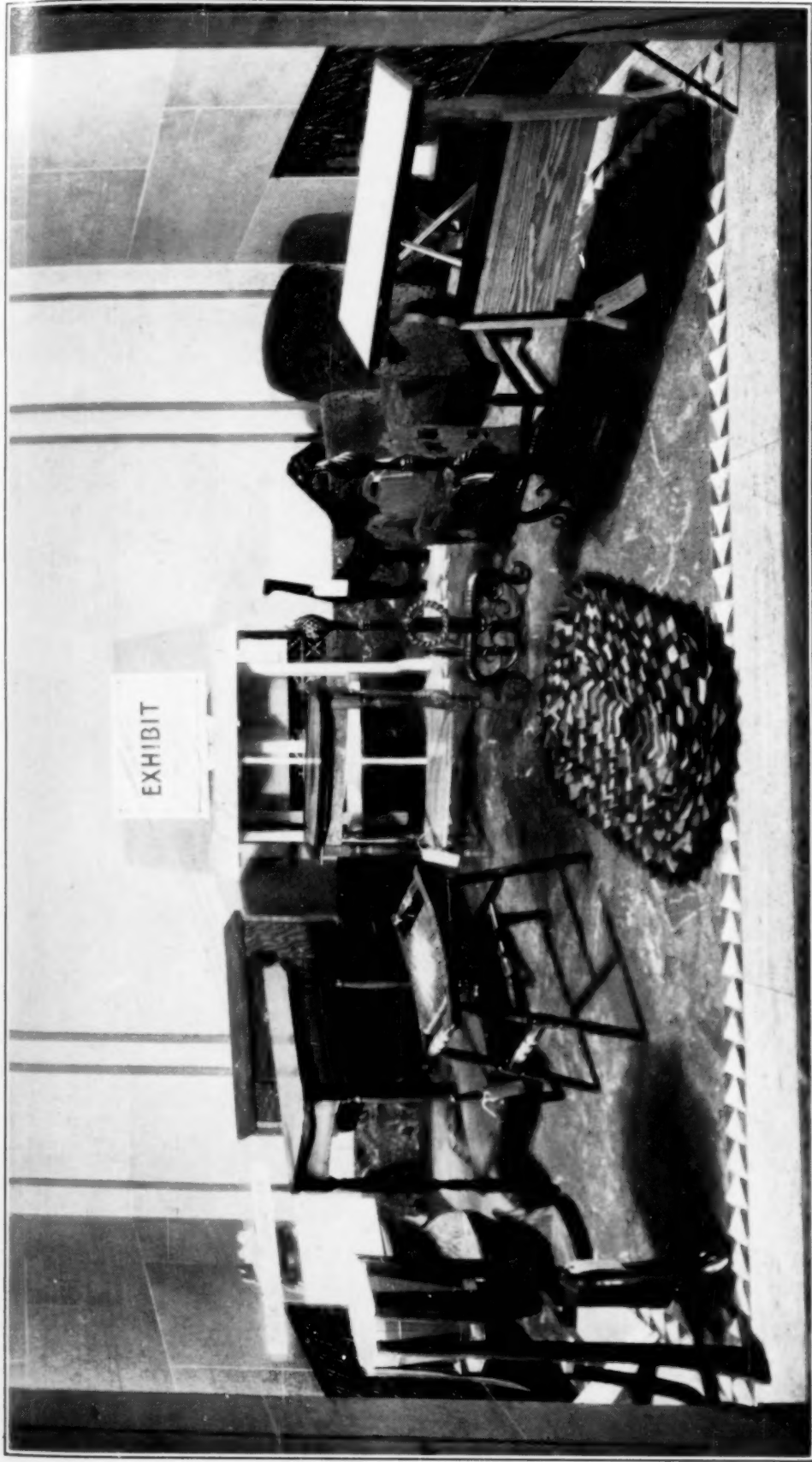


PLATE 3.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS MADE BY SELF-HELP GROUPS.



PLATE 4.—LIVING ROOM FURNITURE MADE BY CRAFTSMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

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that it is almost as bad to be starved for beauty as for food. This view is confirmed by the demand for the "luxury" services. One organization whose art department is active has in the last 20 months traded art work for more than 100 tons of oranges. Another manufactures cosmetics—face powder, cold cream, lip stick, and rouge, besides hair straightener for its colored members—and it reports a constant demand for these articles. In a third organization, whose roster includes a skilled glass worker, the members utilized his handiwork—cut-glass goblets and other glassware—as Christmas presents for their families and friends. Beauty service is supplied by many groups and is always popular.

Interrelations of Self-Help and Subsistence Homesteads

THE exhibit included pictures of the planned lay-out of a number of subsistence-homestead projects.

Close relations are being maintained between the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Interior Department through a joint committee. The self-help movement and the subsistence-homesteads movement have much in common. It is expected that production cooperatives will be formed in many of the subsistence-homestead communities, or that members of a self-help group may wish to establish themselves in a subsistence colony. In such cases the procedure would be as follows:

For instance, several members of a cooperative association want to form a homestead unit. They apply to the Subsistence Homesteads Division for a loan with which to purchase lands and build homes. They can reduce this loan considerably by contributing services in labor such as building, painting, etc. They wish to enter into some production cooperatively, such as dairying, farming operations, or even some small industry. They apply, through the State relief administration, for a Federal self-help grant for working capital. Or, a subsistence-homestead unit may wish to establish a cooperative for some productive activity to supplement their farming activities.

Grants Made During First Five Months of 1934

THE statement below shows the grants made from January 1 to June 1, 1934: ¹

California:	<i>Amount of grant</i>
California State Relief Administration.....	\$52, 538. 00
Los Angeles County Unemployed Cooperatives—Unemployed Cooperative Distribution Committee (117 units).....	12, 156. 00
Unemployed Exchange Association, Oakland.....	7, 600. 00
Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association, Compton.....	13, 733. 00

¹ For the grants previously made, see Monthly Labor Review, February 1934, p. 314.

California—Continued.

Unemployed Relief Council of Santa Clara County. Unit No.	Amount of grant
1, San Jose.....	\$3,462.85
Berkeley Unemployed Association.....	2,500.00
Peninsula Economic Exchange, Palo Alto.....	2,862.23
Atascadero Trading Association, Atascadero.....	15,194.00
Indiana:	
Allen County Relief Association, Fort Wayne.....	3,419.00
Veterans' Cooperative Association of Allen County, Fort Wayne.....	6,325.00
Iowa:	
United Producers of America, Clinton.....	5,000.00
Louisiana:	
Community Exchange Association, Covington.....	10,000.00
Michigan:	
Community Cooperative Industries, Inc., Lansing.....	45,000.00
Kalamazoo Barter and Trade, Inc., Kalamazoo.....	2,650.00
Mississippi:	
Goodwill Industries and Plantation, Zama.....	8,178.00
Nebraska:	
Grand Island Self-help Society, Inc.....	1,000.00
New Jersey:	
Feloship Society No. 1, Lower Bank.....	17,500.00
Ohio:	
Dayton Cooperative Production Units.....	15,990.00
Barter Committee of Hamilton County, Cincinnati.....	22,587.00
Pennsylvania:	
Clearfield Cooperative Association of Irvona.....	5,000.00
Westmoreland Homesteaders Cooperative Association, Mount Pleasant.....	6,000.00
Puerto Rico: Florida Cooperative Association.....	1,000.00
Virgin Islands:	
Cooperatives of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas.....	5,000.00
Virginia:	
Citizens Service Exchange, Richmond.....	24,000.00
Washington:	
Washington Emergency Relief Administration.....	2,500.00
Liberty Exchange, Kelso.....	10,000.00
Manitou Local No. 18, Tacoma.....	5,000.00
Jason Lee Local No. 2, Tacoma.....	11,000.00
West Virginia:	
Tygart Valley Homesteaders Cooperative Association, Elkins..	8,625.00
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	300,000.00
Total.....	625,820.08

Of the organizations to which the grants noted above were made, three (the Clearfield Cooperative Association at Irvona, Pa., the Westmoreland Homesteaders Cooperative Association at Mount Pleasant, Pa., and the Tygart Valley Homesteaders Cooperative Association, at Elkins, W.Va.), as well as the Mountaineer Craftsmen's Cooperative Association, at Morgantown, W.Va. (mentioned

in a previous article) are subsistence-homestead projects. One of the Dayton Production Units is also a subsistence homestead.

New Loan Policy of Relief Administration

IT IS emphasized that production is for use, not for sale, in most cases. In the few cases in which grants have been made to make possible the production of goods for the market, the goods are not competitive goods.

A new departure is being made in that in the future loans as well as grants will be made. This will enable the purchase of permanent plant and equipment, which was not possible under the previous procedure.

Exchange of Surplus Products Between Groups

IT IS expected that as the production gets under way, certain organizations will be able to produce more than sufficient to meet the needs of their members. These surpluses will, it is planned, be exchanged between groups, thus widening the variety of commodities available to the members of the individual groups.

A division of self-help cooperatives has been set up in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the purpose of assisting in problems of cooperative production and exchange. This division in May 1934 inaugurated for the benefit of the self-help groups an information bulletin, Cooperative Self-Help, one section of which will carry information regarding the surplus products thus available. It is possible that some of these surpluses will be exchanged through the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

Benefits of Self-Help

AS HAS been pointed out in previous articles, sustenance is provided more cheaply through these productive grants than through any other relief technique, besides being of incalculable value in maintaining and raising the morale of the group concerned.

As regards the benefits obtained by the individual cooperator, a member of the Lansing, Mich., group describes these as follows:

The material benefits are, of course, obvious, consisting of a frugal but sufficient supply of food for myself and my family, a reasonable quantity of necessary clothing and a modest place to live in healthy comfort—simple needs, but for one who has exhausted his last resource of both means and effort, otherwise unavailable except at the humiliating expense of an appeal for public aid.

The physical benefits consist in a definite and constructive "something to do"—a tiredness at night that results in restful sleep, because it comes not from exhaustion of aimless wandering or profitless effort, but because of energies expended in visible accomplishment.

The mental benefits I receive from my participation in the movement consist in peace of mind which has replaced all vitality-sapping

worry, in lessons in the control of desire, so that it may be confined to first things first in the order of their attainability, in self-directed mind activity, and in restoration of the ingenuity necessary for working the puzzle locks of the doors to new opportunities, as distinguished from the former easy pushing of a button, which not only released the bar, but automatically opened wide the door.

The spiritual benefits are many and varied. There is that inward independence, inspired feeling of satisfaction of doing my own bit, and thankfulness for the opportunity to do it, the exhilaration of the way over, under, around or through stone walls of seemingly insurmountable difficulties, and deriding the faint-hearted bystanding scoffers.

There is a job of a host of new friendships that comprise an entire cross section of the community, and are born of united efforts to help each other; and by no means last, there is a heart that has drunk deeply at the fountain of first principles, and has been sufficiently rejuvenated to dare to again challenge the future.

These benefits, it is expected, will continue, as the Administration believes these self-help groups have a permanent place in our economic structure.

As industrial recovery progresses, those members finding other jobs may continue to use the service of the cooperative, thus furnishing the cash now supplied by Government grant and at the same time finding leisure-time activity in handicrafts and other work performed in the production units of the cooperative. Competent members who because of age or changed or limited industrial operations do not find other jobs may here find a congenial means of livelihood.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration will continue to aid the self-help organizations "as long as they can show a substantial saving in direct relief."

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UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Unemployment Relief Census, October 1933

THE regional concentration of persons on relief, both absolute and in relation to the 1930 population, is one of the outstanding facts disclosed by the unemployment relief census of October 1933, conducted by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Other significant facts brought out were the striking differences in the percentages of the white, Negro, and other races receiving aid, the predominance of large families among relief cases, and the heavy representation of children as compared with that of older people. These findings are emphasized in the report on this unemployment relief census, from which the following data are taken.

In 3 States approximately one-fourth of the whole population was on relief in October 1933, while the average for the United States was approximately 10 percent and the proportion for 7 States was 5 percent or under. The percentage of the population of each State on relief at that time is shown by table 1, the States being listed in the descending order of percentages.

TABLE 1.—PERCENT TOTAL PERSONS IN RELIEF FAMILIES, OCTOBER 1933, WERE OF PERSONS IN EACH STATE, 1930 CENSUS

State	Per- cent	State	Per- cent	State	Per- cent
Florida.....	25.2	New York.....	9.8	North Dakota.....	6.9
South Carolina.....	23.2	Arkansas.....	9.7	Rhode Island.....	6.8
West Virginia.....	22.3	Georgia.....	9.5	California.....	6.6
Arizona.....	18.9	Kansas.....	9.4	New Mexico.....	6.6
Kentucky.....	18.1	Delaware.....	9.3	Minnesota.....	6.4
Oklahoma.....	17.9	Indiana.....	9.2	Connecticut.....	6.3
Alabama.....	17.2	Wisconsin.....	8.7	Iowa.....	5.9
Louisiana.....	15.5	New Jersey.....	8.5	Missouri.....	5.6
Pennsylvania.....	14.3	Maryland.....	8.3	Oregon.....	5.5
South Dakota.....	14.3	Washington.....	8.2	Maine.....	5.0
Utah.....	12.8	North Carolina.....	8.0	New Hampshire.....	4.5
Michigan.....	12.6	Colorado.....	7.8	Idaho.....	4.4
Montana.....	12.3	District of Columbia.....	7.7	Nebraska.....	4.0
Ohio.....	11.4	Massachusetts.....	7.7	Vermont.....	3.4
Mississippi.....	11.3	Nevada.....	7.4	Virginia.....	2.7
Illinois.....	10.7	Tennessee.....	7.3	Wyoming.....	2.3
United States.....	10.3	Texas.....	7.1		

The immensity of the Federal relief problem is indicated by the number of families aided in the various States, as shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES RECEIVING PUBLIC UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, OCTOBER 1933, BY STATES

State	Number of families	State	Number of families	State	Number of families
Pennsylvania.....	324,461	Georgia.....	69,588	Montana.....	18,882
New York.....	311,983	Wisconsin.....	67,352	Oregon.....	16,666
Illinois.....	234,727	Missouri.....	57,165	Utah.....	16,354
Ohio.....	202,865	North Carolina.....	56,041	Virginia.....	14,983
Michigan.....	152,679	Mississippi.....	54,559	Nebraska.....	13,844
California.....	118,264	Arkansas.....	48,331	District of Columbia.....	12,228
Oklahoma.....	107,237	Kansas.....	46,221	Rhode Island.....	10,684
Texas.....	105,045	Minnesota.....	45,358	North Dakota.....	10,020
Florida.....	102,432	Tennessee.....	39,312	Maine.....	8,884
Kentucky.....	98,883	Washington.....	37,877	New Mexico.....	6,587
Alabama.....	98,648	Iowa.....	35,051	Delaware.....	5,862
Massachusetts.....	89,848	Maryland.....	31,817	Idaho.....	5,433
South Carolina.....	89,326	Connecticut.....	23,961	New Hampshire.....	5,030
West Virginia.....	86,342	Colorado.....	22,815	Nevada.....	2,946
New Jersey.....	84,452	South Dakota.....	22,382	Vermont.....	2,817
Louisiana.....	76,751	Arizona.....	20,427	Wyoming.....	1,482
Indiana.....	76,649				

Over 50 percent of the families on relief were in 8 States and over 33 percent in 4 States—Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, and Ohio. Pennsylvania, with the greatest number of families on relief, had over 200 times as many as Wyoming, which had fewer than any other State.

The average percentage of persons on relief in the principal cities was above that for the United States as a whole, and generally speaking, above the percentages on relief in the States in which these cities were located, as will be noted by comparing the following table with table 1:

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES ON RELIEF, OCTOBER 1933, WITH ALL PERSONS, 1930 CENSUS, FOR CITIES OF OVER 250,000 POPULATION IN 1930

City	All persons, 1930	Persons on relief, October 1933		City	All persons, 1930	Persons on relief, October 1933	
		Number	Percent of all persons			Number	Percent of all persons
United States.....	122,775,046	12,685,664	10.3	Minneapolis, Minn..	464,356	46,103	9.9
<i>Cities of 1,000,000 or more</i>				New Orleans, La.....	458,762	80,812	17.6
New York, N.Y.....	6,930,446	687,475	9.9	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	451,160	66,191	14.7
Chicago, Ill.....	3,376,438	401,592	11.9	Newark, N.J.....	442,337	57,442	13.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,950,961	217,164	11.1	Kansas City, Mo.....	399,746	28,343	7.1
Detroit, Mich.....	1,568,662	180,311	11.5	Seattle, Wash.....	365,583	30,159	8.2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1,238,048	113,425	9.2	Indianapolis, Ind.....	364,161	44,427	12.2
Total.....	15,064,555	1,590,967	10.6	Rochester, N.Y.....	328,132	41,498	12.6
<i>Cities of 1,000,000 to 250,000</i>				Jersey City, N.J.....	316,715	31,300	9.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	900,429	134,037	14.9	Louisville, Ky.....	307,745	15,548	5.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	821,960	84,463	10.3	Portland, Oreg.....	301,815	28,588	9.5
Baltimore, Md.....	804,874	102,830	12.8	Houston, Tex.....	292,352	36,508	12.5
Boston, Mass.....	781,188	99,758	12.8	Toledo, Ohio.....	290,718	53,480	18.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	669,817	120,327	18.0	Columbus, Ohio.....	290,564	37,698	13.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	634,394	51,909	8.2	Denver, Colo.....	287,861	34,458	12.0
Milwaukee, Wis.....	578,249	67,422	11.7	Oakland, Calif.....	284,063	19,335	6.8
Buffalo, N.Y.....	573,076	86,453	15.1	St. Paul, Minn.....	271,606	36,997	13.6
Washington, D.C.....	486,869	37,463	7.7	Atlanta, Ga.....	270,366	36,797	13.6
				Dallas, Tex.....	260,475	36,078	13.9
				Birmingham, Ala.....	259,678	43,787	16.9
				Akron, Ohio.....	255,040	29,414	11.5
				Memphis, Tenn.....	253,143	18,183	7.2
				Providence, R.I.....	252,981	22,998	9.1
				Total.....	13,720,215	1,660,806	

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25 to 34 years
35 to 44 years
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The proportion of the colored population on relief was almost double the proportion of the white population receiving such aid, as reported in table 4. This table also discloses that the proportion of children in the relief group was considerably in excess of the percentage of children in the general population, especially in the age group 6 to 13. However, each age group up to 18 years include a large representation on relief, while the percentage of persons over 65 years of age on relief was below the proportion of all persons in that age group. The percentage on relief of Negroes over 65 years old was 20.5, while the proportion of the Negro population of all ages on relief was 17.8 per cent.

TABLE 4.—PERCENT PERSONS ON RELIEF, OCTOBER 1933, IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS WERE OF ALL PERSONS IN THESE AGE GROUPS, 1930 CENSUS, BY COLOR OR RACE

Age group	All persons	Persons on relief		All whites	Whites on relief	
		Number	Percent of all persons		Number	Percent of all whites
Under 1 year.....	2, 190, 791	236, 880	10. 8	1, 896, 730	193, 122	10. 2
1 to 5 years.....	11, 758, 849	1, 612, 891	13. 7	10, 201, 822	1, 308, 494	12. 8
6 to 13 years.....	19, 724, 851	2, 817, 401	14. 3	17, 239, 775	2, 292, 839	13. 3
14 to 15 years.....	4, 678, 084	596, 338	12. 7	4, 110, 385	491, 971	12. 0
16 to 17 years.....	4, 663, 137	547, 919	11. 8	4, 086, 139	453, 105	11. 1
18 to 24 years.....	15, 463, 657	1, 428, 772	9. 2	13, 472, 710	1, 154, 685	8. 6
25 to 34 years.....	18, 954, 029	1, 610, 982	8. 5	16, 683, 462	1, 276, 307	7. 7
35 to 44 years.....	17, 198, 840	1, 538, 105	8. 9	15, 382, 127	1, 248, 410	8. 1
45 to 54 years.....	13, 018, 083	1, 143, 593	8. 8	11, 732, 045	934, 189	8. 0
55 to 64 years.....	8, 396, 898	647, 430	7. 7	7, 770, 100	539, 398	6. 9
65 years and over.....	6, 633, 805	477, 230	7. 2	6, 211, 583	393, 839	6. 3
All ages ¹	122, 775, 046	12, 685, 664	10. 3	108, 864, 207	10, 309, 844	9. 5

Age group	All Negroes	Negroes on relief		All other races	Other races on relief	
		Number	Percent of all Negroes		Number	Percent of all other races
Under 1 year.....	232, 378	37, 343	16. 1	61, 683	6, 415	10. 4
1 to 5 years.....	1, 271, 560	263, 136	20. 7	285, 467	41, 261	14. 5
6 to 13 years.....	2, 092, 731	459, 324	21. 9	392, 345	65, 238	16. 6
14 to 15 years.....	493, 897	92, 856	18. 8	73, 802	11, 511	15. 6
16 to 17 years.....	502, 710	85, 278	17. 0	74, 288	9, 536	12. 8
18 to 24 years.....	1, 710, 572	244, 962	14. 3	280, 375	29, 125	10. 4
25 to 34 years.....	1, 936, 301	300, 233	15. 5	334, 266	34, 442	10. 3
35 to 44 years.....	1, 578, 323	263, 443	16. 7	238, 390	26, 252	11. 0
45 to 54 years.....	1, 134, 655	191, 545	16. 9	151, 383	17, 859	11. 8
55 to 64 years.....	551, 566	98, 754	17. 9	75, 232	9, 278	12. 3
65 years and over.....	372, 719	76, 321	20. 5	49, 503	7, 070	14. 3
All ages ¹	11, 891, 143	2, 117, 644	17. 8	2, 019, 696	258, 176	12. 8

¹ Including those of unknown ages.

In a few of the States in which there are large numbers of Negroes the percentage of the white population on relief was higher than that of the Negroes, as reported in table 5. In all cities in which there is a considerable number of Negroes, however, the percentage of this race on relief was substantially above that for the white people.

TABLE 5.—PERCENT PERSONS IN NEGRO FAMILIES AND IN WHITE FAMILIES ON RELIEF, OCTOBER 1933, WERE OF TOTAL NEGRO AND TOTAL WHITE POPULATION, RESPECTIVELY, FOR STATES HAVING MORE THAN 100,000 NEGROES IN 1930

State	Negroes			Whites		
	Total number, 1930	On relief, 1933		Total number, 1930	On relief, 1933	
		Number	Percent of total Negroes		Number	Percent of total whites
United States.....	11,891,143	2,117,644	17.8	108,864,207	10,309,844	9.5
Georgia.....	1,071,125	117,281	10.9	1,836,974	159,686	8.7
Mississippi.....	1,009,718	91,375	9.0	996,856	136,339	13.7
Alabama.....	944,834	179,727	19.0	1,700,775	275,019	16.2
North Carolina.....	918,647	104,124	11.3	2,234,948	147,435	6.6
Texas.....	854,964	75,535	8.8	4,283,491	232,954	5.4
South Carolina.....	793,681	218,806	27.6	944,040	184,421	19.5
Louisiana.....	776,326	134,849	17.4	1,318,160	190,140	14.4
Virginia.....	650,165	27,756	4.3	1,770,405	38,127	2.2
Arkansas.....	478,463	42,378	8.9	1,374,906	137,053	10.0
Tennessee.....	477,646	34,694	7.3	2,138,619	155,181	7.3
Florida.....	431,828	157,890	36.6	1,035,205	212,401	20.5
Pennsylvania.....	431,257	151,726	35.2	9,192,602	1,221,792	13.3
New York.....	412,814	104,396	25.3	12,150,293	1,128,079	9.3
Illinois.....	328,972	115,803	35.2	7,266,361	696,728	9.6
Ohio.....	309,304	117,498	38.0	6,331,136	640,695	10.1
Maryland.....	276,379	45,805	16.6	1,354,170	88,829	6.6
Kentucky.....	226,040	32,170	14.2	2,388,364	440,017	18.4
Missouri.....	223,840	45,427	20.3	3,398,887	157,195	4.6
New Jersey.....	208,828	58,571	28.0	3,829,209	286,334	7.5
Oklahoma.....	172,198	46,784	27.2	2,123,424	371,540	17.5
Michigan.....	169,453	48,547	28.6	4,650,171	555,754	12.0
District of Columbia.....	132,068	28,850	21.8	353,914	8,591	2.4
West Virginia.....	114,893	20,620	17.9	1,613,934	365,503	22.6
Indiana.....	111,982	33,018	29.5	3,116,136	263,084	8.4

Size of Families on Relief

THERE were fewer families of 2 to 4 persons and more families of 5 or more persons among relief cases than in the general population, as shown in table 6, although among the Negroes the proportion of small families on relief was approximately the same as the percentage of small families in the general population. One-person families constituted 13 percent of all relief families and more than 3 percent of persons on relief. The average percentage of one-person families in large cities was a little higher than the average for the United States.

TABLE 6.—PERCENT FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE PERSONS ON RELIEF, OCTOBER 1933, WERE OF ALL FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE PERSONS, 1930 CENSUS

Color or race	Families of 2, 3, and 4 persons		Families of 5 or more persons	
	Percent of all families of 2 or more persons	Percent of families of 2 or more persons on relief	Percent of all families of 2 or more persons	Percent of families of 2 or more persons on relief
United States.....	66.9	59.0	33.1	41.0
White.....	67.5	57.7	32.5	42.3
Negro.....	65.1	66.5	34.9	33.5
Other races.....	49.2	46.9	50.8	53.1

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Relief from Federal Funds in March 1934 ¹

THE amount of relief disbursed from Federal funds more than doubled from February to March 1933, while from January to February the number of persons aided rose from 11,058,022 to 11,610,000. This was coincident with the gradual reduction of civil-works employment, from more than 4,000,000 persons in the middle of January to 2,937,000 persons by the end of February. During the period that the civil-works program was expanding—December and January—the number of families requiring aid declined, although these are customarily months in which relief increases sharply.

The demobilization of the civil-works program began on February 23, 1933, and the program in most respects came to an end April 1. On the latter date an emergency work program was instituted.²

Amount of Relief

THE table following shows, for March 1934 and for each preceding month since the formation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in May 1933, the number of persons aided and the amount disbursed in relief.

TABLE 1.—PERSONS AIDED AND RELIEF DISBURSED FROM FEDERAL FUNDS, MAY 1933 TO FEBRUARY 1934

Month	Number of fam- ilies given relief	Total number of persons given relief	Unemployment relief from Federal funds						
			Matched allotments	Outright grants for—					Total
				General purposes	Tran- sients	Self- help groups	Commod- ities	Educa- tion	
1933									
May.....	4,252,443	(^a)	\$32,600,019					\$32,600,019	
June.....	3,789,026	(^a)	18,123,283	\$808,429				18,931,712	
July.....	3,451,874	^b 15,282,000	42,592,683	6,129,030				48,721,713	
August.....	3,351,810	^b 15,077,000	34,792,731	15,025,303		\$64,000		49,882,034	
September.....	2,995,857	^b 13,338,000	10,202,224	15,067,183	\$330,000	2,000		25,601,407	
October.....	3,010,516	^b 13,618,000	47,398,183	6,923,315	459,500	71,700		54,927,698	
November.....	3,365,677	15,157,597	10,768,287	29,092,684	2,541,055	13,900	\$21,043,000	486,062	
December.....	2,627,760	11,658,580	3,330,934	21,990,000	425,000	111,744	2,790,500	1,160,739	
1934									
January.....	2,484,808	11,058,022	(^c)	^d 44,669,830	2,762,227	46,320	685,000	2,051,251	
February.....	2,630,000	11,610,000	(^c)	^d 15,741,668	107,000	340,610	8,571,000	702,800	
March.....	(^a)	(^a)	(^c)	^d 44,426,850	2,098,831	30,000	2,270,000	2,616,302	

^a No data.^b Partially estimated.^c Included under "general purposes."^d Includes matched allotments.

¹ Data are from Federal Emergency Relief Administration, monthly report, Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, 1934, and press releases.

² For a brief discussion of this new program see p. 38 of this issue.

The average amount of relief granted per family in continental United States declined slightly, from \$16.94 in December to \$16.77 in January.

Table 2 shows the commodities distributed through the Federal Surplus Relief Administration.

TABLE 2.—AMOUNT OF COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED IN FEDERAL RELIEF

Commodity	Unit	Amount distributed—		
		Through 1933	January 1934	February 1934
Salt pork.....	Pounds.....	89,926,868	5,979,766	4,420,962
Smoked pork.....	do.....	8,646,500	28,702,450	40,589,300
Canned beef.....	do.....	.....	4,581,828	9,537,174
Cheese.....	do.....	.....	1,920,500	914,950
Flour.....	do.....	38,443,575	23,933,821	15,578,864
Butter.....	do.....	5,991,610	18,463,998	17,932,156
Beans.....	do.....	4,129,660	1,067,540	198,740
Dried apples.....	do.....	728,450	62,250	.....
Cereal products.....	do.....	225,340	2,440,512	7,739,204
Lard.....	do.....	.....	.....	1,851,990
Wheat.....	Bushels.....	680,243	1,367,397	1,318,913
Corn.....	do.....	983,664	1,914,169	181,426
Oats.....	do.....	20,000	543,829	112,019
Barley.....	do.....	.....	3,750	.....
Milo.....	do.....	.....	25,500	.....
Coal.....	Tons.....	26,418½	277,079½	660,196
Blankets.....	Number.....	.....	.....	765,988
Oranges.....	Bags.....	.....	.....	264,624

Garden Projects

REPORTS received by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration indicate that greater emphasis is being placed upon subsistence gardens this year, and the policy is being urged of refusal of relief to families which fail to plant gardens though facilities are available. Seeds and instructions for planting are being distributed.

The garden program includes three different types of gardening: (1) The home garden; (2) tracts divided into plots cultivated by individual families; (3) community gardens cultivated as work projects.

It is emphasized that the value of these gardens does not lie in the value of produce alone; they are of even greater importance in the promotion of self-support. At the same time they are a practical means of lessening the burden of public relief.

The following excerpts from a recent press release of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration shows some of the results accomplished last year:

In Indiana last year more than 15,000 acres were planted in community gardens, while supervised home gardens involved more than 75,000 families on an acreage of approximately 11,000 acres. Relief gardens have returned from \$6 to \$9 for every dollar expended, the value of relief food being conservatively estimated at \$3,000,000.

In Arkansas, there were 223 canning centers established in which 226,304 quarts of vegetables were canned, the estimated value being \$56,576.

Ohio had about 125,000 gardens in 1933 with an estimated production of \$3,750,000.

In Florida the estimated value of garden products was \$163,696 while the value of the canned surpluses was \$11,321.

Alabama canned 2,910,396 quarts of surplus vegetables. A total of 71,962 men and women on work relief were taught proper methods and assisted with their own canning.

Texas reports an estimate of 3,000 acres in community gardens last year, with thousands of home gardens in addition. Approximately 1,200,000 cans of vegetables and fruit were processed, conservatively estimated to be worth \$75,000.

In Mississippi last year the relief administrator said: "No garden, no relief", and as a result of an intensive gardening campaign the State had a record production, vegetables and canned products being estimated in value at \$3,633,848.

In Louisville, Ky., 2,800 families received fresh vegetables from the community gardens, and a good deal of the surplus was canned. The relief administrator there estimated that the plots cultivated in Jefferson County were worth at least \$50 per family.

Virginia estimated garden and canning products at \$600,000 and Oregon valued the products of its gardening program at \$525,210.

Earnings on Civil Works

A SAMPLE study of pay rolls on civil-works projects was made covering the week ending February 22, 1934. This showed average weekly earnings—all classes of work combined—of \$11.31. Of the skilled and unskilled laborers 6.8 percent were receiving less than 35 cents per hour, 37.6 percent were receiving less than 50 cents, and all but 5.5 percent were being paid less than \$1 an hour. As a result of the reduction of working hours from 30 hours per week to 24 hours in urban and 15 hours in rural areas, effective January 18, the weekly earnings were substantially lower than those shown for the week ending January 11. During the week of January 11, 1934, 42.9 percent of the total employed earned from \$14.25 to \$20.24, while during the week of February 22 the largest group, 41.7 percent, earned from \$5 to \$9.99.

A sample study of professional and clerical workers showed that about 30 percent earned from \$15 to \$19.99 during the week of February 22, while 28 percent earned from \$20 to \$29.99. Over 12 percent earned \$30 or more, while about the same proportion earned less than \$10; practically all in this latter group were on a part-time basis.

New Federal Work-Relief Program ¹

Types of Projects

AT THE time the Federal civil-works program was discontinued it was announced that a program of work relief would be instituted, carried out through the State administrations. This was planned to fall within six fields of activity, as follows:

(1) *Planning projects.*—These would provide employment for such workers as engineers, statisticians, economists, architects, industrial engineers and planners, home planners, interviewers, and field and office workers.

(2) *Improvements to public property.*—These would include development and construction of city, State and National parks, game or fish grounds and preserves, swimming pools, and other recreational facilities; reforestation, landscaping, and erosion, and erosion control; improvement and extension of waterworks, sewer systems, grade crossings, limited highway and street work, municipal power lines and power plants, airports, street signs, and house numbering; improvements to publicly owned buildings (schools, auditoriums, community houses, city halls, and institutions); and eradication and control of disease bearers, pests, and poisonous plants.

These projects would provide work for engineers, technicians, young untrained workers, skilled and common labor, landscape gardeners, foresters, seamen, laboratory assistants, entomologists, and assistants.

(3) *Housing.*—This would include remodeling and repair of houses in lieu of rent for relief families, demolition of useless and condemned structures, and housing projects for resettled families and subsistence homesteads.

These enterprises would provide work for engineers, architects, decorators, landscape gardeners, and skilled and unskilled labor.

(4) *Production and distribution of goods needed by the unemployed.*—This work would fall into two classes—direct operation by work divisions, and productive activities of cooperative and self-help associations. Such work would employ skilled and common labor; factory, textile, and clothing workers; industrial engineers; and trained production and business people.

(5) *Public welfare, health, and recreation.*—This would include nursing, nutritional and other public-health programs; traffic and safety controls and campaigns, etc.

It would furnish jobs for public welfare and relief workers, nurses, doctors, dentists, and other welfare and health workers, playground and recreational directors, safety and traffic engineers, and office workers.

¹ Data are from press releases of Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

(6) *Public education, the arts, and research.*—This would include emergency activity in specialized education, such as adult, preschool, handicapped, and workers' instruction; musical and dramatic activities, public works of art, extension of libraries and museums, and community information centers; and scientific, economic, and social research done in cooperation or coordination with governmental agencies.

These projects would furnish employment for teachers, writers, musicians, artists, actors, library workers, information and similar specialists, scientists, research workers, technicians, architects, engineers, statisticians, economists, planning specialists, clerks, stenographers, and office workers. It was pointed out that projects in this field could not be approved to supply service to private schools, private libraries, and other nongovernmental institutions.

Regulations Governing New Projects

THE new work program is to be carried on in towns and cities having a population of more than 5,000.

The regulations issued by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration provide that persons employed shall be selected on the basis of need, that working hours shall not exceed 24 per week, and that wages paid shall be those prevailing in the occupation and locality in which the work is done, but not less than 30 cents an hour. It is provided, however, that the hours of work shall be so limited that the maximum weekly earnings shall not in any case exceed the amount necessary to meet budgetary requirements.

All projects are to be carried on by day labor and not by contract.

The instructions state that "it is intended that work divisions shall maintain as high a standard of professional, technical, and engineering procedure, inspection, and labor relations as possible, and full organization and competent personnel for these phases of the work program shall be continued and kept at a high point of efficiency."

Rural Rehabilitation Program

ALONG with the work program for urban areas will go a program of rural rehabilitation in "open country and towns having less than 5,000 population." The objective of this program is to make it possible for destitute persons eligible for relief to sustain themselves through their own efforts.

On April 1, 1934, case records of persons in such areas were closed and those deserving assistance were required to register at the nearest relief office.

All of the measures adopted by the State administrations are to be directed toward helping the applicant become self-sustaining. In this connection stress will be laid upon the production by the families of the major part of their food requirements. Supplementary thereto, assistance is to be given in securing employment either in crop preparation or other private enterprises, or on local public works. The Administration stated in its instructions that "State emergency relief administrations will be permitted ample discretion as to methods employed in carrying out this program within the limits of funds available and to the extent that it can be shown that capital goods (domestic livestock, poultry, etc.) or subsistence rations and other necessities furnished will lead to the rehabilitation of the persons receiving them." Work projects, which may be a continuation of unfinished preferred civil-work projects, are to be provided as a means of affording work in exchange either for advances of food and/or other consumable items or for capital goods furnished for self-sustenance purposes. In exceptional cases payment for work may be in cash instead of in kind.

Other sources of possible aid include examination of the situation in individual cases to ascertain the availability of credit from private or Government sources and the eligibility of the client for Government benefits accruing from crop-reduction contracts.

The instructions issued by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration concluded with the following:

State emergency relief administrations are directed to prepare and submit to this office not later than April 10, 1934, a plan for the further carrying out of this program in their respective States, this plan to embrace the following:

(a) Proposed method of securing dwellings and land for displaced farmers.

(b) Proposed or perfected arrangements for land for gardens and feed crops for destitute farmers who have themselves secured houses, but who have not provided a means for self-sustenance.

(c) Proposed method of furnishing destitute farmers with cows, chickens, and pigs.

(d) Types of projects proposed to be undertaken to provide supplementary income.

(e) Types of projects proposed to be undertaken to provide income for destitute persons living within towns who are unable to secure land or sufficient gainful employment to meet budgetary requirements.

(f) Outline of organization and administration necessary to put program into effect.

It was announced on May 16, 1934, that 18 States had submitted detailed plans for rural rehabilitation.

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NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Work of National Labor Board up to June 1, 1934

STATISTICS released by the National Labor Board on June 11, 1934, show that of over 2,000,000 workers directly concerned in Labor Board cases it is estimated that 1,750,000 had either been returned to work, or kept at work, or had their other disputes adjusted.¹ About two-thirds of the settlements were made by agreement.

Table 1 shows the disposition of the cases handled by the National Labor Board and its regional labor boards up to June 1, 1934:

TABLE 1.—CASES HANDLED AND SETTLEMENTS MADE BY REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LABOR BOARDS, UP TO JUNE 1, 1934, BY CITIES

City	Total cases		Cases settled	Agree-ments	Deci-sions	Pending
	Number	Workers involved				
Regional board:						
Atlanta.....	90	15,600	62	45	16	28
Boston.....	211	69,090	178	90	38	33
Buffalo.....	98	21,498	84	80	4	14
Chicago.....	245	85,317	190	113	58	55
Cleveland.....	281	124,130	233	194	39	-----
Detroit.....	232	27,803	182	144	38	22
Indianapolis.....	268	32,070	215	172	41	63
Kansas City.....	98	10,515	58	42	6	-----
Los Angeles.....	91	53,634	65	38	27	-----
Minneapolis and St. Paul.....	84	50,755	72	56	16	12
Newark.....	134	24,796	126	67	22	-----
New Orleans.....	97	85,000	60	47	13	21
New York.....	740	273,715	721	413	259	32
Philadelphia.....	326	189,096	265	172	43	61
Pittsburgh.....	180	60,482	158	91	28	22
St. Louis.....	113	54,018	99	39	30	-----
San Francisco.....	74	76,936	55	44	0	-----
Seattle.....	88	28,022	31	24	7	34
San Antonio.....	47	36,785	21	6	4	26
Total.....	3,497	2 1,226,874	2,875	1,877	689	423
National Labor Board.....	258	506,600	186	80	66	30
Grand total.....	3,755	3 1,733,474	3,061	1,957	755	4 453

¹ Total, including workers directly affected, estimated at 393,000.

² Exclusive of workers directly affected.

³ Total, including workers directly affected, estimated at 2,200,000.

⁴ Incomplete.

Table 2 shows the number of workers involved in the total number of strikes, in the strikes settled or averted, and the number of workers reinstated:

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 5674, June 11, 1934.

TABLE 2.—STRIKES HANDLED BY REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LABOR BOARDS UP TO JUNE 1, 1934, BY CITIES

City	Total strikes		Strikes settled		Strikes averted		Work-ers rein-stated
	Num-ber	Workers involved	Num-ber	Workers involved	Num-ber	Workers involved	
Regional board:							
Atlanta.....	17	13,000	10	2,500	17	7,100	116
Boston.....	53	26,250	43	24,127	21	10,573	94
Buffalo.....	27	6,497	27	6,497	9	5,441	7
Chicago.....	85	45,205	64	37,322	22	22,682	2,559
Cleveland.....	113	45,257	57	28,957	24	35,384	545
Detroit.....	89	18,394	85	18,169	9	1,170	67
Indianapolis.....	20	3,529	19	3,514	41	12,654	.....
Kansas City.....	13	3,991	6	954	3	2,480	382
Los Angeles.....	22	18,329	20	16,349	17	18,200	15
Minneapolis and St. Paul.....	24	36,317	24	36,317	28	19,758	658
Newark.....	40	8,519	39	7,711	34	8,000	39
New Orleans.....	19	21,180	16	17,450	35	38,000	275
New York.....	497	182,967	357	175,690	100	173,641	3,690
Philadelphia.....	61	47,190	46	45,405	25	9,282	756
Pittsburgh.....	32	12,666	26	10,824	18	11,670	106
San Antonio.....	8	11,000	1	7,000	2	500	.....
St. Louis.....	26	23,294	22	22,653	13	3,350	750
San Francisco.....	20	33,639	15	20,439	32	48,136	.....
Seattle.....	9	3,952	5	214	11	4,705	70
Total.....	1,175	558,176	882	482,093	461	432,726	10,039
National Labor Board.....	148	312,300	123	223,400	36	132,000	.....
Grand total.....	1,323	870,476	1,005	705,493	497	564,726	10,039

¹ Exclusive of workers directly affected.² Incomplete.

Table 3 shows the causes of complaints in cases coming before the national regional boards up to June 1, 1934:

TABLE 3.—CAUSES OF COMPLAINT IN CASES BEFORE REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LABOR BOARDS UP TO JUNE 1, 1934, BY CITIES

City	Section 7 (a) cases	Reduced earnings	Wage demands	Elections	Cases of joint arbitration
Regional boards:					
Atlanta.....	60	2	23	33	11
Boston.....	145	5	68	11	17
Buffalo.....	84	.....	14	2	6
Chicago.....	141	0	59	8	0
Cleveland.....	240	3	70	2	13
Detroit.....	126	.....	105	2	0
Indianapolis.....	182	1	32	6	3
Kansas City.....	85	6	.....	10	1
Los Angeles.....	.....	.....	.....	28	5
Minneapolis and St. Paul.....	66	0	16	122	3
Newark.....	91	8	40	3	20
New Orleans.....	57	.....	36	0	24
New York.....	620	39	111	19	23
Philadelphia.....	197	.....	70	12	3
Pittsburgh.....	152	4	13	2	1
St. Louis.....	113	1	26	0	4
San Antonio.....	46	1	.....	3	2
San Francisco.....	8	6	60	2	9
Seattle.....	40	.....	29	18	4
Total.....	2,453	76	772	283	149
National Labor Board.....	202	56	47	11
Grand total.....	2,655	76	828	330	160

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Further Exemption of Local Retail and Local Service Trades from Code Provisions

BY EXECUTIVE order of May 15, 1934, small businesses in towns of less than 2,500 population are exempted from provisions of approved codes with the exception of those provisions governing child labor and fixing fair trade practices.¹ This order amends that of October 23, 1933,² whereby merchants and other employers in small towns (under 2,500 population) were exempted from provisions of the President's Reemployment Agreement, provided they were not engaged in interstate trade and employed not more than 5 persons.

The amending order follows:

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me under title 1 of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (c. 90, 48 Stat. 195), and in order to effectuate the purposes of said title, Executive Order No. 6354 of October 23, 1933, prescribing rules and regulations under the National Industrial Recovery Act is hereby amended by striking out the paragraph numbered 1 thereof and inserting in its stead the following paragraph:

Employers engaged only locally in retail trade or local service trades or industries who operate not more than three establishments and whose place or places of business is or are located in a town or towns each of less than 2,500 population and not in the immediate trade area of a city or town of larger population, as determined by the Administrator, are exempted from those provisions of the President's Reemployment Agreement and those provisions of approved codes of fair competition which relate to hours of employment, rates of pay, the minimum prices at which merchandise may be sold or services performed, and the collection of assessments, except insofar as any such employer shall after the effective date of this order signify to the Administrator his intention to be bound by such provisions. This exemption is intended to relieve small business enterprises in small towns from fixed obligations which might impose exceptional hardship; but all such enterprises are expected to conform to the fullest extent possible with the requirements which otherwise would be obligatory upon them.

The Administrator for Industrial Recovery is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of said paragraph numbered 1 of Executive Order No. 6345 as amended by this order.

On May 29 a ruling was issued by the Administrator exempting the motor vehicle retailing trade from the provisions of the orders governing towns of under 2,500.³ This action was based on the opinion that the sale of automobiles is not ordinarily confined to local areas, and retailers of automobiles may not therefore be considered as engaged in local retail trade as conceived in the order of the Presi-

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 5188, May 20, 1934.

² See Monthly Labor Review, November 1933, p. 1082.

³ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 5392, May 29, 1934.

dent. Therefore, retailers of automobiles will be subject to the code for the motor vehicle retailing trade regardless of the size of town in which a business may be located.

Employees Afforded Protection in Reporting Code Violations

AN EXECUTIVE order issued on May 15, 1934¹ assures protection from dismissal or demotion for workers who give information concerning alleged code violations on the part of their employers. Under the order, employers are made subject to a \$500 fine or 6 months' imprisonment for dismissal or demotion of any employee for making a complaint or giving evidence with respect to code violations.

The order reads as follows:

No employer subject to a code of fair competition approved under [title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act] shall dismiss or demote any employee for making a complaint or giving evidence with respect to an alleged violation of the provisions of any code of fair competition approved under said title.

All persons are hereby informed that section 10 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act prescribes a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed 6 months, or both, for the violation of any rule or regulation prescribed under the authority of said section 10 (a).

Home Work Permitted by Executive Order

EVIDENCES of hardships worked upon some classes of labor under code provisions abolishing home work led the President to issue an order on May 15, 1934,² permitting home work at the regular wage to men and women incapacitated for factory work by reason of injury, etc., or because they must remain at home to care for a person who is bedridden or invalided. Such home workers must be free of contagious disease and have special certificates obtained from State agencies designated by the United States Department of Labor.

This action was taken on the basis of a report made by a special committee established on March 17, 1934, to study the question of abolishing home work.³

Sheltered Workshop Committee Named

A COMMITTEE of six persons was named⁴ by the National Recovery Administration in May 1934 to supervise compliance with the required standards in sheltered workshops and to investigate

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 5191, May 21, 1934.

² Idem, press release no. 5106, May 16, 1934.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1934, pp. 1058, 1059.

⁴ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 5032, May 12, 1934.

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any violations. By an order of March 3, 1934,⁵ sheltered workshops in charitable institutions, organized not for profit but for the purpose of providing remunerative employment for physically, mentally, or socially handicapped workers, were exempted from code provisions. However, they must operate under a pledge not to employ minors under 16, not to indulge in destructive price cutting, or any unfair method of competition.

The newly embodied committee is composed of leaders in social service and charitable work and will proceed to select regional committees.

Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During May 1934

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during May 1934 under the National Industrial Recovery Act are shown in summary form in the following tabular analysis. This summary is in continuation of similar tabulations carried in the Monthly Labor Review since December 1933.

In presenting the code provisions in this manner the intention is to supply in readily usable form the major labor provisions, i.e., those affecting the great bulk of employees in the industries covered. Under the hours provision in every instance the maximum hours permitted are shown for the industry as a whole or for factory workers, office workers, or the principal groups in service industries, where the codes provide different schedules of hours. There has been no attempt to enumerate the excepted classes of which one or more are allowed for in practically all codes, such as, under the hours provisions, executives and persons in managerial positions earning over a stated amount (usually \$35), specially skilled workers, maintenance and repair crews, and workers engaged in continuous processes where spoilage of products would result from strict adherence to the hours as established. Similarly, the existence of specific classes exempted from the minimum-wage provisions is not indicated here. For complete information relative to the exempted classes under the hours and wages sections, special provisions for the control of home work, sale of prison-made goods, and studies of occupational hazards, it is necessary to refer to the original codes.

A special section at the end of the tabular analysis is devoted to amended codes that have already been printed in original form.

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1934, p. 804.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING MAY 1934

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Abrasive grain (June 11).....	40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office, service, or sales. \$12 per week, office boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 3 percent of total number employed, but each employer entitled to 2 such employees).	40 in 7 days, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 32 additional in 3 months, maximum 48 in 7 days, 8 in 24), general. 40 per week, 9 (normal 8) per day, office, service, or sales. 10 percent tolerance over 40 per week, shipping crews, truck drivers. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days per week.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week, general, emergency work, shipping crews, and truck drivers.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Baking (July 9).....	35 cents per hour in South, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. 27 cents per hour in South, 32 cents per hour elsewhere, icers, wrappers, and cleaners. \$14-\$16 per week, according to population, office. \$12-\$14 per week, according to population, office, messenger, and delivery boys (not to exceed 1 to every 10 office employees or fraction thereof). \$11-\$14 per week, according to population in South, \$12-\$15 per week, according to population, elsewhere, store employees. \$17-\$21 per week, according to population, in South, \$18-\$22 per week, according to population, elsewhere, salesmen.	40 per week, 8 per day, general. 40 per week (40 per year additional to take care of peak periods), office. 48 per week, chauffeurs, supply truckmen, delivery men. 44 per week, 9 per day, firemen, engineers, and oilers. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, 10 per day, sales employees in retail stores. 48 per week, 8 per day (11 per day in peak periods and on work days preceding and following Sundays and holidays), employees in handiercraft shops. 40 per week, 8 per day (10 per day in peak periods and on work days preceding and following Sundays and holidays), employees in a production or shipping department), employees in other than handiercraft shops. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Bank and security vault manufacturing (May 11).	40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days per week (in peak periods, 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 48 per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, and emergency work. 1½ regular rate, work on Sundays and legal holidays, general.	Do.
Batting and padding (May 14).	30 cents per hour in South, 32½ cents per hour in North.	40 per week (48 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), general. 10 percent tolerance, firemen, engineers, cleaners, truck drivers, and shipping crews. 56 per week, watchmen.	No provision.....	Do.
Bias tape (June 4).....	32½ cents per hour.....	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks, 12 in 24, 8 per day normal, office. 44 per week, repair-shop crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, shipping crews, outside workers and/or cleaners. 42 per week averaged over 2 weeks (36 and 48 alternately), watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours, repair-show crews, etc., emergency work.	Do.
Bicycle manufacturing (May 31).	35 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office. \$12 per week, office boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 2 such employees).	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 per day normal, office. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 46 per week during 13 weeks in 1 year, 9 per day), production employees, mechanics.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours, emergency work.	Do.

Bicycle (May 31).	35 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office. \$12 per week, office boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 2 such employees).	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 per day normal, office. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 45 per week during 13 weeks in 1 year, 9 per day), production employees, mechanical workers or artisans. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, preparation, care and maintenance, stock and shipping, truckmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours, emergency work.	Do.
Bobbin and spool (May 13).	35 cents per hour, general. \$14 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6-day week (in peak periods, 48 per week during 6 weeks in 26 weeks), general. 45 per week, maintenance crews, engineers, firemen, truckmen, shipping clerks, and delivery men. 40 per week, 9 (normal 8) per day, office. 56 per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, emergency work, maintenance crews, engineers, etc.	Do.
Canned salmon (May 28)	25 cents per hour with board and lodging and 35 cents per hour without board and lodging, in Alaska, and 32½ cents per hour for females and 37½ cents per hour for males elsewhere, general. \$50 per month with board and lodging and \$75 without board and lodging, employees on monthly basis inside cannery. \$60 per month with board and lodging and \$75 per month without board and lodging, employees outside of Alaska, \$70 per month with board and lodging and \$95 per month without board and lodging in Alaska, office and others on monthly basis.	40 per week, 8 per day, general. 48 per week, 8 in 24, chauffeurs, delivery men, cannery and store employees in preparation for or following shipping season. 40 per year additional for financial closing or inventory, office. 56 per week, 8 in 24, watchmen. 1 day in 7 to be designated as normal rest day.	1½ regular rate after 10 hours per day and for time worked on designated day of rest, employees on hourly basis outside Territory of Alaska.	Under 16, general. Under 18, employees taken to Alaska and in hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Canning (June 11)	22½-40 cents per hour, according to sex and population, employees handling nonseasonal products. 20-32½ cents per hour, according to sex and population, others. \$14-\$16 per week, according to population, office. \$12-\$14 per week, according to population, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	36 per week, 8 per day, general. 40 per week (40 per year additional to take care of peak periods), office. 48 per week, chauffeurs, delivery men and immediate assistants. 44 per week, warehouse employees. 40 per week, repair and maintenance crews. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, 9 per day, power-plant employees. 60 per week, males handling and/or packing perishable products. 6 days in 7, watchmen and employees handling any/or packing perishable products excluded.	1½ regular rate after 10 and up to 12 hours per day and double time after 12 hours per day, female employees. 1¼ for first 8 hours and 1½ after 8 and up to 12 hours; if employed over 6 days in 7, double time after 12 hours on seventh day, female employees.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Canvas stitched belt manufacturing (May 21).	35 cents per hour or \$14 per week.	40 per week, 8 in 24 (48 per week, 9 per day during 10 weeks in 1 year), general. 44 per week, 9 per day, engineers and shipping crews. 48 per week, 12 per day, firemen. 56 per week, 12 per day, watchmen. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (10 per day on 1 day each week), office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair. 1½ regular rate for all work performed on Sundays and certain legal holidays	Do.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING MAY 1934—Con.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Commercial fixture (May 14).	36 cents per hour in South and 40 cents per hour in North, general.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 5-day week, general. 40 per week, drafting and designing. 44 per week, truck drivers. 48 per week averaged over 2 weeks, watchmen and firemen. 40 per week, 5½-day week, office.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Cotton pickery (May 28)	18 cents per hour for females and 25 cents per hour for males, general. \$15 per week, watchmen. \$16 per week, office. \$14 per week, office boys (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to at least 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 per day, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, truck drivers, firemen and engineers. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7 (watchmen excepted).	1½ regular rate after 40 hours, firemen and engineers. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work. 1½ regular rate, time worked on Sundays and legal holidays (watchmen excepted).	Do.
Counter-type ice-cream freezer (May 14).	40 cents per hour, general. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, office. \$11.20-\$12 per week, according to population, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods, 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 40 per week averaged over 4 weeks, 8 per day normal (maximum 48 in 1 week, 9 per day), office.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 in 7 days, general and emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 56 hours per week, watchmen.	Do.
Curled hair manufacturing and horsehair dressing (May 28).	35 cents per hour, females, 40 cents per hour, males.	40 per week, 8 per day, general. 44 per week, watchmen, firemen, and engineers. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 10 hours in 24 and 48 per week, emergency work.	Do.
Dog food (June 11)	35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, general. \$18 per week, watchmen. \$14-\$16 per week, according to population, office. \$12-\$14 per week, according to population, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 per day, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, chauffeurs, truck drivers and delivery men. 44 per week, 9 per day, engineers and firemen. 6 per week in addition to regular hours during peak periods (8 weeks per year, canned dog food; 4 weeks per year, any dog food). 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate, peak periods and Sunday and holiday work.	Do.
owel pin manufacturing (June 1).	40 cents per hour	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 9 in 24, engineers, firemen, and shipping clerks. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, and emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 45 hours per week, engineers, firemen, and shipping clerks.	Do.

Under 16, general. Under 18, processing operations.

1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, die and tool makers, hammer crews and maintenance men when additional men are not available.

40 per week, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods or emergency 72 additional in 1 week), general. 45 per week, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods or emergency 72 additional in 6 months), plant engineers and firemen. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.

32 cents per hour in South, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. \$15 per week, office, engineering, sales (except outside salesmen), or delivery work.

Drop forging (May 21)

Drop forging (May 21) -----	32 cents per hour in South, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. \$15 per week, office, engineering, sales (except outside salesmen), or delivery work.	40 per week, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods or emergency 72 additional in 6 months, maximum 48 in 1 week), general. 45 per week, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods or emergency 72 additional in 6 months), plant engineers and firemen. 56 per week, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods or emergency 72 additional in 6 months), watchmen. 8 per day insofar as reasonable.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, die and tool makers, hammer crews and maintenance men when additional skilled workers not available.	Under 16, general. Under 18, processing operations.
Fur manufacturing (May 28).	40 cents per hour, general. According to geographic area, \$35.20-\$50.60 per week for cutters, \$28.20-\$41 for operators, \$26.40-\$39.60 for nailers, and \$24.60-\$38.50 for finishers.	35 per week, 7 per day, general. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (46 per week during 5 weeks per year), shipping crews. 40 per week, 8 in 24, office. No Saturday or Sunday work, employees engaged in manufacture, production, repairing and/or remodeling.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified for week in 8 weeks per year, manufacture, production, etc. 1½ regular rate after 40 hours, shipping crews.	Under 16, general. Under 18, manufacturing operations on fur articles.
Gypsum (May 21) -----	30-40 cents per hour, according to population and geographic area, general. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, office, sales service, or sales employees.	40 per week averaged over 6 months (in peak periods 48 per week), general. 48 per week, engineers, firemen, and pumpmen. 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week averaged over 30 days (maximum 48 in 1 week), office, sales service, or sales employees.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day, general. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, mining, quarrying, or milling operations.
Lead (June 4) -----	35-40 cents per hour, according to division of industry (30 cents per hour smelting and refining division, southern district), surface workers. 47½ cents per hour (mining division), underground workers. \$15 per week, office, sales or service. \$12 per week, office boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months, any division of industry except mining), general. 40 per week (maximum 48 in 1 week per month), 8 per day normal, office. 10 percent tolerance over 40 per week, preparation, care and maintenance of machinery, etc., stock and shipping clerks, and truckmen. 48 per week, hoistmen, power-house men and pumpmen in mining division. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 48 per week, skilled workers on continuous processes. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, skilled workers on continuous processes, preparation, care and maintenance, etc. stock and shipping clerks, and truckmen. 1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, emergency work.	Under 16, clerical, office, sales, service, technical and engineering department. Under 18, others.
Leather cloth and lacquered fabrics, window shade cloth and roller, and book cloth and impregnated fabrics (May 14).	Leather cloth: 40 cents per hour, general; \$14 per week, office, service or sales. Window shade cloth and roller: 30 cents per hour for females and 32½ cents per hour for males in southern section; 32½ cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males elsewhere. Book cloth: 32½ cents per hour in southern section, 35 cents per hour elsewhere.	40 per week (in peak periods 96 per year additional, maximum 48 in 1 week), general. 44 per week (in peak periods 96 per year additional, maximum 48 in 1 week), continuous processes. 40 per week, with 10 percent tolerance for emergency work, repairmen, firemen, engineers, electricians, and shipping crews. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 192 in 4 weeks, 108 in 2 weeks, 12 days in 14, truckmen.	1½ regular rate after 44 hours, repairmen, firemen, etc., on emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Loose leaf and blank book (May 14).	35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, general. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, office. \$11.20-\$12 per week, according to population, office boys and girls under 18 (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods 48 per week, 10 per day during 12 weeks in 1 year), laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, truck drivers, and helpers. 108 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, and electricians. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, etc. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING MAY 1934—Con.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Manganese (May 21) -----	35-47½ cents per hour, according to geographic area, underground, and 30-40 cents per hour according to geographic area, above ground, general. \$15 per week, office, sales, or service. \$12 per week, office boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 10 percent tolerance, preparation, etc., of plant, firemen, and engineers, shipping, etc. 48 per week, highly skilled employees on continuous processes. 40 per week averaged over 1 month (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. 84 in 2 weeks (maximum 56 in 1 week), watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work, preparation of plant, etc., highly skilled employees on continuous processes.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Marble quarrying and finishing (May 21).	30 cents per hour in South and 37½ cents per hour in North, general. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, office.	40 per week averaged over 6 weeks, 8 in 24 (maximum 48 in 1 week), general. 45 per week, shipping clerks and truckmen. 48 per week, firemen and plant engineers. 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week, 9 (normal 8) per day, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, and shipping clerks. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day, firemen, plant engineers, and truckmen.	Do.
Mechanical packing (May 24).	35 cents per hour for females on light work and 40 cents per hour for males, unskilled labor. \$15 per week, office, sales, or service. \$12 per week, office boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to at least 2 such employees).	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 10 percent tolerance over 40 per week and 8 in 24, employees engaged in preparation, care, and maintenance, firemen, engineers, stock and shipping, and truckmen. 56 per week, 6-day week, watchmen. 40 per week (48 per week, 1 week each month), 8 per day, normal, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, employees engaged in preparation, care and maintenance, etc., emergency work.	Under 16, office, technical and engineering, sales, etc. Under 18, others.
Nickel and nickel alloy (June 3).	40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office, sales, or service. \$12 per week, office boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 10 percent tolerance, preparation, care, and maintenance work, heaters, engineers, firemen, stock and shipping, truckmen. 48 per week, 8 per day, skilled employees on continuous processes. 84 in 14 days, 56 in 7 days, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 40 per week (48 per week in 1 week in 4), 8 per day, normal, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, preparation, care, and maintenance work, etc., emergency employees on continuous processes.	Under 16, office, sales, sales service, technical and engineering departments. Under 18, others.
Optical wholesale industry and trade (June 11).	\$16 per week, general \$12 per week, messengers.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 12 weeks in 52 weeks), 10 in 24, 6 days in 7.	Leave with pay for a period equal to overtime worked. Employees leaving employment, to be paid regular hourly or weekly compensation, if leave has not been allowed.	Under 16, office boys, office girls, and messengers. Under 18, others.

Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.

1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.

40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods 48 per week during 8 weeks in 1 year), general. 40 per week, 12 per day, continuous processes. 42 per week averaged over 2 weeks, 12 days in 14, watchmen, firemen, engineers, or outside

32½ cents per hour in 11 Southern States, 35 cents per hour elsewhere.

Package medicine (May 28).

Package medicine (May 28).	32½ cents per hour in 11 Southern States, 35 cents per hour elsewhere.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods 48 per week during 8 weeks in 1 year), general. 40 per week, 12 per day, continuous processes. 48 per week averaged over 2 weeks, 12 days in 14, watchmen, firemen, engineers, or outside service.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthy occupations.
Paper makers' felt (May 21).	35 cents per hour	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods, 42 per week), general. 10 percent tolerance, engineers, electricians, firemen, repair-shop, shipping, and outside crews. 56 per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, engineers, etc. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified emergency work.	Do.
Pasted shoe stock (May 13).	35-37½ cents per hour for males and 30-32½ cents per hour for females, according to population.	36 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods, 40 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and/or 40 per week, emergency work.	Do.
Private home study school (June 11).	35 cents per hour	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (9 on 1 day or 8½ on 2 days in 1 week).	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day, general. 1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, emergency work.	Do.
Retail rubber tire and battery trade (May 14).	\$12-\$15 per week, according to population, general. 35 cents per hour in South and 40 cents per hour in North, part-time or hourly employees.	48 per week, 10 per day (in cases of necessity, 52 per week), general. 54 per week, 6-day week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 10 hours per day and 48 per week, general.	Under 16, general. Under 18, unhealthy occupations.
River and harbor improvement (June 17).	40 cents per hour, unskilled labor. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, office. Deductions for living quarters and subsistence according to existing agreement and in no event over \$1 per calendar day.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 48 per week, remote projects, projects where insufficient skilled labor is available, etc., by special permission. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 40 per week averaged over 4 weeks, office. 12 in 24, transfer of equipment, etc., requiring over 16 consecutive hours.	1½ regular rate after daily and/or weekly maximum hours, emergency work, transfer of equipment, etc.	Under 16, office, mess or water boys. Under 18, others.
Shoe pattern manufacturing (June 5).	40 cents per hour	40 per week, 10 per day (in peak periods 45 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months). 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthy occupations.
Shower door (May 23)	45 cents per hour general. 40½ cents per hour, mechanics' helpers, 18 to 21 years old (not to exceed 1 in 10 manufacturing employees or fraction thereof). \$16 per week, office. \$12.80 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 1 in 20 office employees or fraction thereof). 25-40 cents per hour according to geographic area, general. \$14-\$15 per week, according to geographic area, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week averaged over 4 weeks (maximum 45 per week), truckmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work.	Under 18.
Soft lime rock (May 17)	35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, unskilled labor. \$15 per week, office. \$12 per week, office boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week averaged over 3 months, 8 per day, 6 days in 7 (maximum 48 in 1 week), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week, 8 per day, 6-day week, office.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, and emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthy occupations.
Specialty accounting supply manufacturing (May 27).		40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), production employees, mechanical workers or artisans, general. 10 percent tolerance over weekly maximum, preparation, care and maintenance, stock and shipping clerks, truckmen. 40 per week, averaged over 5 weeks, 8 per day, normal, office. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, production employees, etc., emergency work, preparation, maintenance, stock, etc.	Under 16, office, sales, service, technical and engineering department. Under 18, others.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING MAY 1934—Con.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Spice grinding (May 21) ---	27½ cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males in South, 32½ cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males elsewhere, general. \$18 per week, watchmen. \$14-\$16 per week, according to population, office. \$2 below minimum, office boys or messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees).	40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, chauffeurs and deliverymen and shipping employees. 6 per week in addition to prescribed maximum in peak periods.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, all classes 1½ regular rate for time worked on Sundays and certain legal holidays, all classes (excluding watchmen, etc.).	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Tank car (June 4) -----	40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, employees paid on a weekly basis, including office.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 44 per week, 8 per day, service employees such as watchmen, first-aid attendants, switching crews, or power-plant employees. 40 per week, 8 per day normal, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Toll bridge (May 28) -----	28 cents per hour in South and 35 cents per hour elsewhere, operating, maintenance, and other employees. \$15 per week, office, \$12 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 2 such employees).	48 per week, operating employees. 40 per week, 8 in 24, maintenance, office, and other employees. 24 days in 28.	1½ regular rate after maximum daily and/or weekly hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, office boys and girls. Under 18, others.
Wholesale monumental granite (June 11).	30 cents per hour in certain Southern States, 40 cents per hour, elsewhere, general. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, office. \$11.20-\$12, according to population, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 2 such employees).	40 per week, 8 in 24, 5 days in 7, general. 40 per week, 9 in 24, office. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 48 per week, 6 days in 7, firemen in manufacturing operations or truckmen. 40 per week averaged over 3 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), when necessary to recover lost time due to inclement weather.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, firemen in manufacturing operations or truckmen, emergency work, and employees whose work is necessary to recover lost time due to inclement weather.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
<i>Agriculture</i>				
Alcoholic beverage wholesale (May 28).	35 cents per hour for employees on light work, 45 cents per hour for others, general. \$16 per week, office. \$14 per week, office boys and/or girls and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees). \$18 per week, watchmen.	40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods 48 per week during 3 weeks in 1 year, 9 per day), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, 6 days in 7, chauffeurs and deliverymen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, and emergency work.	Under 16, office boys, girls and messengers. Under 18, others.
Country grain elevator (June 4).	\$12-\$15 per week, according to population, elevator employees paid by the week; 25-30 cents per hour in South and 30-35 cents per hour elsewhere, according to population.	48 per week averaged over 13 weeks -----	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, general. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.

Country grain elevator (June 4).	\$12-\$15 per week, according to population; elevator employees paid by the week; 25-30 cents per hour in South and 30-35 cents per hour elsewhere, according to population, those on daily or hourly basis. \$12-\$16 per week, according to population, office employees paid by the week; 30-35 cents per hour, according to population, those on daily or hourly basis.	48 per week averaged over 13 weeks -----	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, general. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Distilled spirits rectifying (May 7). ¹	35 cents per hour for females on light work and 45 cents per hour for others, general. \$14 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees). \$16 per week, office. \$18 per week, watchmen.	40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods, 48 per week, 10 per day during 4 weeks in 1 year), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, 6 days in 7, chauffeurs and deliverymen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general and emergency work.	Under 18.
Feed manufacturing (June 4).	25 cents per hour in South, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. 35 cents per hour, milling of alfalfa. \$14 per week in South, \$16 per week in North, watchmen. \$14-\$16 per week, according to population, office. \$2 per week below minimum, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees).	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week averaged over 4 weeks, 8 per day, during 32 weeks per year (maximum 44 in 1 week), 44 per week, 9 per day during 10 weeks per year, and 48 per week, 9 per day during 10 weeks per year, factory and mechanical workers. 4 per week and 1 per day tolerance, engineers, foremen, etc. 44 per week, 9 per day, 160 in 4 weeks, office. 48 per week, chauffeurs and deliverymen. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7 (watchmen excepted).	Regular rate for hours after 40 per week during 32 weeks and 1½ regular rate after 44 hours during 20 weeks, factory and mechanical workers. ½ regular rate after 48 hours, engineers, foremen, etc. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Cotton cloth glove manufacturing (Jan. 8; amended May 5, 1934).	30-40 cents per hour, according to occupation, general. \$12-\$15 per week, according to age, office. \$1 per week differential, employees in South, except those receiving 30 cents per hour or \$12 per week.	40 per week, 8 in 24 (tolerance of 10 percent, July 1-November 1, provided average for calendar year is 40 per week), general. 54 per week, 6-day week, watchmen. 48 per week, drivers.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency repair, etc.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Farm equipment (Oct. 23, 1933; amended May 7, 1934).	30, 35, or 40 cents per hour, according to zone, factory. \$12-\$15, according to population, office.	40 per week averaged over 6 months, general. 56 per week, watchmen and heat firemen.	No provision -----	Under 16.
Floor and wall clay tile manufacturing (Nov. 13, 1933; amended May 18, 1934).	32½ cents per hour, females; 40 cents per hour, males. 25 percent differential in 11 Southern States.	40 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), 6 days in 7, general. 42 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), engineers, etc. 96 in 2 weeks, watchmen. 40 per week averaged over 1 month (maximum 48 in 1 week), office, etc. 12 days in 14.	No provision -----	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous occupations.

¹ Labor provisions only. Code approved Dec. 9, 1933. See Monthly Labor Review, February 1934, p. 305.

² Amendments given in italics.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING MAY 1934—Con.

Amended codes—Continued

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Hair and lute felt (Nov. 13, 1933; amended May 23, 1934).	35 cents per hour.....	40 per week, general. 10 percent tolerance, repair-shop crews, firemen, engineers, etc. 56 per week, watchmen. 108 in 2 weeks, 192 in 4 weeks, 12 days in 14, drivers and helpers.	1½ regular rate for hours in excess of 40 per week, general, repair-shop crews, firemen, engineers, etc., emergency work. 1½ regular rate for hours in excess of 48 per week; drivers in cities of 50,000 and over and immediate trade areas. No provision made.....	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthy occupations.
Iron and steel (Aug. 19, 1933; amended May 30, 1934).	25-40 cents per hour, common labor. 15 percent increase over rate as of July 14, 1933, employees paid above code minimum on that date.	40 per week averaged over 6 months, 8 per day, 6-day week (maximum 48 in 1 week).	No provision made.....	Under 16.
Saddlery (Oct. 13, 1933; amended May 18, 1934).	30 cents per hour for females (making pads), and 32½ cents per hour for males, in South; 32½ cents per hour for females (making pads), and 35 cents per hour for males, elsewhere. 20 cents per hour differential above prescribed rates, skilled mechanics.	40 per week averaged over 4-month period, 8 per day (of 24 hours), general. 40 per week averaged over 26 weeks, 8 per day, office.	1½ regular rate.....	Do.
Underwear and allied products manufacturing (Oct. 2, 1933; amended May 10, 1934).	\$12 per week, South; \$13 per week, North.....	40 per week (10 percent tolerance on emergency work), factory. 40 per week averaged over 1 month, office. Operation limited to 1 shift for sewing machines and 2 shifts for knitting machines, with certain groups empowered to recommend modification.	No provision.....	Do.

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Labor Conditions in Sugar-Beet Fields, and Suggested Remedies

SUGGESTIONS and recommendations for placing the labor policies of sugar-beet production on a "reasonable and equitable basis" are contained in the report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of Labor to study economic conditions in the sugar-beet industry.¹ The report brings together data on labor conditions and policies, and production costs, which have been gathered by various agencies² over a period of 14 years. Data on present wages were secured through the cooperation of county agents of the Extension Division of the United States Department of Agriculture in the sugar beet growing areas.

Organization of the Industry

THE sugar-beet grower operates under contract for both his labor and his crop. The initial contract is with the sugar refiner, under which the refiner, or processor, agrees to take the crop and supervise its cultivation. Under the contracts of most of the larger processing companies, the grower receives half the proceeds from the sale of the sugar from his beets, less the selling expenses. The contract guarantees a minimum price for the crop.

The grower then makes contracts for the hand labor necessary to cultivate and harvest the crop, under which the laborers agree to do the hand work on a stipulated number of acres at a set price per acre. Bonuses are sometimes added if the production per acre is higher than a fixed amount.

Hand labor is required for three processes: Blocking and thinning in the spring; hoeing and weeding during the summer; and pulling and topping in the fall. Beet plants grow in continuous rows, but only

¹ Abbott, W. Lewis. Report for the Committee on Labor Conditions in the Growing of Sugar Beets Washington, 1934. 55 pp. (Mimeographed.)

² U.S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Bul. No. 115: Child labor and the work of mothers in the beet fields of Colorado and Michigan, Washington, 1923. National Child Labor Committee Pamphlets: No. 310—Child labor in the sugar-beet fields of Michigan, by W. N. Armentrout and others (1923); No. 327—Children working on farms in certain sections of the western slope of Colorado, by Charles E. Gibbons (1925); No. 333—Children working in the sugar-beet fields of certain districts of the South Platte Valley, Colorado, by Sara A. Brown (1925); No. 359—Child labor in agriculture and farm life in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado, by B. H. Mautner and others (1929). Colorado, Agricultural College, Children working on farms in certain sections of Northern Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo., 1926. Tayler, Paul S.: Mexican labor in the United States, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1929. United States, Tariff Commission, Cost of producing sugar beets, 1925-28, Washington, 1928.

one plant, or bunch, every 10 or 12 inches is retained. The job of cutting out the intermediate plants with a hoe is called blocking. The single bunch thus left consists of numerous tufts, all but one of which must be removed in order to develop the one large beet desired. This is the thinning process, done chiefly by children who crawl on hands and knees from bunch to bunch throwing out the superfluous seedlings. This work is done under pressure and frequently for long hours per day, since it must be done at an early stage of the plant's development. The report states that machines have been developed to do the blocking on certain types of land, but that no mechanical thinning process has been devised.

In harvesting, the beets usually are first loosened from the ground by a horse-drawn lifter. The hand worker, using a special knife with a blade 1 inch wide at the haft and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the end, to which is attached a strong curved hook, then pulls the beet free of the earth with the hook and cuts off the top leaves with the knife.

The usual estimate in determining the labor force required to take care of a crop is that an experienced adult man will handle 10 acres, an inexperienced man 9, a woman 7, and children amounts varying according to age and dexterity.

While the sugar-beet crop plays but a small part in the agricultural economy of the United States as a whole, it is of vital importance in some States and in certain areas of still other States. In 1933, sugar beets represented 21 percent of the value of all farm crops in Colorado and Utah, and in some counties in Colorado they constituted more than half the total crop value.

The importance of beets to the farmer is increased at the present time because the market value of sugar beets has decreased less than that of other farm products. In consequence the sugar-beet acreage expanded very considerably in 1933, in spite of the persistently low price of sugar. The report points out that in view of this situation—

If natural economic forces are permitted to operate, it is to be expected that the production of sugar beets will tend to expand until the price is reduced to the point where the crop ceases to offer any great advantage over alternative crops. Meanwhile there will be continuous pressure to reduce wages or keep them low. If such expansion is to be prevented, it seems necessary to do so through some Government action.

Labor Conditions

THE migratory contract laborers in the sugar-beet fields are usually foreigners. In Michigan many are north Europeans (Germans and Russians); in Colorado they are largely Latin Americans or Mexicans; while in California a fairly large proportion of Hawaiians, Filipinos, and Japanese are employed. Living conditions and standards are those commonly found where agricultural laborers are housed in groups

in or near the premises. The usual quarters of a family of beet workers consists of a tent, a shack, or an adobe house of 2 rooms, each 12 feet square. Surveys which have been made have found families averaging 6 persons, and occasionally as many as 12, living in these overcrowded and inadequate quarters, with scant attention being paid to sanitation or cleanliness.

The working season is from about the middle of April to the first of November as a rule. In the spring and fall, during the periods of greatest activity the workday is generally 10 to 12 and often 14 hours long.

Child labor has always been an outstanding feature of beet work. Rarely does an individual without a family undertake a contract. These studies all show that much of the work is done by children, that children as young as 10 and 11 years of age work regularly in the beet fields, for the same hours as adults, and are kept out of school for this purpose. In 1920, 85 percent of the children were found to be working 9 to 14 hours a day in thinning, and 75 percent from 9 to 13 hours in pulling and topping. * * *

Children of these families miss a great deal of time from school. In Colorado numbers leave school in the middle of April to do the thinning, and do not return until the middle of November, after the harvest is over.

In the summer of 1933, children under 16 numbered 14,743 out of a total of 110,354 contract workers employed on the 1933 crop.

Wages

COLORADO is the leading sugar beet growing State. In 1920, according to the Children's Bureau study, the average contract price to workers in the Colorado beet fields was \$33.71 an acre, the highest ever paid. One-third of the families studied received between \$800 and \$1,200 for their summer's work; 29.6 percent received less than \$800, and the median earnings for the season were \$1,002.55. The average rate per acre in 1924 was \$23.72; in 1933 it was \$12.37. Rates as low as \$8 an acre were reported in the 1933 survey made by county agents of the Department of Agriculture. Moreover, the low-wage condition of recent years has been aggravated by the difficulty which workers have had in collecting the amounts due them. The average rate per acre in 1933, for the country as a whole, based upon reports from the county agents covering approximately half the workers, was \$13.87. An average income of \$312 for the season was indicated by a brief survey by the National Child Labor Committee in 1933, substantiated by the reports from the county agents.

The average contract price per acre paid in beet-growing States in 1932 and 1933 is shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE CONTRACT PRICE PER ACRE IN BEET FIELDS, BY STATES, 1932 AND 1933

State	1932	1933	State	1932	1933
California.....	\$15.04	\$13.80	Nebraska.....	\$17.61	\$15.05
Colorado.....	12.92	12.37	Utah.....	20.04	14.18
Idaho.....	13.96	14.16	Wyoming.....	16.03	14.41
Michigan.....	14.64	14.93	Total, United States.....	15.73	13.87
Minnesota.....	15.85	15.98			
Montana.....	18.50	16.40			

During these 2 years local charities and Federal relief agencies have been called upon to aid beet workers and their families, not only because of the very low earnings in the beet fields, but because of the lack of winter job opportunities and other avenues which formerly made additional earnings possible.

Table 2 compares the relative amounts of the proceeds of sugar beets going to the farmer and to the contract laborer over a period of 25 years.

TABLE 2.—SHARES OF GROWER AND LABORER IN THE PROCEEDS OF SUGAR BEETS, 1909 TO 1933

Year	Farmer's share of wholesale price (percent)	Contract worker's share of wholesale price (percent)	Percent of farmer's income going to wages	Year	Farmer's share of wholesale price (percent)	Contract worker's share of wholesale price (percent)	Percent of farmer's income going to wages
1909.....			38.15	1924.....	47.82	15.43	32.27
1910.....	47.98	17.31	36.08	1925.....	51.16	13.60	26.59
1911.....	46.89	15.96	34.05	1926.....	54.40	17.59	32.33
1912.....	54.80	18.46	33.69	1927.....	50.46	14.57	28.86
1913.....	54.35	16.47	30.31	1928.....	49.48	14.87	30.06
1914.....	40.34	11.49	28.47	1929.....	57.05	17.61	30.87
1915.....	33.67	9.99	29.67	1930.....	64.50	19.59	30.36
1916.....	31.73	10.48	33.03	1931.....	53.80	17.07	31.73
1917.....	38.96	11.71	26.99	1932.....	43.81	11.55	26.36
1918.....	45.31	10.87	24.00	1933.....	43.64	10.18	23.16
1919.....	43.48	9.96	22.90				
1920.....	64.50	19.08	29.58	Average.....	47.94	14.33	30.00
1921.....	45.75	18.07	39.50	Average for base period 1909-1914.....			33.49
1922.....	39.51	10.32	26.12				
1923.....	47.09	11.74	24.92				

Determining an Adequate Wage

THE Committee on Labor Conditions in the Growing of Sugar Beets undertook to determine what would constitute a self-supporting income for contract workers. In view of the increasing difficulties and uncertainties attached to securing employment during the months such workers are not in the beet fields, the committee concluded that "it would not seem unjust to require that the full burden of supporting its workers must fall upon the beet-sugar industry."

Three methods of arriving at a living wage were used. The cost-of-living method was dealt with by obtaining from the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture a minimum budget for a Mexican beet worker's family of six persons. Omitting

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rent, because ordinarily these workers live in rent-free quarters, allowing \$1.80 for recreation, and making no provision for savings, this hypothetical yearly budget totals \$564.93 on the basis of "the lowest possible standard of decent living." The report contrasts this figure with the \$312 previously given as the indicated average family earnings in 1933.

The second method was to take average earnings for 1924, when beet workers were apparently self-supporting, and adjust that figure to present price levels. The 1924 income for beet workers averaged \$1,011.58, and the Department of Agriculture cost-of-living index for farmers for that year was 159.0. That index stood at 109.0 in 1934, so that in purchasing power \$693.47 would be the equivalent of the 1924 income of \$1,011.58.

The third figure was arrived at by adjusting present rates with the average wage paid during the base period of the Agricultural Adjustment Act—August 1909 to July 1914. The average contract wage for the period was \$19.08 per acre, while that of 1933 was \$13.87, which represents, at the 1933 price level, 66.7 percent of the real wage of the base period. To give the worker equivalent purchasing power, a rate of \$20.80 per acre would be required, which would provide an income of about \$550 a year.

"From these figures", the report states, "it seems clear that if the minimum which the contract worker family should receive for a year's work in beets is placed at \$600, there is no likelihood that it would exceed the barest subsistence level."

Allowing, under a program of reorganization and rehabilitation, for the elimination of child labor and the shortening of the workday, which would reduce the average area handled per person from 8 to 7 acres, the conclusion reached by the committee is that—

With an average of 3.5 workers of 16 or over per family, and each person handling 7 acres, the family could take care of 24.5 acres. From this work they should receive at least \$600, which would be \$24.49 an acre.

These calculations suggest a figure of \$24.50 per acre as being the minimum wage which should be paid for the hand work on an acre of beets. This assumes that the work is still to require the united efforts of several members of the family, including women, and boys and girls 16 or over. It gives this group a minimum standard of living which includes no allowance for house rent, \$5 a year for medical attendance, and \$1.80 a year for recreation.

This is based on the assumption that the beet workers will be unable to secure other work, either during the summer or winter. The reports now being received from the county administrators of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration show that in cases where families have secured income from other sources, it has run as high as \$75 for the year. If this income were credited to all families, it would reduce the amount necessary from beet work to \$525 a year. The

rate per acre necessary to give this would be \$21.50. The same rate is reached if it is assumed that the hours of work are not to be reduced.

It seems, then, that to insure a minimum subsistence wage to the contract workers in beets, they should receive a rate of \$21.50 to \$24.50 per acre.

Pointing out that "the desirability of this wage, however, does not establish the possibility of securing it", the report proceeds to a discussion of cost of production, output, tariff, and State bounties, and the margin of profit to beet growers under present conditions. This is followed by a discussion of the proposal to make sugar a basic commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and a discussion of the effects upon the growers of a policy of crop reduction and payment of benefits. By bringing sugar within the control of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a basic commodity the committee holds that "the growers of sugar beets can afford to pay higher wages to contract workers, and still have a larger profit from the growing of beets than they had in 1933, without the payment of benefits."

The committee makes four specific recommendations:

(1) That sugar be made a basic commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act;

(2) That it be provided that the Secretary of Agriculture shall have power to prescribe labor conditions as prerequisite to the payment of benefits;

(3) That one of these conditions be that the grower shall not permit the use of children under 16, other than those of his own family, in the work on sugar beets;

(4) That another condition be that the grower pay to the contract workers a wage in the neighborhood of \$20 to \$21.50 per acre, with adjustments for differences between areas.

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MINIMUM WAGE

Interstate Compact for Establishing Uniform Minimum Wage

DELEGATES from seven Northeastern States ¹ met at Concord, N.H., on May 29, 1934, and signed the first interstate compact for establishing uniform standards for conditions of employment particularly in regard to a uniform minimum wage for women and minors.

The first movement in establishing a common standard for labor legislation was a conference of governors called at Albany, N.Y., on January 23 and 24, 1931, for the purpose of considering unemployment. At this meeting seven States ² participated in the deliberations and it was agreed that a comparative study of labor laws should be made, and a meeting of the representatives of the labor departments in the east central section of the United States should be called to discuss the differences in labor laws of the several States and to consider the possibility of putting them on a similar basis.

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania initiated the second meeting at Harrisburg, Pa., on June 18 and 19, 1931, at which representatives of Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia were present in addition to the seven States previously represented at Albany, as well as representatives of the United States Department of Labor. The following subjects were considered and recommendations for more uniform laws were presented to the conference—workmen's compensation, public and private employment agencies, labor laws for women and minors, industrial health and statistics.³

On January 27 and 28, 1933, Governor Ely of Massachusetts called a similar conference at Boston to continue the work begun at the Harrisburg conference. Eight States participated in this meeting (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island). Recommendations similar to those made at Harrisburg were urged but with added emphasis.⁴

Following the conference at Boston, a resolution (ch. 44, Resolves of 1933) was adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts authoriz-

¹ Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and Pennsylvania.

² Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1931, p. 42.

⁴ Idem, March 1933, p. 537.

ing the appointment of a commission on interstate compacts affecting labor and industries.⁵ The Secretary of State of Massachusetts contacted other States and preliminary meetings were held of delegates from the participating States and plans formulated for a united action.⁶ Representatives of the seven northeastern States have met several times during the past year and their efforts culminated on May 29, 1934, at Concord, N.H., in the ratification of a compact for establishing certain uniform labor standards. The compact although signed by the delegates must be submitted to the legislatures of the respective States for ratification.

The compact is given in full below:

TITLE I.—*Policy and intent*

Whereas enforcement among the industrial States of the Union of reasonably uniform standards for labor in industry, determined in accordance with the general welfare, would not only benefit labor but would be of real advantage to employers, removing the pressure toward low wages, long hours of work, exploitation of minors and women, and similar action commonly admitted to be injurious to all concerned; and

Whereas the advantages of such uniform standards have already been indicated by the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the codes of fair competition adopted thereunder; and

Whereas such operation points to the desirability of continued uniform legislation affecting labor standards, by Federal action or otherwise, and of joint action by the States to establish such uniform standards; and

Whereas the establishment of reasonably uniform standards in States concerned with the same general fields of industry and competitors in the same markets will afford the advantages of stability in labor legislation to all concerned, with disadvantage to none;

Now, therefore, The States whose commissioners have signed this compact and which have, by their legislatures, ratified the same, acting to promote the general welfare of the people, do hereby join in establishing the said compact to provide uniform minimum standards affecting labor and industry in the said States:

Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating, repealing, modifying or interfering with the operation of laws already in effect in any State party hereto which establish standards equivalent to or above those herein specified, nor to prevent or discourage the enactment of additional laws establishing similar or higher standards; nor shall anything herein contained repeal or affect any laws concerning conditions of employment that are not in conflict herewith or that deal with subject not included herein; and

Provided, further, That no part of any title of this compact nor of any legislation adopted in pursuance thereof, except as may be expressly specified in such title or in such legislation, shall be in effect in any State party hereto until this compact shall have been approved as provided in section 6 of title II, but whenever titles I and II hereof and any other title included herein are so approved and ratified, such titles shall be in full force and effect as laws of the States so approving and ratifying the same.

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1933, p. 844.

⁶ See First Report (House of Representatives of Massachusetts No. 1325) to the General Court of the Commission on Interstate Compacts Affecting Labor and Industries (January 1934).

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TITLE II.—*General provisions*

SECTION 1. Each State party to this compact shall require its administrative agency or agencies charged with the administration and enforcement of this compact and of State laws relating thereto, to make comprehensive and detailed reports concerning the operation and administration of said compact and laws. Such agency shall report at least once each year and shall send copies of such report to the interstate commission established under the following section, to the governors of the several ratifying States and to the appropriate administrative agencies in such States.

SEC. 2. Each State party hereto shall make provision for a continuing unpaid commission representing industry, labor, and the public, and appointed by the governor of said State, to deal with the other ratifying States concerning questions arising under this compact and the operation of the same within the limits of their respective States. The chairman of such State commission shall be designated by the governor and shall be the representative of his State on an interstate commission which shall be composed of the representatives so designated by the several States parties to this compact. The governors of the signatory States shall request the President of the United States to appoint a representative of the Federal Government to the interstate commission. The expense of the interstate commission shall be shared by the States ratifying this compact. The interstate commission shall annually make a report of its activities and shall furnish copies to the governors of the ratifying States and to the permanent commissions of such States.

SEC. 3. Should any question arise on the part of one or more of the States ratifying this compact, concerning a matter involved in said compact or in any State law adopted in pursuance thereof, then such question shall be brought before the said interstate commission for consideration. Said interstate commission shall make any necessary investigations, shall publish its findings and any recommendations and shall furnish copies of such findings and recommendations to the State commissions in each State party to this compact.

SEC. 4. If any ratifying State should desire a modification of any provision or provisions of this compact, or a revision of the entire compact, or if for any reason it should become desirable to extend the scope of said compact, the aforesaid interstate commission shall, upon the application of one or more of the ratifying States, and after 30 days' notice to the governors and State commissions of the other States, proceed to consider such application and the reasons advanced for the proposed modification or revision and shall make such recommendations to the ratifying States concerning the same as may seem fitting and proper. Whenever said modification, revision or extension is ratified in the manner prescribed in section 6 of this title for the ratification of this original compact and the Congress of the United States has consented thereto, then such modification, revision or extension shall be in full force and effect in the States ratifying the same.

SEC. 5. Each State party to this compact agrees that it will not withdraw therefrom until it has reported to the interstate commission the reasons for its desire to withdraw. The interstate commission shall, upon receipt of such report, investigate the situation and shall, within 6 months, submit its recommendations. If the State still desires to withdraw from the compact, it shall defer such action for 2 years from the date of the findings of the interstate commission.

SEC. 6. Upon ratification by the legislative act of the requisite number of States as specified in subsequent titles of this compact, and with the consent of the Congress of the United States, this compact shall be in full force and effect in the States ratifying the same. Each State so ratifying shall forthwith enact necessary and

suitable legislation to establish and maintain the minimum standards set forth in the following title or titles and shall make provision for the continuing State commission required by section 2 of this title. The appropriate administrative agencies of each State shall thereafter enforce and supervise the operation of the laws relating to this compact and the laws enacted to make the provisions of said compact effective.

SEC. 7. Any State may at any time become a party to this compact by taking the action required by the preceding section of this title to ratify the same, subject to the consent of the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 8. If any part of this compact or the application thereof to any person or circumstance should be held to be contrary to the Constitution of any ratifying State or of the United States, all other separable parts of said compact and the application of such parts to other persons or circumstances shall continue to be in full force and effect.

TITLE III.—*Minimum wage*

SECTION 1. No employer shall pay a woman, or a minor under 21 years of age, an unfair or oppressive wage.

SEC. 2. The State agency administering the minimum-wage law enacted in conformity with this compact shall have authority to investigate the wages of women and minors; to appoint wage boards, upon which employers, employees and the public shall have equal representation, for the purpose of recommending minimum fair wage rates for women and minors; and, after a public hearing, to enter directory orders based on the determinations of the wage boards, together with such administrative rulings as are appropriate to make the determinations effective; and may have further authority, without the agency of a wage board, to enter such orders in the case of occupations with less than a specified number of employees.

SEC. 3. The State administrative agency and wage boards appointed by such agency shall have authority to administer oaths and to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of records relative to the wages of women and minors.

SEC. 4. The State administrative agency shall have further authority to inspect to determine compliance with its orders; to publish the names of employers violating a directory order; and, after a directory order has been in effect for a specified period, to make such order mandatory after a public hearing thereon. Such mandatory order shall carry a penalty of fine, imprisonment, or both. Said agency shall have authority to reconvene wage boards or to form new wage boards for the purpose of modifying wage orders. It shall have authority at any time on its own motion to modify administrative regulations after a public hearing thereon.

SEC. 5. The State administrative agency shall have authority to issue special licenses to employees who, by reason of physical or mental condition are incapable of earning the minimum fair wage rate established for the occupation in which they are employed. Said agency shall have authority to take assignment of wage claims at the request of women or minor employees paid less than the minimum wage to which they are entitled under a mandatory order, and to bring legal action necessary to collect such claims. Such employees shall be authorized, under the statute, to recover by civil action the full amount to which they are entitled under a mandatory fair wage order.

SEC. 6. Employers subject to the minimum wage law enacted in conformity herewith shall be required to keep specified records including the names, addresses, occupations, hours and wages of the women and minors in their employ; to permit the inspection and transcript of such records by the State administrative agency

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and its authorized representatives; and upon request, to furnish said agency with a sworn statement of the same. Employers shall further be required to post and maintain the notices regarding wage orders issued by the State administrative agency.

SEC. 7. Each minimum-wage law so enacted shall contain provisions for appeal to the courts on questions of law by persons aggrieved by the decisions of said agency. Said law shall also contain a provision to the effect that in no case shall wage orders or decrees entered under a previously existing law be nullified until the provisions of the law enacted in conformity herewith have become operative and until new wage orders covering the same occupations have been entered and made effective.

SEC. 8. Each minimum-wage law enacted in conformity herewith shall contain a saving clause to the effect that if any provisions of such law or its application be held invalid, the remainder of the law and its application elsewhere shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 9. Mandatory fair-wage legislation now in effect in any of the signatory States, and such legislation in course of passage in any of such States as is in conformity with the provisions of this compact, is hereby declared to meet the minimum standards required by this compact.

SEC. 10. This compact as applied to minimum wage shall, when ratified by two or more States in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of title II, be in full force and effect in the States so ratifying the same.

State Minimum-Wage Policy Upheld in Arizona

IN VIEW of recent Federal legislation and the interest many State legislatures have manifested in assuring an adequate wage for unskilled labor, a decision made on April 25, 1934, by the Supreme Court of Arizona (*State v. Ankla*m et al., 31 Pac. (2d) 888) is of great importance.

The Arizona Legislature at its 1933 session by chapter 12 amended Revised Code, 1928, section 1350, which had been declared unconstitutional in *State v. Jay J. Garfield Building Co.* (3 Pac. (2d) 983),¹ and also enacted chapter 71 requiring a contractor on public works to pay his employees the prevailing rate of per diem wage for each craft or type of workman or mechanic needed.

Subsequent to this legislation George H. Ankla and others were accused of not paying the minimum wage fixed by the State highway commission to certain laborers doing manual labor for the county. Ankla objected on the ground that the information failed to state facts sufficient to constitute a public offense and argued that "the law under which the information was drawn is unconstitutional and void, in that it contains no ascertainable standard of guilt; is vague, indefinite, and uncertain; provides no notice or method for giving notice to an employer of what minimum wage may be fixed by the State highway commission; and subjects the employer to the arbitrary whim of such commission, permitting it without notice to him

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1932, p. 49.

to change the minimum wage and expose him to criminal liability for failure to comply with requirements of which he has no knowledge or means of knowledge."

The Superior Court, Pima County, dismissed the case, but the State appealed it to the Supreme Court of Arizona.

After referring to its decision under the former law, in which it held that "locality" is boundless and indefinite, and "current rate or per diem wages" might be anything from the minimum to the maximum wage, the court said that the primary rule of construction of statutes is to give effect to the intention of the legislature, and that a statute should be upheld unless it is evident beyond a reasonable doubt that it is invalid. In reenacting section 1350 the legislature had the facts concerning the former minimum wage law and the ruling of the court thereon before it, and in trying to accomplish its purpose it determined that the minimum wages for manual and mechanical labor fixed by the State highway commission should be paid to certain classes of employees of the State and its political subdivisions. There is no question as to the intention of the legislature, and since the State highway commission is a large employer of all kinds of labor the court held that its scale of wages may be considered a fair criterion for fixing wages of employees of the State and its political subdivisions.

The legislative adoption of a minimum wage fixed by the State highway commission, to be paid by the State and its political subdivisions for manual and mechanical labor, is not a surrender of legislative power to the highway commission. The law operates upon a fact to be ascertained by the highway commission and itself creates the crime. * * *

An employer of manual or mechanical labor for the State or its political subdivisions can under the above statute, by exercising ordinary intelligence and care, choose in advance what is lawful for him to do. In other words, he should have no trouble in ascertaining the per diem wage he should pay. His course is plain and easy to follow. He can make no mistake if he will use his wits. The statute prescribes a definite certain standard of conduct and he can have no legitimate reason for not observing it.

In reply to the contention that the statute is vague and indefinite because it fails to prescribe when the highway commission shall meet to fix the wages, or to provide notice to the employer of the prescribed wages or any change in them, the court said all the employer has to do is to inquire of the commission whether it has fixed a minimum wage and "if it has, pay such wage to his employees. If it has not fixed such minimum per diem wage, he may, without incurring criminal liability, pay his employees such wages as they may agree upon."

As to the contention that the employer is subject to the arbitrary whim of the commission, which may change the rate of wages and make his innocent use of the old rate a criminal act, the court said:

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* * * Where the criminality of the act is made to depend upon a rule or order of the State highway commission or other agency, the person charged with its violation should be permitted to show that he did not knowingly do so.

In reversing the case and returning it to the lower court for action in accordance with this decision the supreme court said:

The State as an employer of labor, speaking through its legislature, has in no uncertain language determined upon a policy of guaranteeing a minimum per diem wage to certain of its employees. * * * It is, of course, the duty of the courts to take notice of such policy and, if it is clearly and fairly expressed and not vulnerable to constitutional attack, uphold it. Such policy is in harmony with the National Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195) and has for its object the promotion of public peace and the general welfare. It is in accord with national legislation, and many of the States of the Union have passed acts fixing minimum wages for common labor.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Review of Industrial Disputes in the United States from 1919 to 1933

THIS article presents a summary review of industrial disputes in the United States from 1919 to 1933, taken from the reports compiled currently by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. In general, it is to be noted that the data for the years prior to 1927 are much less complete than for the subsequent years, as it was not until 1927 that the Bureau was in a position so to organize its work in this field as to secure fairly comprehensive reports of current disputes in sufficient detail to permit of reasonably satisfactory analysis. It is recognized by the Bureau that still more comprehensive information is desirable, especially in view of the present interest in the whole subject of industrial disputes and their prevention, and, if its resources permit, it is the intention of the Bureau to expand and improve this phase of its work in the near future.

Summary

THE year showed a sharp increase in the number of industrial disputes and in the number of workers involved therein. There have been, however, other periods of far greater industrial unrest. Thus, each of the years 1919 to 1921 had more strikes than the year 1933, and in each of the years 1919 to 1922 a much larger number of workers was involved in labor disputes than in the year 1933. The year 1919 had more than five times as many workers on strike as the year 1933.

Strikes called because of dissatisfaction with wages and to secure recognition of the union increased somewhat in importance. Wages as a cause increased from 68 percent in 1932 to 69 percent in 1933, while recognition of the union as a cause increased from 16 to 23 percent.

Settlements in favor of workers increased from 27 percent of all strikes in 1932 to 31 percent in 1933. Those in favor of employers fell from 43 percent in 1932 to 30 percent in 1933.

The groups most affected by strikes during 1933 were clothing, having 347; textiles, 315; building trades, 113; and mining, 113.

States of most prominence in the strike picture were Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Illinois.

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1921	-----
1922	-----
1923	-----
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1925	-----
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TABLE 1.—RELATIVE NUMBER OF DISPUTES AND OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED, 1919 TO 1933
[1916=100]

Year	Relative number of—		Year	Relative number of—	
	Disputes	Employees		Disputes	Employees
1919.....	96	260	1927.....	19	22
1920.....	90	91	1928.....	17	22
1921.....	63	69	1929.....	24	15
1922.....	29	101	1930.....	17	10
1923.....	41	47	1931.....	24	17
1924.....	33	41	1932.....	21	15
1925.....	34	27	1933.....	41	51
1926.....	27	21			

Month of Occurrence of Disputes

THE number of disputes beginning in each month of 1933 and in effect at the end of each month, together with the number of workers in each case and the man-days lost, is shown in table 2.

While in years past industrial unrest continued usually through 3 or 4 months during the spring, it may be noted from the table while this unrest began at about the usual time in 1933 it showed the unusually long duration of 6 months. The largest number of strikes beginning in any month occurred in August, but the greatest man-day loss, because many of these strikes carried over, occurred in September and October, in each of which months there appears a man-day loss of more than 3½ millions.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN, AND IN EFFECT AT END OF, EACH MONTH IN 1933

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost during month
	Beginning in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month	In effect at end of month	
January.....	75	32	20, 172	8, 875	251, 829
February.....	67	35	11, 114	6, 915	113, 215
March.....	98	39	40, 548	13, 081	348, 459
April.....	80	47	23, 793	20, 302	551, 930
May.....	140	50	44, 589	19, 097	664, 689
June.....	137	52	42, 233	28, 048	576, 535
July.....	240	84	111, 051	53, 571	1, 505, 408
August.....	246	99	157, 953	53, 844	1, 570, 512
September.....	223	125	244, 636	163, 682	3, 873, 662
October.....	129	98	56, 164	101, 146	3, 659, 502
November.....	67	52	38, 062	23, 790	1, 298, 113
December.....	60	30	21, 822	13, 152	404, 993

Table 3 shows the number of disputes beginning in each month from 1919 to 1933. The year 1933 had the largest number of strikes occurring in any year since 1921. It seems reasonable to attribute this greatly increased number to the general pick-up in business and

the natural reaction of workers against those wage cuts which were so general throughout industry during the nadir periods of the depression.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, JANUARY 1919 TO DECEMBER 1933

Year	Number of disputes beginning in—													Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Month not stated	
1919.....	199	198	192	270	431	322	381	417	425	334	165	140	156	3,630
1920.....	280	214	288	427	422	317	298	264	231	192	106	108	264	3,411
1921.....	238	172	194	292	575	152	167	143	124	90	92	76	70	2,385
1922.....	131	96	75	109	104	64	101	95	85	64	64	43	81	1,112
1923.....	69	72	123	212	246	133	146	106	93	117	66	59	111	1,553
1924.....	102	70	118	144	155	98	89	81	71	74	61	40	146	1,249
1925.....	94	89	83	161	161	108	103	123	104	77	63	45	90	1,301
1926.....	62	74	84	127	141	73	84	98	85	60	48	33	66	1,035
1927.....	37	65	74	87	107	80	65	57	57	50	27	28	-----	734
1928.....	48	52	41	71	80	44	54	59	52	61	44	23	-----	629
1929.....	48	54	77	117	115	73	80	78	98	69	61	33	-----	903
1930.....	45	52	49	64	66	59	78	51	72	47	44	26	-----	653
1931.....	57	52	49	73	115	90	73	79	117	77	62	50	-----	894
1932.....	87	56	64	89	87	69	66	85	85	47	38	35	-----	808
1933.....	75	67	98	80	140	137	240	246	223	129	67	60	-----	1,562

Place of Occurrence of Disputes

THE State in which disputes occurred and their number by State and geographical regions are given in table 4.

It may be noted that for the State of New York there was a decrease in the number of disputes in 1933 as compared with 1932, while the State of Pennsylvania showed more than three times the number for 1933 as compared with 1932; Rhode Island, four times as many; and Massachusetts and Illinois more than double the number. Many other States which in previous years had been of minor importance in this respect during the year 1933 showed a very great increase in their number of industrial disturbances.

Seventy-eight percent of all strikes occurring in 1933 were confined to the region north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, while approximately 46 percent occurred in the three States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts.

TABLE 4.—

State

Alabama.....
Alaska.....
Arizona.....
Arkansas.....
California.....
Colorado.....
Connecticut.....
Delaware.....
District of C.....
Florida.....
Georgia.....
Idaho.....
Illinois.....
Indiana.....
Iowa.....
Kansas.....
Kentucky.....
Louisiana.....
Maine.....
Maryland.....
Massachusetts.....
Michigan.....
Minnesota.....
Mississippi.....
Missouri.....
Montana.....
Nebraska.....
Nevada.....
New Hampshire.....
New Jersey.....
New Mexico.....
New York.....
North Carolina.....
North Dakota.....
Ohio.....
Oklahoma.....
Oregon.....
Pennsylvania.....
Rhode Island.....
South Carolina.....
South Dakota.....
Tennessee.....
Texas.....
Utah.....
Vermont.....
Virginia.....
Washington.....
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Wisconsin.....
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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1919 TO 1933, BY STATE AND SECTION OF COUNTRY

State and section	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Alabama.....	18	25	15	4	6		3	5	1		1	1	1	4	22
Alaska.....	3	1	1				2								
Arizona.....	7	9	4	1	1			1		3			2		2
Arkansas.....	7	15	7	2	2	3	4			1	2	1			7
California.....	102	120	99	37	47	29	40	34	20	16	28	14	23	24	42
Colorado.....	31	22	27	7	3	5	10	5	5	1				3	4
Connecticut.....	135	128	61	30	52	26	46	29	27	11	13	13	18	21	52
Delaware.....	11	10	4	1	1		4	8	2		3	3	1		2
District of Columbia.....	10	14	5	4	6	5	11	6		2	6	4	6	6	14
Florida.....	30	9	19	5	4	2	10	16	6	2	2	3	4	2	7
Georgia.....	39	29	21	3	4	4	5	9	1	1	3	2	3	2	18
Idaho.....	10	5	3		1							2	1		1
Illinois.....	267	254	164	63	72	80	84	72	44	40	52	37	38	42	90
Indiana.....	106	99	61	15	35	28	45	32	16	13	34	20	18	16	18
Iowa.....	57	47	42	15	14	15	12	14	6	8	5	5	13	6	9
Kansas.....	45	14	21	4	5	6	12	2	1	2	5	1		3	3
Kentucky.....	26	22	17	10	11	12	2	12	12	4	7	29	4	10	8
Louisiana.....	51	37	29	8	16	7	3	5	2	3	8	5	2	6	9
Maine.....	40	22	24	11	7	6	10	1	3	5	7	7	3	3	6
Maryland.....	41	57	27	12	19	25	17	7	9	8	13	10	8	7	8
Massachusetts.....	396	377	201	139	217	97	162	113	70	95	77	45	61	76	157
Michigan.....	84	63	71	18	19	10	14	12	7	7	16	14	9	9	25
Minnesota.....	49	50	45	9	14	4	5	9	11	3	9	6	9	5	9
Mississippi.....	2	4	9		1				2		1	1	2	2	8
Missouri.....	69	63	54	26	27	35	11	9	14	8	17	11	17	18	37
Montana.....	23	16	21	2	7	1	1	4	3	2	4	7	2	5	1
Nebraska.....	17	12	11	3	1	2	2	1	2		2				
Nevada.....	5	4	1	3	1	1			1				1	1	
New Hampshire.....	34	32	6	30	6	8	5	8	4	4	3	1	3	8	28
New Jersey.....	183	145	125	71	78	92	92	84	59	46	76	55	77	78	111
New Mexico.....	4	1	2						1				1	1	2
New York.....	536	600	384	202	403	281	301	216	181	131	179	149	237	220	201
North Carolina.....	22	21	26	6	6	4	7	2	7	1	17	5	2	22	25
North Dakota.....		4	8	2	1	1									1
Ohio.....	237	206	167	73	65	68	73	68	21	27	41	33	54	36	85
Oklahoma.....	32	24	29	9	2	6	10	2	3	3	3	1	6	4	1
Oregon.....	38	22	23	8	15	13	5	8	10	6	7	2	7	4	8
Pennsylvania.....	280	250	222	101	234	261	184	162	123	113	184	113	149	109	366
Rhode Island.....	78	89	42	37	25	5	25	28	23	9	17	10	20	11	46
South Carolina.....	11	5	12	2	1	1		1			16	2	1	6	35
South Dakota.....	3	5	3		1	1					1		1		
Tennessee.....	40	27	28	8	7	10	3	7	4	7	6	1	6	4	17
Texas.....	50	73	64	10	15	16	11	4	9	5	5	6	12	5	4
Utah.....	22	14	5	1	1	2	2		1		1			1	1
Vermont.....	14	12	2	13			4	1	1	1	1	1			4
Virginia.....	28	31	14	5	3	4	1	3	1	3	5	3	2	1	18
Washington.....	113	69	63	22	36	15	15	5	9	13	10	6	17	7	21
West Virginia.....	63	49	28	8	28	23	20	11	3		2	13	32	8	12
Wisconsin.....	77	68	41	21	10	15	14	8	3	8	6	9	13	8	12
Wyoming.....	4	6	4		1	1	1			3		1		1	2
Interstate.....	21	10	19	27	23	10	12	8	6	10	7	1	2	3	3
United States ¹	3,571	3,291	2,381	1,088	1,553	1,240	1,300	1,032	734	629	903	653	894	806	1,562
North of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.....	2,678	2,431	1,607	840	1,249	1,007	1,091	869	587	520	728	524	715	650	1,225
South of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.....	278	227	186	66	71	60	51	66	49	18	60	60	57	61	170
West of the Mississippi.....	594	623	509	155	210	163	146	89	92	81	108	68	120	94	164
Interstate.....	21	10	19	27	23	10	12	8	6	10	7	1	2	3	3

¹ Does not include strikes in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, and Virgin Islands., nor those for which the State was not reported.

While most of the selected cities shown in table 5 indicate a notable increase in the number of strikes in 1933 as compared with 1932, the number in New York City fell from 135 to 113 for this period. Heavy increases are noted in Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Fall River, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, and St. Louis.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN CITIES IN WHICH 25 OR MORE DISPUTES OCCURRED IN ANY YEAR, 1919 TO 1933

City	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Baltimore, Md.	26	34	22	9	15	23	15	4	7	7	10	8	7	6	6
Boston, Mass.	98	51	43	22	43	31	49	39	22	24	19	9	11	17	22
Bridgeport, Conn.	25	10	2	3	2	1	4	5	5	3	1		2	1	6
Buffalo, N.Y.	20	47	20	8	8	11	8	6	3	8	8	2	3	3	21
Chicago, Ill.	126	125	89	26	44	29	58	39	29	11	32	18	21	23	53
Cincinnati, Ohio	39	31	18	10	10	5	3	5		1	4	3	4	6	5
Cleveland, Ohio	47	41	26	22	13	16	20	15	5	10	11	11	3	2	23
Denver, Colo.	22	15	16	2	2	2	6	3	2	3	1		3	1	3
Detroit, Mich.	40	24	39	12	14	7	9	9	5	3	10	10	2	3	13
Fall River, Mass.	28	22	10	8	3	2	10	4	8	17	2	5	4	5	14
Hartford, Conn.	17	19	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	3		2	6
Holyoke, Mass.	18	15	3	1	8	1	3	5			3		2	1	4
Jersey City, N.J.	25	14	9	9	5	7	6	7	2	3	3	7	6	8	3
Kansas City, Mo.	16	13	17	9	6	10	2	3	2	1	2	4	2	5	8
Lynn, Mass.	11	27	12	14	10	6	12	15	3	15	8	3	3	6	8
Milwaukee, Wis.	27	28	9	11	6	2	4	8		2	1	4	7	3	4
Newark, N.J.	33	16	23	6	13	11	15	7	4	9	13	16	8	9	24
New Orleans, La.	40	29	23	7	11	5	2	5	1	2	5	4	1	5	4
New York, N.Y.	370	341	193	140	296	204	228	133	127	90	113	89	167	135	113
Paterson, N.J.	15	12	17	14	16	21	12	7	5	10	23	7	12	14	22
Philadelphia, Pa.	60	59	61	21	32	54	37	30	23	22	73	33	36	34	98
Pittsburgh, Pa.	19	15	23	1	5	12	11	8	8	6	11	9	19	10	17
Providence, R.I.	31	32	17	6	5	2	8	14	9	2	4	5	3	5	11
Rochester, N.Y.	13	37	36	17	12	13	5	1	11	2	5	2	5	3	5
San Francisco, Calif.	34	26	22	7	14	4	11	7	7	2	5	3	4	6	3
St. Louis, Mo.	39	40	26	11	19	21	8	4	10	5	12	4	10	10	22
Seattle, Wash.	24	26	21	5	14	6	4	2	1	4	2	1	6	3	6
Springfield, Mass.	20	27	6	6	10	4	7	2			2	2		3	3
Toledo, Ohio	24	20	15	3	8	3	2	3		1	2	2	3	3	7
Trenton, N.J.	4	21	5	1	3	3	4	2	2	1	6	3		2	4
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	4	9	10	7	12	7	4	2	8	8	3	3	1	2	7
Worcester, Mass.	28	18	12	2	9	4	7	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Youngstown, Ohio	14	4	6	4	5	1	4	6		1	1	5	5	3	1

Table 6 shows the severity of strikes as measured by number of strikers, by States, in the specified groups where unrest was greatest. The table covers 71 percent of all industrial disputes beginning in 1933.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AFFECTED BY LABOR DISTURBANCES, BY STATES

State	Clothing		Textiles		Building trades		Miners	
	Number of strikes	Number of workers	Number of strikes	Number of workers	Number of strikes	Number of workers	Number of strikes	Number of workers
Alabama			9	1,999			10	2,240
California	9	3,342			4	291		
Colorado					1	145	1	120
Connecticut	17	7,556	14	2,126	2	206		
Delaware			1	60				
District of Columbia					13	804		
Georgia	2	217	12	5,516	1	25		
Idaho					1	13		
Illinois	21	15,636	2	1,371	10	1,884	9	2,105
Indiana	2	216			3	130	1	2,000
Iowa	1	68			3	264	3	3,130
Kansas					1	8		
Kentucky					4	450	3	840
Louisiana			1	700	5	1,325		
Maine	3	305	3	100				
Maryland	4	5,182			1	50		
Massachusetts	65	55,435	35	7,712	8	573		
Michigan	4	1,008			3	60		
Minnesota	1	27	1	90				
Mississippi			3	576	2	70		
Missouri	15	6,063			1	20	1	140
Montana					1	18		
New Hampshire	15	6,571	11	9,127	1	8		
New Jersey	30	17,221	28	37,224	9	302		

TABLE 6.
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Texas.....
Utah.....
Vermont..
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TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AFFECTED BY LABOR DISTURBANCES, BY STATES—Continued

State	Clothing		Textiles		Building trades		Miners	
	Num-ber of strikes	Num-ber of work-ers	Num-ber of strikes	Num-ber of work-ers	Num-ber of strikes	Num-ber of work-ers	Num-ber of strikes	Num-ber of work-ers
New Mexico.....							2	788
New York.....	65	125,316	14	4,611	14	12,568		
North Carolina.....	2	561	15	6,464	1	8		
North Dakota.....					1	175		
Ohio.....	12	3,181			5	440	8	2,481
Pennsylvania.....	74	29,789	88	36,950	9	1,201	65	148,265
Rhode Island.....			35	8,783	1	18		
South Carolina.....			29	10,310				
Tennessee.....	1	300	7	802	1	18	1	450
Texas.....			1	75	1	10		
Utah.....							1	20
Vermont.....					1	250		
Virginia.....	2	1,040	3	460	3	77	3	1,107
Washington.....	1	26			2	145		
West Virginia.....			2	354			4	2,279
Wisconsin.....	1	175						
Interstate.....			1	250			1	1,500
Total.....	347	279,835	315	135,660	113	21,556	113	167,465

State	Metal		Furniture		Chauffeurs and teamsters		Bakers	
	Num-ber of strikes	Num-ber of work-ers	Num-ber of strikes	Num-ber of work-ers	Num-ber of strikes	Num-ber of work-ers	Num-ber of strikes	Num-ber of work-ers
Arkansas.....	1	117	1	81				
California.....	2	125	1	535	1	18		
Connecticut.....	5	362	1	14	2	3,500	1	18
District of Columbia.....	1	50						
Georgia.....	2	148						
Illinois.....	11	2,240	3	1,159	1	600	1	11
Indiana.....	3	725	3	685	2	71		
Maryland.....			1	392				
Massachusetts.....	2	108	5	431	2	317	3	328
Michigan.....	5	1,128	2	61	1	200		
Minnesota.....	1	20	1	329				
Missouri.....	2	176	2	92	3	508	2	54
New Jersey.....	1	1,000	2	55	5	236	6	306
New York.....	15	1,998	11	1,893	4	7,519	7	7,692
North Carolina.....			4	1,465				
Ohio.....	13	1,914	3	218	5	262	4	128
Pennsylvania.....	19	5,430	4	810	13	13,521	12	2,193
Rhode Island.....	2	123	1	37				
South Carolina.....			2	400			1	16
Tennessee.....	2	130	2	443				
Virginia.....	1	16	4	1,215				
Washington.....	1	18	2	153	1	50	1	23
West Virginia.....	1	18						
Wisconsin.....	1	39	2	78				
Total.....	91	15,885	57	10,546	40	26,802	38	10,769

Sex of Workers Involved

TABLE 7 shows the number of strikes, 1919 to 1933, by sex. Fifty-three percent of all strikes in 1933 were participated in, in whole or in part, by females—the largest proportion recorded.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1919 TO 1933, BY SEX OF EMPLOYEES

Sex of persons involved	Number of disputes beginning in—														
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Males only.....	2,818	2,347	1,750	676	963	877	891	831	587	450	590	488	634	562	732
Females only.....	88	78	30	22	31	23	31	33	15	15	22	15	14	15	33
Both sexes.....	521	343	558	357	445	280	338	150	132	164	201	150	246	231	797
Not reported.....	203	643	47	57	94	69	41	21							
Total.....	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035	734	629	903	653	894	808	1,562

Relation of Labor Organizations to Disputes

TABLE 8 shows the number of disputes classified according to the relation of labor organizations to such disputes at the time of origin.

The data given in this table are not subject to complete analysis because of the difficulty of securing entirely satisfactory information in certain cases regarding the extent of organization among the workers concerned either at the beginning of the dispute or at a subsequent date. In general, however, the figures indicate that in recent years there has been an increase in the proportion of disputes in which the workers concerned were not affiliated with labor organizations, at least at the time of origin of the controversy. Thus, in the year 1930, all or a determining majority of the workers involved in 83 percent of the disputes were affiliated with labor organizations; in 1931, 78 percent; in 1932, 72 percent; and in 1933, 56 percent.

TABLE 8.—RELATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS TO DISPUTES, 1919 TO 1933

Relation of labor organizations to disputes, at time of origin	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Labor organizations involved.....	2,033	2,506	2,038	856	1,294	1,004	1,056	838	619	538	726	545	709	582	886
Labor organizations not involved.....	173	145	67	42	95	83	158	112	83	70	177	108	185	226	676
Not reported.....	1,424	760	280	214	164	72	87	85	32	21					
Total.....	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035	734	629	903	653	894	808	1,562

Causes of Disputes

THE question of wages, either alone or in combination, was the cause of 61 percent of strikes in 1931, 68 percent in 1932, and 69 percent in 1933.

Union recognition alone or in combination with other causes was responsible for 130 disputes, or 16 percent of the total number in 1932, while in 1933 it was a dominant cause in 354, or 23 percent of the whole number of strikes or lockouts.

TABLE 9.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1919 TO 1933

Cause of dispute	Number of disputes beginning in—														
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Increase of wages.....	1,115	1,429	120	156	445	255	277	260	142	98	101	62	52	54	309
Decrease of wages.....	86	147	896	261	49	125	117	52	57	53	72	122	264	307	136
Increase of wages and decrease of hours.....	578	269	34	16	58	30	29	39	43	27	75	53	10	14	107
Decrease of wages and increase of hours.....			77	40		7	4	1	1	1	2	4	7	2	2
Other causes involving wages.....	110	121	55	76	144	96	97	101	85	113	125	62	157	148	372
Decrease of hours.....	117	62	294	22	16	18	7	19	20	6	16	5	6	4	1
Increase of hours.....	25	8	18	12	5	5	6	4	3	3		1	2	2	2
Other causes involving hours.....	5	2	7		4	1		2	9	5	23	8	6	3	6
Recognition of unions.....	522	308	191	137	153	152	109	117	119	71	92	120	116	101	168
Recognition and wages.....	78	87	106	10	37	21	30	11	20	22	50	24	36	15	82
Recognition and hours.....	16	6	14	3	6	1	1		2	2	1	3	3	2	4
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	76	45	11	8	25	7	4	13	7	14	26	18	20	7	70
Recognition and other conditions.....	14	6	6	6	8	9	1	4	23	16	100	5	37	5	30
General conditions.....	123	116	83	72	80	79	89	66	47	17	95	30	18	32	31
Discharge of employees.....	163	170	45	44	79	54	74	61	50	58	41	46	42	42	91
Unfair products.....	5	30	27	18	7	8	4	16	3	7	2	3	1		2
Sympathy.....	108	67	36	33	31	22	39	29	23	8	20	12	21	6	10
Jurisdiction and protest.....	16	20	10	10	13	23	59	17	13	33	21	28	19	17	16
Other conditions.....	223	213	192	125	310	228	254	175		75	41	47	77	47	123
Not reported.....	250	305	163	63	83	108	100	48	67						
Total.....	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035	734	629	903	653	894	808	1,562

Size of Disputes

THE size of disputes classified by number of persons involved is shown in table 10. Very large disturbances, i.e., those involving 1,000 or more workers, it may be noted approximately quadrupled in 1933 as compared with 1932.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1919 TO 1933, BY CLASSIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED

Number involved	Number of disputes beginning in—														
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
1 to 10.....	186	161	257	80	128	125	142	60	83	61	63	64	116	96	74
11 to 25.....	297	322	336	128	182	120	167	153	158	155	188	146	181	178	229
26 to 50.....	353	349	287	156	206	145	195	105	137	126	160	135	169	162	209
51 to 100.....	404	367	252	159	157	114	166	124	112	82	156	88	151	129	268
101 to 250.....	494	381	245	144	161	119	147	119	105	71	151	107	137	119	328
251 to 500.....	356	289	164	91	135	93	97	96	60	47	86	60	73	61	213
501 to 1,000.....	217	145	103	61	78	81	52	66	45	34	46	27	29	31	118
1,001 to 10,000.....	332	184	133	61	119	78	43	58	31	49	52	25	34	29	114
Over 10,000.....	54	19	15	16	5	13	3	2	2	4	1	1	4	3	9
Not reported.....	937	1,194	593	216	382	361	289	252							
Total.....	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035	734	629	903	653	894	808	1,562

The increase in size of disputes in 1933 as compared with previous years may also be noted in table 11, where it is shown that the average number of workers involved in 1933 is 520, which is the largest figure since 1928.

TABLE 11.—TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR FOR WHICH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IS REPORTED, 1919 TO 1933

Year	Disputes in which number of employees is reported	Number of employees		Year	Disputes in which number of employees is reported	Number of employees	
		Total	Average per dispute			Total	Average per dispute
1919.....	2,665	4,160,348	1,561	1927.....	734	349,434	476
1920.....	2,226	1,463,054	657	1928.....	629	357,145	568
1921.....	1,785	1,099,247	616	1929.....	903	230,463	255
1922.....	899	1,612,562	1,794	1930.....	653	158,114	242
1923.....	1,199	756,584	631	1931.....	894	279,299	312
1924.....	898	654,641	729	1932.....	808	242,826	301
1925.....	1,012	428,416	423	1933.....	1,562	812,137	520
1926.....	783	329,592	421				

The term "establishment" as used in this report is a working place as distinguished from "company", since the latter term frequently involves many individual or distinct units. Even on this basis such information is very difficult to obtain. Such data as the Bureau has been able to obtain on this subject is shown in table 12.

TABLE 12.—DISTRIBUTION OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1919 TO 1933, BY NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED

Number of establishments involved	Number of disputes beginning in—														
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
1.....	2,136	1,989	1,071	745	1,133	820	898	649	453	427	639	460	686	580	1,129
2.....	142	86	113	28	56	34	60	26	36	24	38	42	41	45	97
3.....	99	59	94	17	35	23	25	23	18	20	37	12	24	23	46
4.....	59	40	62	17	15	16	24	10	16	18	9	10	13	19	36
5.....	52	35	43	9	10	17	12	14	14	17	46	20	19	12	23
Over 5.....	910	426	584	104	103	84	98	94	163	95	134	109	111	129	231
Not reported.....	232	776	418	192	201	255	184	219	34	28					
Total.....	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035	734	629	903	653	894	808	1,562

Industries Involved in Labor Disputes

THE number of workers and also of man-days lost in selected industrial groups for the years 1932 and 1933 is given in table 13. A decrease in the number of workers involved may be noted in three groups only—building trades, printing and publishing, and steam and electric transportation. All other groups show very marked increases in the number involved. Among the larger groups, in clothing and coal mining, nearly four times the number of employees were affected as in the year 1932, and in textiles more than six times the number. The increase in the smaller groups in some instances far exceeded these figures.

TABLE 13
IN INDUSTRY
PATIO

Auto, car
Bakers...
Building...
Chauffeur...
Clothing...
Electric...
Farm lab...
Food...
Furniture...
Iron and...
Leather...
Lumber...
Metal tra...
Mining...
Motion-p...
Municip...
Paper m...
Printing...
Rubber...
Shipbuil...
Slaught...
Stone...
Textiles...
Tobacco...
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TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF PERSONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1932 AND 1933, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES OR OCCUPATIONS

Industry or occupation	1932		1933	
	Number of workers	Number of man-days lost	Number of workers	Number of man-days lost
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers.....	45	90	13,048	274,839
Bakers.....	1,427	11,131	10,769	275,910
Building trades.....	58,051	1,900,386	21,556	244,287
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	6,902	134,880	26,802	194,041
Clothing.....	71,461	705,975	279,835	3,936,344
Electric and gas appliance workers.....	15	180	5,512	102,332
Farm labor.....	1,412	24,587	16,032	183,994
Food.....	1,892	8,451	7,353	70,591
Furniture.....	2,614	34,696	10,546	217,594
Iron and steel.....	1,349	127,896	3,562	46,782
Leather.....	245	4,745	19,012	548,062
Lumber.....	37	130	1,535	18,710
Metal trades.....	1,380	13,348	15,885	322,245
Mining, coal.....	47,478	2,774,464	167,465	3,723,015
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers.....	374	12,021	1,211	29,782
Municipal employees.....	4,870	20,665	6,687	42,378
Paper manufacturing.....	1,544	24,799	5,579	23,359
Printing and publishing.....	1,382	10,144	1,014	6,089
Rubber.....	60	360	4,622	28,530
Shipbuilding.....			3,666	133,814
Slaughtering, meat cutting and packing.....			5,385	26,746
Stone.....	355	8,833	1,010	26,276
Textiles.....	20,563	343,087	135,660	3,758,273
Tobacco.....	36	308	10,392	100,163
Transportation, steam and electric.....	90	6,300		

The number of disputes in specified industries by year, 1919 to 1933, is shown in table 14.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1919 TO 1933

Industry	Number of disputes														
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Building trades.....	473	521	583	113	208	270	349	272	194	134	212	186	215	199	113
Clothing.....	322	336	240	240	395	238	231	194	129	124	169	103	162	157	347
Furniture.....	35	26	17	4	12	35	56	46	41	25	32	19	31	22	57
Iron and steel.....	76	25	25	10	10	7	7	2	2	2	3	3	5	4	10
Leather.....	27	32	26	17	17	5	5	11	12	5	11	5	14	4	36
Lumber.....	46	38	25	10	19	6	9	3	3	7	3	3	11	4	12
Metal trades.....	581	452	194	83	113	58	48	75	19	28	53	28	24	15	91
Mining, coal.....	148	161	87	44	158	177	100	78	60	83	77	76	119	57	113
Mining, other.....	28	22	8	5	1	1	4								
Paper manufacturing.....	47	39	42	12	16	6	6	10	1	2	3	2	1	6	11
Printing and publishing.....	71	83	506	56	19	12	14	9	22	10	8	11	14	22	17
Shipbuilding.....	109	45	20	4	6	1				2	1				3
Slaughtering, meat cutting and packing.....	74	42	30	6	11	14	2	5	5	4	3				11
Stone.....	13	29	34	61	15	15	17	11	4	8	2	5		6	8
Textiles.....	273	211	114	115	134	80	139	90	80	65	130	67	106	92	315
Tobacco.....	58	38	19	13	16	12	4	14	3	2	5	2	10	2	21
Transportation, steam and electric.....	191	241	37	67	31	18	7	8	1	3	5	3		1	

Table 15 shows the number of strikes each year, 1919 to 1933, by trade or occupational groups.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS, 1919 TO 1933

Trade or occupation	Number of disputes														
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Bakers.....	88	75	99	24	35	72	55	14	8	10	7	7	14	28	38
Boilermakers.....	31	22	16	4	9	3	5	4			6			5	20
Boot and shoe workers.....	54	63	28	55	53	27	31	25	13	24	53	21	29	52	111
Brewery workers.....	23	25	24	12	4	10	6	2	2	2			3	2	3
Brick and tile workers.....	16	21	12	14	6	8	13	7	1		4	2	4		9
Building laborers and hod carriers.....	49	90	10	7	39	19	35	26	22	18	27	24	62	49	34
Carpenters.....	96	73	49	20	22	34	50	27	22	35	48	39	66	72	34
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	95	130	43	20	51	39	44	22	25	16	62	40	43	41	40
Freight handlers and longshoremen.....	58	68	36	18	23	12	10	7	3	1	4	6	11	10	8
Glass workers.....	9	11	2	4	14	7	8	6	10	4	2		5	2	7
Hat and cap and fur workers.....	38	51	25	40	25	34	25	32	19	12	17	13	29	22	26
Inside wiremen.....	33	51	29	7	9	18	16	17	12	10	46	23	37	38	18
Machinists.....	202	127	29	8	13	6		15		1	5	3	1	6	25
Metal polishers.....	61	78	8	3	4	10	8	10	3	6	7	8	2	6	24
Miners, coal.....	148	161	87	44	158	177	99	78	60	83	53	76	119	57	113
Molders.....	181	145	93	38	54	29	13	21	12	15	14	9	8	10	35
Painters and paper hangers.....	81	46	62	10	20	25	29	22	23	10	39	16	44	46	18
Plumbers and steam fitters.....	55	81	82	21	25	42	55	38	28	23	57	36	57	71	28
Rubber workers.....	15	14	3	3	7	2	6	2	2	2	4			1	16
Sheet-metal workers.....	19	14	82	8	13	18	9	18	6	3	19	7	30	37	14
Street-railway employees.....	110	81	12	19	21	14	5	8	2	3	2	2		1	
Structural-iron workers.....	15	32	5	6	18	13	16	12	10	13	28	21	47	43	25
Tailors.....	70	42	58	19	32	11	22	16	14	6	3	2	5	6	10

Month in Which Dispute Ended

TABLE 16 shows the number of disputes ending in each month by years, 1919 to 1933, insofar as reports were received on this point.

TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH MONTH, JANUARY 1919 TO DECEMBER 1933

Year	Number of disputes ending in—												Month not stated	Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1919.....	122	113	128	144	226	195	207	252	239	194	147	120	133	2,220
1920.....	84	85	129	197	200	188	191	157	155	117	72	60	237	1,872
1921.....	64	61	106	102	222	171	144	141	91	81	65	46	232	1,526
1922.....	42	39	37	37	77	52	58	65	70	58	61	53	92	741
1923.....	32	54	78	144	182	114	121	85	85	95	57	36	62	1,145
1924.....	69	78	92	90	129	109	83	62	55	69	47	43	33	959
1925.....	68	66	65	110	131	93	71	111	81	92	57	34	10	989
1926.....	33	46	62	76	111	73	60	77	77	59	51	37	18	780
1927.....	19	38	51	64	80	82	88	65	54	37	35	26		639
1928.....	41	57	52	70	72	54	58	59	60	53	48	32		656
1929.....	43	55	75	101	95	89	84	88	32	87	60	44		913
1930.....	45	33	51	61	78	54	82	48	61	55	51	48		667
1931.....	45	42	52	60	108	89	69	94	88	97	68	68		880
1932.....	71	59	68	75	79	75	72	87	90	57	40	44		817
1933.....	55	64	94	72	137	135	208	231	197	156	113	82		1,544

Termination of Disputes by Results

THE number of disputes ending in each year, 1919 to 1933, and the result of their termination is shown in table 17.

In 1932, 43 percent of all strikes were settled in favor of employers. This percent fell to 30 in 1933, while the percent settled in favor of the workers rose from 27 percent in 1932 to 31 percent in 1933. Compromise settlements rose from 27 percent in 1932 to 37 percent in 1933.

TABLE 17.—RESULTS OF DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH YEAR, 1919 TO 1933

Result	Number of disputes ending in—														
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
In favor of employers.....	687	677	701	248	368	283	253	226	169	272	367	294	410	353	464
In favor of employees.....	627	472	256	259	403	354	349	288	235	197	267	167	241	218	475
Compromise.....	797	448	291	105	168	138	138	147	129	160	226	159	186	218	571
Employees returned pending arbitration.....	50	61	80	16	46	45	51	36	29	3	3				
Jurisdictional or protest.....										14	33	27	21	16	15
Not reported.....	59	214	198	113	160	139	198	83	77	10	17	20	22	12	19
Total.....	2,220	1,872	1,526	741	1,145	959	989	780	639	656	913	667	880	817	1,544

¹ Result of 7 strikes undetermined. ² Results of 16 strikes undetermined. ³ Results undetermined.

A classification by States of strikes beginning in 1933, together with workers affected and their average duration and termination, is shown in table 18.

From this table it may be readily ascertained where most strikes occurred, and also how they were settled as well as their average duration.

TABLE 18.—DISPUTES OCCURRING IN 1933 AND AVERAGE DURATION AND RESULTS BY STATES

State	Disputes beginning in 1933			Terminated in 1933			
	Number	Workers affected	Average duration (days)	In favor of employers	In favor of workers	Compromised	Otherwise
Alabama.....	22	4,313	16	6	7	8	
Arizona.....	2	307	38			2	
Arkansas.....	7	595	13	1	1	5	
California.....	42	19,694	16	13	5	24	
Colorado.....	4	398	5	3		1	
Connecticut.....	52	14,239	13	15	15	21	
Delaware.....	2	310	4	2			
District of Columbia.....	14	854	11	3	6	1	5
Florida.....	7	9,105	10	2	2	2	
Georgia.....	18	6,186	13	10	4	1	1
Idaho.....	1	13	8			1	
Illinois.....	90	30,841	17	35	34	18	4
Indiana.....	18	4,168	12	12	2	4	
Iowa.....	9	3,608	35	2	3	4	
Kansas.....	3	40	11	1		2	
Kentucky.....	8	1,440	17	2	4	2	
Louisiana.....	9	2,740	12	1	3	5	
Maine.....	6	405	5	1	3	2	
Maryland.....	8	5,648	12	4	2	2	
Massachusetts.....	157	79,619	10	51	45	58	3
Michigan.....	25	14,209	13	9	10	6	
Minnesota.....	9	3,648	15	5	1	3	
Mississippi.....	8	1,957	5	3	2	3	
Missouri.....	37	11,361	19	14	12	8	2
Montana.....	1	18	41			1	
New Hampshire.....	28	16,006	15	5	9	13	1
New Jersey.....	111	60,977	19	34	34	38	4
New Mexico.....	2	788	44	1		1	
New York.....	201	197,903	16	46	71	80	4
North Carolina.....	25	9,788	13	11	5	8	
North Dakota.....	1	175	15			1	
Ohio.....	85	14,952	10	27	32	26	
Oklahoma.....	1	800	3	1			
Oregon.....	8	2,691	27	4	1	3	
Pennsylvania.....	366	255,746	16	82	127	138	8
Rhode Island.....	46	9,672	12	9	9	26	1
South Carolina.....	35	10,905	8	17	4	14	
Tennessee.....	17	2,196	14	9	3	5	
Texas.....	4	112	11	1	1	2	
Utah.....	1	20	6	1			
Vermont.....	4	411	8	3	1		
Virginia.....	18	3,980	7	4	4	10	

TABLE 18.—DISPUTES OCCURRING IN 1933 AND AVERAGE DURATION AND RESULTS, BY STATES—Continued

State	Disputes beginning in 1933			Terminated in 1933			
	Number	Workers affected	Average duration (days)	In favor of employers	In favor of workers	Compromised	Otherwise
Washington.....	21	1,608	13	6	5	9	1
West Virginia.....	12	4,462	9	2	4	6	.....
Wisconsin.....	12	867	11	3	3	6	.....
Wyoming.....	2	512	11	1	.....	1	.....
Interstate.....	3	1,850	19	2	1	.....	.....
Total.....	1,562	812,137	.....	464	475	571	34

Table 19 is a corollary to table 18, giving the same data by industrial groups that appear in table 18 by States. This table will enable the reader to analyze the severity of industrial disturbances in any particular group.

TABLE 19.—DISPUTES OCCURRING IN 1933, AND AVERAGE DURATION AND RESULTS, BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION

Industry or occupation	Disputes beginning in 1933		Average duration (days)	Terminated in 1933			
	Number	Workers affected		In favor of employers	In favor of workers	Compromised	Otherwise
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers.....	18	13,048	17	7	3	7	.....
Bakers.....	38	10,769	15	13	14	10	.....
Barbers.....	4	1,574	5	.....	2	3	.....
Brewery workers.....	3	66	20	2	.....	1	.....
Brick and tile workers.....	9	1,399	10	3	3	3	.....
Broom and brush workers.....	2	121	33	1	1	.....	.....
Building trades.....	113	21,556	15	32	31	39	13
Car builders.....	1	50	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	40	26,802	13	18	9	13	.....
Clerks and salesmen.....	4	549	38	.....	1	.....	.....
Clothing.....	347	279,835	16	70	150	118	8
Coopers.....	8	243	14	2	3	1	.....
Electric and gas appliance workers.....	13	5,512	9	5	4	4	.....
Farm labor.....	23	16,032	9	10	2	10	.....
Fishermen.....	2	84	7	.....	.....	2	.....
Food.....	29	7,353	8	11	7	10	1
Furniture.....	57	10,546	15	17	15	24	1
Glass.....	7	2,231	8	1	1	5	.....
Hotel and restaurant workers.....	8	307	31	3	2	1	1
Iron and steel.....	10	3,562	9	2	3	5	.....
Jewelry.....	8	5,008	24	2	3	2	.....
Laundry.....	8	1,575	8	2	3	3	.....
Leather.....	36	19,012	17	13	14	9	.....
Light, heat, power, and water.....	1	300	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Longshoremen.....	8	2,591	8	2	1	5	.....
Lumber.....	12	1,535	14	4	3	5	.....
Metal.....	91	15,885	16	27	29	32	2
Miners.....	113	167,465	17	41	29	39	2
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers.....	21	1,211	23	8	2	9	2
Oil and chemical workers.....	4	702	14	.....	1	2	.....
Paper manufacturing.....	11	5,579	14	2	5	4	.....
Pottery.....	3	121	12	1	2	.....	.....
Printing and publishing.....	17	1,014	3	10	1	6	.....
Rubber.....	16	4,622	7	5	3	8	.....
Shipbuilding.....	3	3,666	15	.....	3	.....	.....
Slaughtering, meat cutting and packing.....	11	5,385	8	5	3	3	.....
Steamboatmen.....	1	14	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Stone.....	8	1,010	16	5	2	1	.....
Municipal employees.....	22	6,687	4	11	7	4	.....
Teachers.....	2	229	17	.....	2	.....	.....
Textiles.....	315	135,660	16	91	80	139	2
Tobacco.....	21	10,392	15	4	7	9
Other occupations.....	94	20,835	11	33	24	33	2
Total.....	1,562	812,137	464	475	571	34

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Settlement as Related to Length of Disputes

OF THE 711 disputes terminated within 6 days, 232, or 33 percent, were in favor of employers, and 223, or 31 percent, in favor of workers. In those settled from 7 to 14 days, 99, or 27 percent, were settled in favor of employers and 116, or 32 percent, in favor of workers.

In 1933 46 percent of all disputes were settled within 6 days, as against 44 percent in 1932.

TABLE 20.—NUMBER OF STRIKES TERMINATED IN 1933, BY RESULT AND PERIOD OF DURATION

Duration	In favor of employers	In favor of employees	Compromised	Other-wise settled	Total
1 to 6 days.....	232	223	248	8	711
7 to 14 days.....	99	116	143	8	366
15 to 28 days.....	79	81	99	10	269
29 days and over.....	54	55	81	8	198
Total.....	464	475	571	34	1,544

Duration of Disputes

TABLE 21 indicates the average duration of disputes by years from 1919 to 1933, although on a basis not strictly comparable throughout the period.

TABLE 21.—TOTAL AND AVERAGE DURATION OF DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH YEAR FOR WHICH DURATION IS KNOWN, 1919 TO 1933

Year	Disputes for which duration is reported	Duration (days)		Year	Disputes for which duration is reported	Duration (days)	
		Total	Average per dispute			Total	Average per dispute
1919.....	1,855	62,930	34	1927.....	669	15,865	24
1920.....	1,321	51,893	39	1928.....	656	17,997	27
1921.....	1,258	64,231	51	1929.....	913	18,507	20
1922.....	580	21,436	37	1930.....	667	12,292	18
1923.....	968	23,177	24	1931.....	880	14,154	16
1924.....	957	28,588	30	1932.....	817	13,246	16
1925.....	879	23,809	27	1933.....	1,544	21,695	14
1926.....	738	18,805	25				

The classified period of duration of disputes is shown in table 22.

TABLE 22.—DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH YEAR, BY CLASSIFIED PERIODS OF DURATION, 1919 TO 1933

Duration	Number of disputes ending in—														
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Under 1 day.....	29	31	32	18	26	23	42								
1 day.....	76	57	27	48	82	42	55	51	61	95	139	66	99	127	142
2 days.....	70	64	44	39	74	46	52	47	38	56	72	53	75	64	160
3 days.....	80	54	44	27	68	31	62	42	49	50	67	54	74	68	104
4 days.....	78	51	47	23	66	46	39	32	22	39	46	39	47	33	107
5 days.....	74	36	35	26	36	27	34	34	29	27	44	27	52	33	92
6 days.....	45	44	32	18	44	30	26	30	45	44	48	32	52	36	106
7 days.....	69	66	45	34	62	47	47	48	17	14	37	36	27	34	61
8 days.....	72	45	30	19	29	21	24	13	18	13	29	36	28	17	48
9 days.....	33	30	19	10	26	14	27	21	19	11	25	19	28	17	47
10 days.....	57	31	44	15	20	17	23	25	18	21	21	20	27	26	43
11 days.....	30	28	19	5	16	17	19	12	24	15	19	15	25	25	55
12 days.....	28	24	12	6	17	6	21	10	29	21	43	14	21	17	40
13 days.....	30	21	14	10	32	12	14	6	16	12	17	10	13	14	32
14 days.....	42	40	25	9	36	26	33	19	10	7	15	17	13	14	40
15 to 18 days.....	113	83	76	41	54	39	60	34	30	36	42	43	45	54	100
19 to 21 days.....	95	25	49	27	39	23	47	20	21	13	29	14	37	36	60
22 to 24 days.....	51	41	16	15	12	17	36	20	18	12	19	18	39	26	50
25 to 28 days.....	65	56	31	9	33	39	28	25	23	21	28	22	43	42	59
29 to 31 days.....	74	47	43	9	40	27	23	25	22	14	17	14	17	19	26
32 to 35 days.....	61	21	36	13	20	23	17	25	26	9	19	15	14	14	28
36 to 42 days.....	81	46	54	14	14	26	21	24	19	21	26	18	25	28	38
43 to 49 days.....	78	48	40	14	13	26	18	22	20	11	28	14	16	17	28
50 to 63 days.....	124	69	86	29	24	43	32	21	28	23	19	25	32	27	43
64 to 77 days.....	72	51	60	18	24	27	12	15	16	12	19	18	12	9	15
78 to 91 days.....	57	41	61	14	16	12	9	8	5	14	13	14	5	6	8
92 to 200 days.....	149	125	186	51	25	55	39	25	15	30	25	12	14	14	12
Over 200 days.....	22	46	51	15	19	23	15	5	1	15	7	2			
Not reported.....	365	551	268	165	178	174	114	93							
Total.....	2,220	1,872	1,526	741	1,145	959	989	752	639	656	913	667	880	817	1,544

Since 1926 the Bureau has omitted from tabulation strikes of less than six workers and those lasting less than 1 day. A general summary of these minor strikes for 1933 shows 79 involving less than 6 workers, 28 of which occurred in the bakery trades, and 11 in the building trades, the balance being scattered among 15 other trade groups.

Of the 56 disputes lasting less than 1 day, the largest number in any one group was 9, which occurred in textiles; the others were distributed among 22 other groups.

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in May 1934

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for May 1934, with comparable data for preceding months are presented below. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and lasting less than 1 day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1933, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January 1933 to May 1934, inclusive, as well as the number of disputes in effect at the end of each month and the number of workers involved. The number of man-days lost as given in the last column of the table, refers to the estimated number of working days lost by workers involved in disputes

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which were in progress during the month or the year specified. This is computed by multiplying the number of days duration by the number of workers involved.

Though the data for April and May 1934 are preliminary and subject to change, comparisons with the same month in the previous year and with each other seem pertinent. Disputes beginning in May 1934 were less than those in May 1933, but those in effect at the end of May 1934 were over two and a half times those in effect at the end of May 1933. Workers involved in disputes beginning in May 1934 were over three times the number involved in May 1933, and those involved in disputes in effect at the end of May 1934 were seven times those at the end of May 1933. Estimated man-days lost were approximately 3,400,000 in May 1934, as against 660,000 in May 1933.

Though the number of disputes beginning in May 1934 were less than those beginning in April, there was a sharp rise in the number in effect at the end of May over those in effect at the end of April.

Similarly, there was a decrease in workers involved in disputes beginning in May over the number in April, but an increase of those involved in disputes in effect at the end of May over those in effect at the end of April. An increase, estimated at nearly 500,000 man-days lost, is shown for May over April.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF EACH MONTH JANUARY 1933 TO MAY 1934, AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS, AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN THE YEARS 1927 TO 1933

Year and month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in disputes existing in month or year
	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	
1927.....	734	-----	349,434	-----	37,799,394
1928.....	629	-----	357,145	-----	31,556,947
1929.....	903	-----	230,463	-----	9,975,213
1930.....	653	-----	158,114	-----	2,730,368
1931.....	894	-----	279,209	-----	6,386,183
1932.....	808	-----	242,826	-----	6,462,973
1933.....	1,562	-----	812,137	-----	14,818,847
1933					
January.....	75	32	20,172	8,875	251,829
February.....	67	35	11,114	6,915	113,215
March.....	98	39	40,548	13,081	348,459
April.....	80	47	23,793	20,302	551,930
May.....	140	50	44,589	19,097	664,689
June.....	137	52	42,233	28,048	576,535
July.....	240	84	111,051	53,571	1,505,408
August.....	246	99	157,953	53,844	1,570,512
September.....	223	125	244,636	163,682	3,873,662
October.....	129	98	56,164	101,146	3,659,502
November.....	67	52	38,062	23,790	1,298,113
December.....	60	30	21,822	13,152	404,993
1934					
January.....	70	31	38,311	30,618	1,926,035
February.....	73	39	69,834	18,627	789,553
March.....	134	54	87,497	37,700	1,091,023
April ¹	164	84	159,664	97,708	2,937,515
May ¹	135	133	143,671	144,151	3,477,893

¹ Preliminary figures subject to change.

Table 2 shows in detail, by city, State, and industrial group the number of strikes in May 1934, the number of workers involved, and the man-days lost.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF MAY 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION

Industry or occupation, and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost
	Beginning in May	In effect at end of May	Beginning in May	In effect at end of May	
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers:					
Michigan, Flint.....	1		1,500		10,500
Missouri:					
Kansas City.....					17,500
St. Louis.....					12,474
New York, Tarrytown.....		1	300		7,800
Total.....	1	1	1,500	300	38,274
Bakers:					
District of Columbia, Washington.....	1		500		1,000
New York, New York City.....	1	1	250	250	4,000
Ohio:					
Akron.....	1		300		3,300
Columbus.....	1		40		520
Youngstown.....					1,240
Pennsylvania:					
Allentown.....	1	1	40	40	1,040
Pittsburgh.....					1,250
Do.....		1		70	1,820
Wisconsin, Sheboygan.....	1		38		456
Total.....	6	3	1,168	360	12,626
Barbers:					
New York:					
Brooklyn.....	1	1	2,000	2,000	4,000
Brooklyn and Queens.....		1		480	12,480
Total.....	1	2	2,000	2,480	16,480
Brewery and soft-drink workers: Illinois, Pekin.....	1	1	540	540	1,620
Brick and tile workers: Ohio, Empire, Port Homer, Ironton, and Toronto.....	1	1	1,000	1,000	26,000
Building trades:					
District of Columbia, Washington.....	2	2	1,590	1,590	33,810
Kansas, McPherson.....	1	1	150	150	3,300
Minnesota, Minneapolis.....	1		35,000		140,000
Missouri, St. Louis.....		2		92	2,080
New York:					
Stapleton.....	1		60		600
Tonawanda.....	1	1	51	51	1,275
Ohio:					
Columbus.....		1		19	494
Do.....	1		90		450
Massillon.....					184
Oklahoma, Seminole.....	1	1	60	60	1,320
Pennsylvania:					
Philadelphia.....	1		1,800		5,400
Wilkes-Barre.....	1		18		18
Total.....	10	8	38,819	1,962	188,831
Chauffeurs and teamsters:					
California, Los Angeles.....	1	1	600	600	6,000
Illinois, Alton and vicinity.....	1		35		35
Massachusetts, Boston.....	1		30		150
Minnesota, Minneapolis.....	1	1	5,000	5,000	65,000
New York:					
Rochester.....	1		400		1,200
Yonkers.....	1		250		3,750

¹ I.e., in strikes which began prior to May and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2-
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Chauffeurs
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TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF MAY 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation, and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost
	Beginning in May	In effect at end of May	Beginning in May	In effect at end of May	
Chauffeurs and teamsters—Continued.					
Ohio, Cleveland.....	1	1	500	500	12,000
Pennsylvania, Hazleton.....	1		75		225
Total.....	8	3	6,890	6,100	88,360
Clerks and salesmen: Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....		1		11	286
Clothing:					
California, Los Angeles.....		1		150	3,900
Connecticut:					
Danbury and Bethel.....	1	1	1,000	1,000	9,000
Norwalk.....	1		55		220
Illinois:					
Charleston, Mattoon, Murphysboro, Salem, Sullivan.....	1	1	2,000	2,000	38,000
Maine, Gardner.....	1		700		16,100
Massachusetts:					
Fall River.....		1		60	1,560
Haverhill.....	1		7		42
Missouri:					
Moberly.....	1	1	1,244	1,244	18,660
St. Louis.....	1	1	100	100	1,900
New York:					
Buffalo.....					16,050
Gloversville and Johnstown.....					127,000
Ohio, Cleveland.....	1	1	200	200	400
Pennsylvania:					
Allentown and Northampton.....					1856
Shamokin.....	1	1		500	13,000
Tamaqua.....	1	1	47	47	94
York.....	1		150	150	3,900
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.....	1	1	360	360	6,840
Total.....	11	11	5,863	5,811	147,522
Electric and gas appliance workers:					
Illinois, Belleville.....		1		150	3,900
Ohio, Cleveland.....	1	1	110	110	110
Total.....	1	2	110	260	4,010
Farm labor:					
California, Pescadero District.....		1		250	6,500
Colorado, Blanca and Fort Garland District.....	1	1	200	200	2,800
Total.....	1	2	200	450	9,300
Food workers:					
California, San Francisco.....	1	1	90	90	1,170
District of Columbia, Washington.....	1		70		210
New Jersey, Camden.....					16,483
Oregon, Astoria.....	1		400		800
Pennsylvania, Allentown.....	1		200		800
Total.....	4	1	760	90	9,463
Glass workers:					
Pennsylvania, Monaca.....	1		85		85
Hotel and restaurant workers:					
Alabama, Birmingham.....	1		88		88
California, San Francisco.....					12,688
Pennsylvania:					
Philadelphia.....					184
Do.....	1	1	107	107	535
Total.....	2	1	195	107	3,395
Iron and steel:					
Alabama, East Thomas.....					13,510
Laundry workers:					
Ohio, Cleveland.....		1		6	156

¹ I.e., in strikes which began prior to May and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF MAY 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation, and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost
	Beginning in May	In effect at end of May	Beginning in May	In effect at end of May	
Leather:					
Massachusetts, Danvers, Lynn, Peabody, Salem, Woburn.....	1	1	7,500	7,500	195,000
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....	1	1	40	40	160
Total.....	2	2	7,540	7,540	195,160
Longshoremen and freight handlers:					
Alabama, Mobile.....	1		60		900
California, San Francisco; Oregon, Portland; and Washington, Seattle.....	1	1	12,000	12,000	228,000
Louisiana, New Orleans.....	1	1	300	300	2,700
New York, New York City.....	2	1	1,050	50	8,100
Texas:					
Texas City, Beaumont, Galveston, Houston, Corpus Christi.....	1		4,000		36,000
Galveston.....	1	1	100	100	900
Virginia, Norfolk and Portsmouth.....	1	1	250	250	5,500
Total.....	8	5	17,760	12,700	282,100
Lumber, timber, and mill work:					
Louisiana, Bogalusa.....	1		253		759
Minnesota, International Falls.....	1		500		3,500
Total.....	2		753		4,259
Metal:					
Alabama, Birmingham.....		1		14	364
Connecticut:					
Bridgeport.....	1	1	50	50	1,050
Hartford.....					1,300
Middletown.....	1	1	1,800	1,800	28,500
Illinois:					
Chicago.....		1		90	2,340
La Salle.....		1		600	15,600
Michigan, Detroit.....		2		3,184	82,784
Minnesota, Albert Lea.....	1		140		1,120
New York:					
Buffalo.....					129,888
Syracuse and Ilion.....	1	1	3,000	3,000	48,000
Ohio:					
Akron.....		1		1,000	26,000
Ashtabula.....	1	1	403	403	10,478
Cincinnati.....	3	3	1,565	1,565	24,610
Cleveland.....					1,999
Do.....		2		210	5,220
Do.....	2	1	170	120	2,130
Massillon.....					1,400
Toledo.....		3		925	24,050
Pennsylvania:					
Latrobe.....					1,500
Do.....		1		100	2,600
New Castle.....	1	1	300	300	300
Philadelphia.....		1		800	17,600
Wisconsin, Cudahy.....	1		500		500
Total.....	12	22	7,928	14,161	326,633
Miners:					
Alabama.....		1		21,000	546,000
Birmingham.....	1	1	6,000	6,000	138,000
Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.....		1		6,000	132,000
Illinois.....		1		10,000	260,000
Kentucky:					
Hazard District.....	1	1	1,000	1,000	19,000
Muhlenberg, Hopkins, and Ohio Counties.....		1		15,000	390,000
Montana:					
Butte.....	1	1	2,500	2,500	50,000
Jardine.....	1		65		260
Pennsylvania:					
Central City.....	1	1	850	850	15,300
Coaldale and Tamaqua.....	1	1	1,500	1,500	16,500

¹ I.e., in strikes which began prior to May and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—
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TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF MAY 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation, and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost
	Beginning in May	In effect at end of May	Beginning in May	In effect at end of May	
Miners—Continued.					
Pennsylvania—Continued.					
Greensburg District.....		1		800	20,800
Nanty Glo.....		1		600	15,600
Smock and Grindstone.....		1		125	3,250
Springdale.....	1	1	550	550	3,300
West Virginia, Twin Branch.....		1		275	6,050
Total.....	7	14	12,465	66,200	1,616,060
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers:					
New York, New York City.....	1		29		145
Oil and chemical workers:					
New York, Buffalo.....					¹ 7,700
Oklahoma, Seminole.....	1		750		6,750
Total.....	1		750		14,450
Paper and paper-goods workers:					
Minnesota, International Falls.....	1		600		6,600
Pottery workers:					
Ohio, Sebring.....	1	1	800	800	800
Printing and publishing:					
New Jersey, Paterson.....	1	1	109	109	2,616
New York, New York City.....		1		350	9,100
Pennsylvania, Scranton.....					¹ 57
Total.....	1	2	109	459	11,773
Rubber:					
Connecticut, Norwalk.....		1		152	3,952
Ohio:					
Mansfield.....	1	1	1,000	1,000	18,000
Sandusky.....		1		100	2,600
Total.....	1	3	1,000	1,252	24,552
Shipbuilding:					
California, Los Angeles Harbor.....	1	1	200	200	1,200
New Jersey, Camden.....					¹ 27,936
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....	1	1	150	150	3,450
Total.....	2	2	350	350	32,586
Slaughtering and meat packing:					
Alabama, Birmingham.....	1	1	250	250	250
Iowa:					
Cedar Rapids.....	1	1	1,100	1,100	23,100
Des Moines.....	1		606		3,030
Missouri, St. Louis.....	1		2,500		30,000
Ohio:					
Akron.....	1		40		240
Toledo.....	1	1	280	280	1,960
Total.....	6	3	4,776	1,630	58,580
Steamboatmen:					
California:					
San Francisco and vicinity.....	1	1	7,000	7,000	84,000
San Pedro.....	1	1	30	30	60
New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, Great Lakes Ports.....	1	1	242	242	2,662
Oregon:					
Portland.....	1		200		1,200
St. Helens.....	1	1	15	15	210
Total.....	5	4	7,487	7,287	88,132

¹ I.e., in strikes which began prior to May and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF MAY 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation, and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost
	Beginning in May	In effect at end of May	Beginning in May	In effect at end of May	
Stone:					
Ohio:					
Carey.....	1	1	225	225	1,575
Kenton.....	1	1	35	35	245
Woodville.....	1	1	100	100	800
Total.....	3	3	360	360	2,620
Municipal employees:					
Alabama:					
Birmingham.....	1	1	15	15	90
Roberts Field, Fairfield, and East Thomas.....	1	1	197	197	3,546
Indiana, Princeton.....		1		86	1,892
Iowa, Sioux City.....		1		400	8,800
Massachusetts:					
Peabody.....	1	1	75	75	525
Pittsfield.....	1	1	74		148
Quincy and Weymouth.....	1	1	50	50	400
Minnesota, Duluth.....	1	1	800	800	8,800
Ohio, Pomeroy and Middleport.....	1		275		1,100
Pennsylvania, Curwensville and vicinity.....					1,800
Total.....	7	7	1,486	1,623	26,101
Teachers:					
Pennsylvania, Old Forge.....	1	1	97	97	1,067
Telegraph and telephone workers:					
Ohio, Cleveland.....		1		220	5,720
Textiles:					
Alabama, Birmingham.....	1	1	450	450	8,100
Connecticut:					
Buckland.....		1		76	1,672
Jewett City.....					2,400
Middletown.....	1		96		288
Portland.....		1		32	704
Georgia, Dalton.....		1		450	11,700
Indiana, Indianapolis.....		1		755	19,630
Massachusetts, Fall River.....		1		45	1,170
Mississippi, McComb.....					1,625
New Hampshire, Manchester.....	1		9,500		28,500
New York, Chadwicks.....	1		200		600
North Carolina:					
Laurinburg.....	2	2	250	250	2,450
Paw Creek.....					16,850
Ohio, Cleveland and Ravenna.....					19,200
Pennsylvania:					
Latrobe.....	1	1	45	45	1,170
Lewistown.....					12,246
Marcus Hook.....					11,895
Reading.....	1		45		630
Shillington.....	1	1	48	48	96
Weissport.....	1	1	200	200	1,800
York.....		1		48	1,248
Rhode Island, Lymanville.....	1	1	287	287	3,157
South Carolina:					
Belton.....	1	1	500	500	500
Cowpens.....					3,900
Piedmont.....	1	1	600	600	1,800
Walhalla.....	1	1	275	275	3,575
Total.....	14	16	12,496	4,061	135,906
Tobacco:					
Maryland, Manchester.....	1	1	55	55	55
Michigan, Detroit.....	1		1,000		13,000
Pennsylvania, York.....	1	1	72	72	72
Total.....	3	2	1,127	127	13,127

¹ I.e., in strikes which began prior to May and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

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TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF MAY 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation, and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost
	Beginning in May	In effect at end of May	Beginning in May	In effect at end of May	
Other occupations:					
Aircraft workers:					
Connecticut:					
East Hartford.....					¹ 2,220
Hartford.....					¹ 18,000
Airport workers:					
Connecticut, Hartford.....		1		12	312
Beauty equipment workers:					
Illinois, Chicago.....	1		14		14
Button workers:					
Massachusetts, Pittsfield.....	1	1	85	85	1,445
New York, Rochester.....	1		360		360
Celotex workers:					
Louisiana, Marrero.....	1	1	700	700	4,200
Cement workers:					
Ohio, Osborn.....	1		234		3,978
Enamel workers:					
West Virginia, Dunbar.....	1	1	700	700	7,700
Fertilizer workers:					
Illinois, Chicago.....	1		315		315
Match workers:					
New York, Hunters' Point.....					¹ 1,764
Optical workers:					
Missouri, St. Louis.....					¹ 840
Poultry-car cleaners:					
New York, Cheektowaga.....					¹ 156
Service-station workers:					
Ohio, Cleveland.....					¹ 26,000
Sewer-pipe workers:					
Ohio, Akron District.....	1	1	220	220	3,960
Miscellaneous:					
Connecticut, Manchester.....		1		90	2,340
Illinois, Belleville.....	1	1	4,000	4,000	8,000
Total.....	9	7	6,628	5,807	81,604
Grand total.....	135	133	143,671	144,151	3,477,893

¹ I.e., in strikes which began prior to May and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives, by industrial groups, the number of strikes beginning in March, April, and May 1934, and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 3.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY 1934, BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers.....	1	5	1	2,000	11,479	1,500
Bakers.....	2	2	0	22	126	1,168
Barbers.....		1	1		480	2,000
Brewery and soft-drink workers.....			1			540
Brick and tile workers.....			1			1,000
Building trades.....	4	10	10	182	195	38,819
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	7	7	8	12,772	526	6,890
Clerks and salesmen.....		1			11	
Clothing.....	27	11	11	14,978	15,245	5,863
Coopers.....		1			18	
Electric and gas appliance workers.....		4	1		1,620	110

TABLE 3.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY 1934, BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Farm labor.....	1	3	1	25	1,225	200
Food workers.....	2	4	4	139	2,347	760
Furniture.....	6	1		825	90	
Glass workers.....			1			85
Hotel and restaurant workers.....	8	3	2	142	205	195
Iron and steel.....		2			1,040	
Laundry workers.....	2	1		176	53	
Leather.....			2			7,540
Longshoremen and freight handlers.....		4	8		328	17,760
Lumber, timber, and mill work.....	1	1	2	200	70	753
Metal trades.....	14	23	12	7,350	8,712	7,928
Miners.....	5	18	7	15,969	91,003	12,465
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers.....		1	1		9	29
Oil and chemical workers.....	1		1	1,100		750
Paper and paper-goods workers.....		1	1		104	600
Pottery workers.....			1			800
Printing and publishing.....	2	5	1	375	1,020	109
Rubber.....	2	5	1	1,435	3,262	1,000
Shipbuilding.....	1		2	3,104		350
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1	1	6	260	260	4,776
Steamboatmen.....		1	5		11	7,487
Stone.....			3			360
Street-railway workers.....	1	1		6	270	
Municipal workers.....	17	10	7	12,124	1,242	1,486
Teachers.....		1	1		32	97
Telegraph and telephone workers.....		2			321	
Textiles.....	18	18	14	12,232	13,965	12,496
Tobacco.....			3			1,127
Other occupations.....	11	16	9	2,081	4,395	6,628
Total.....	134	164	135	87,497	159,664	143,671

Size and Duration of Disputes

Table 4 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in May 1934, classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN MAY 1934, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in May 1934, involving—					
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 workers and over
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers.....					1	
Bakers.....		3	2	1		
Barbers.....					1	
Brewery and soft-drink workers.....				1		
Brick and tile workers.....					1	
Building trades.....	1	5	1		2	1
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....		3	2	2		1
Clothing.....	1	2	4	1	3	
Electric and gas appliance workers.....			1			
Farm labor.....			1			
Food workers.....		2	2			
Glass workers.....		1	2			
Hotel and restaurant workers.....		1	1			
Leather.....		1				1
Longshoremen and freight handlers.....		2	3		2	1
Lumber, timber, and mill work.....			1	1		
Metal trades.....		3	5	1	3	
Miners.....		1		2	3	1

TABLE 4.—BY NU

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Textiles...
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TABLE 5.

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN MAY 1934, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in May 1934, involving—					
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 workers and over
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers.....		1				
Oil and chemical workers.....				1		
Paper and paper-goods workers.....				1		
Pottery workers.....				1		
Printing and publishing.....			1			
Rubber.....					1	
Shipbuilding.....			2			
Slaughtering and meat packing.....		1	2	1	2	
Steamboatmen.....	1	1	2			1
Stone.....		1	2			
Municipal workers.....	1	3	2	1		
Teachers.....		1				
Textiles.....		5	6	2		1
Tobacco.....		2			1	
Other occupations.....	1	1	4	2	1	
Total.....	5	40	44	18	21	7

In Table 5 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in May 1934, by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN MAY 1934, BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

Industry or occupation	Classified duration of strikes ending in May 1934			
	One-half month or less	Over one-half and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers.....	3			
Bakers.....	4		1	1
Building trades.....	6			
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	4	1		
Clothing.....	3	2		1
Food workers.....	3		1	
Glass workers.....	1			
Hotel and restaurant workers.....	2		1	
Iron and steel.....	1			
Longshoremen and freight handlers.....	3			
Lumber, timber, and mill work.....	2			
Metal trades.....	7	1	2	
Miners.....	1			
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers.....	1			
Oil and chemical workers.....	1		1	
Paper and paper-goods workers.....	1			
Printing and publishing.....	1			
Shipbuilding.....			1	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	3			
Steamboatmen.....	1			
Municipal workers.....	2		1	
Textiles.....	7	2	2	
Tobacco.....	1			
Other occupations.....	3	3	4	
Total.....	61	9	14	2

Table 6 gives the number of disputes beginning in May 1934, by States and classified number of workers.

TABLE 6.—TOTAL NUMBER OF STRIKES AND WORKERS INVOLVED CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND SIZE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1934

State	Total number of strikes	Total number of workers involved	Number of disputes beginning in May, involving—					
			6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 workers and over
Alabama.....	7	7,060	1	2	3			1
California.....	5	7,920		2	1	1		1
Colorado.....	1	200			1			
Connecticut.....	5	3,001		3			2	
District of Columbia.....	4	2,160		2		1	1	
Illinois.....	6	6,904	1	1	1	1	2	
Iowa.....	2	1,706				1	1	
Kansas.....	1	150			1			
Kentucky.....	1	1,000					1	
Louisiana.....	3	1,253			2	1		
Maine.....	1	700				1		
Maryland.....	1	55		1				
Massachusetts.....	7	7,821	1	5				1
Michigan.....	2	2,500					2	
Minnesota.....	6	42,040			1	3		2
Missouri.....	3	3,844			1		2	
Montana.....	2	2,565		1			1	
New Hampshire.....	1	9,500						1
New Jersey.....	1	109			1			
New York.....	12	7,650		4	5		3	
North Carolina.....	2	250		1	1			
Ohio.....	23	7,587		6	12	2	3	
Oklahoma.....	2	810		1		1		
Oregon.....	3	615	1		2			
Pennsylvania.....	21	6,419	1	10	6	2	2	
Rhode Island.....	1	287			1			
South Carolina.....	3	1,375			1	2		
Texas.....	2	4,100			1		1	
Virginia.....	1	250			1			
West Virginia.....	1	700				1		
Wisconsin.....	3	898		1	1	1		
Interstate.....	2	12,242			1			1
Total.....	135	143,671	5	40	44	18	21	7

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in May 1934

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 87 labor disputes during May 1934, 8 of which involved Government construction. These disputes affected a known total of 46,387 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

In addition to the cases shown, commissioners of conciliation assisted in 36 disputes involving violations of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1934

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Miners, Pittsburg, Kans.	Controversy.	Miners.	Working conditions.	Pending.	1934	1934	3,000	---
Real Silk Hosiery, Indianapolis, Ind.	Strike.	Hosiery workers.	Wages and conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement. (National Labor Board also on case.)	May 4.	May 22.	1,000	---
Carpenters, Youngstown, Ohio.	do.	Carpenters.	Wages, hours, and conditions.	Adjusted. Allowed 40-hour week; \$1.20 per hour, being a 20-cent increase.	Apr. 30	May 11	250	---
Armour Packing Co., Akron, Ohio.	do.	Packing-house workers.	do.	Pending.	May 4	---	48	---
Building, Stapleton, L.I., N.Y.	do.	Bricklayers.	Jurisdiction of laborers and bricklayers.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement of jurisdiction.	do.	May 7	150	250
Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	do.	Marble setters.	Wages.	Adjusted. Contractor agreed to pay desired rate and back wages.	May 3	May 5	32	---
American Aggregates Corporation, Massillon, Ohio.	do.	Building workers.	Asked 25 percent increase.	Adjusted. Allowed 15 percent increase.	Apr. 30	May 4	21	---
Eaton Manufacturing Co., Massillon, Ohio.	Controversy.	Lock makers.	Working conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Apr. 27	May 3	185	30
Dairy workers, Hazleton, Pa.	Strike.	Drivers and inside workers.	Asked restoration of 10 percent wage cut and vacation privileges.	Adjusted. Restored 5 percent of cut; regional board to continue negotiations.	May 1	do.	58	45
Van Owners' Association, Buffalo, N.Y.	Threatened strike.	Truck drivers.	Wages, hours, and working conditions.	Adjusted. Increase of 10 percent; hours and conditions fixed by signed agreement.	Apr. 16	do.	400	---
Safeway Stores, Seattle, Wash.	do.	Meat cutters.	Wage increase.	Adjusted. Allowed 10 percent restoration of former cut; agreement for further negotiations by regional board.	Apr. 15	June 6	250	500
Building trades, Peoria, Ill.	Strike.	Building trades.	do.	Adjusted. Returned for further negotiations.	May 1	May 11	500	200
Jacwin Silk Co., Guaffs Hill, Pa.	do.	Silk workers.	do.	Adjusted. Strike called off; returned to work.	Apr. 27	May 9	(1)	---
Miller Pretzel Co. and Schaffer's Pretzel Bakery, Allentown, Pa.	do.	Pretzel workers.	Working conditions.	Pending.	May 3	---	(1)	---
Arbogast & Bastian, Allentown, Pa.	do.	Meat packers.	Asked signed agreement.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; arbitration for future disputes.	do.	May 7	260	---
Bernstein & Son Shirt Factory, Allentown, Pa.	do.	Shirt workers.	Working conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	May 1	May 8	200	---
Cooks, San Francisco, Calif.	do.	Cooks.	Asked restoration of 10 percent of former 20 percent wage cut.	Adjusted. Wages, hours, and conditions submitted to arbitration.	Apr. 16	May 26	150	1,420

1 Not reported.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1934—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Blue Ridge Lines, Washington, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Bus operators.....	Asked agreement.....	Adjusted. Signed agreement; 7½ cents per hour increase on western division; union recognition. Unable to adjust. Referred to Indianapolis Regional Board. Unclassified. Referred to Board of Labor Review.	1934 May 8	1934 May 16	69	40
Powell Valve Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Strike.....	Machinists.....	Wage increase, union recognition, and overtime pay. Wages and working conditions.		May 11	do.....	80	24
Painters and decorators, Fort Benning, Ga.	do.....	Ironworkers, painters, and decorators.			May 7	May 17	14	100
Earl Theater, Philadelphia, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Ushers, doormen, and cashiers.	Working conditions.....	Pending.....	May 9		253	
Toledo Edison Co., Toledo, Ohio.	do.....	Electrical workers.....	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Increase of 5 percent, hourly and basic rates.	May 1	June 4	250	
R. G. Dunn Co., Detroit, Mich.	Strike.....	Cigarmakers.....	Wages.....	Adjusted. Increase of from 20 to 30 cents per thousand cigars.	May 4	May 21	800	
Reynolds Metals Corporation, Louisville, Ky.	Threatened strike.	Aluminum and tin-foil workers.	Wage disputes between groups.	Adjusted. Employees convinced they were in error.	May 8	May 15	150	
Cohen & Fein Shirt Factory, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Strike.....	Shirt workers.....	Asked signed agreement.....	Adjusted. Agreement concluded.....	May 7	May 8	300	
Carpenters, Rochester, N.Y.	do.....	Carpenters.....	Asked \$1.20 per hour; conference refused by contractors.	Adjusted. Increase to \$1.05 per hour; 8-hour day; and 6-day week.	May 4	May 16	300	1,000
Suburban Transportation Co., Seattle, Wash.	Threatened strike.	Bus drivers.....	Wages, hours, and working conditions.	Pending. (Regional board also acting.)	Jan. 29		18	
J. K. Davidson Bros. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.	Strike.....	Sand and gravel longshoremen.	Wages and agreement.....	Adjusted. Increase of 10 percent; conditions satisfactory.	May 14	May 14	50	75
Carpenters, Washington, D.C.	do.....	Carpenters.....	Asked increase from \$1 to \$1.37½ per hour and 6-hour day.	Pending. (District Commissioner also handling.)	May 1		500	1,500
Jacobus Bakery, New Kensington, Pa.	do.....	Bakers and drivers..	Violation of agreement by bakery owner.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement concluded.	May 7	May 19	8	13
Selden Co., Bridgeville, Pa.	do.....	Chemical manufacturers.		Unclassified. Settled before arrival of commissioner.	May 11	May 15	(1)	
Rath Packing Plant, Waterloo, Iowa.	Threatened strike.	Meat packers.....	Working conditions.....	Adjusted. Agreed on 32-hour week and wages to correspond to other packing plants.	May 5	May 16	2,017	
Jacob E. Decker Sons Packing Co., Mason City, Iowa.	do.....	do.....	do.....	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.....	May 9	May 25	900	115
Colson Manufacturing Co., Elyria, Ohio.	do.....	Metal polishers.....	Asked wage increase.....	Pending.....	May 1		350	

Painters, Dayton, Ohio.....	Strike.....	Painters.....	Asked increase, 7-hour day, and 5-day week.	do.....	May 15		75	
Superior Carbon Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do.....	Machinists.....	Wage increase.....	Adjusted. Signed union agreement; wage negotiations continued.	May 17	May 29	64	
Hayes-Custer Stove Works,	do.....	Molders.....	Wage increase and conditions.	Adjusted. Increases from 5 to 10 percent.	do.....	May 25	140	

Government building projects

Post-office buildings:		Strike		Electricians	Wage dispute	Adjusted.	May 21	May 25	12	30
Detroit, Mich.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Union workers to be hired.	May 1	May 7	125	.....
Columbus, Ohio	.....	do	do	Building trades	Union dispute	Adjusted. Employees returned	Apr. 30	May 14	7	80
Newark, N.J.	.....	do	do	Bronze finishers	Employment of foremen	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement	May 4	May 7	8	80
Do	.....	do	do	Lathers	Dispute relative specifications	Adjusted. Government specifications must apply.	Apr. 27	May 21	16	140
Do	.....	do	do	Electricians	Wages; received \$9, prevailing wage alleged to be \$12 per day.	Adjusted. Received the difference between \$9 and \$12 per day, amounting to \$2,622.	Apr. 19	May 7	40	60
Other projects:				Building trades	Mechanics paid off at laborers' wage.	Adjusted. Some back pay allowed	Apr. 20	May 24	30	.....
Marsh Field, Riverside, Calif.	.....	Controversy	.....	Marble masons	Prevailing wage in dispute	Adjusted. Returned at \$1.12½ per hour, prevailing wage.	Apr. 2	May 22	15	68
Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.	.....	Strike	.....	Stonecutters, etc.	Asked that cutter be employed with each stone setter.	Adjusted. Allowed as asked				
Marine Hospital, Stapleton, L.I., N.Y.	.....	do	.....						
Total	.....								36,991	9,396

1 Not reported.

HOUSING

Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, May 1934

THE number of building-construction projects for which permits were issued increased 8.2 percent in May, as compared with April 1934. The estimated cost of these projects increased 30.8 percent. These estimates are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 776 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

The information shown in the tables following is collected by the Bureau from local building officials. In the total is included the value of contracts awarded by Federal and State Governments for buildings to be erected in these 776 cities. The estimated cost of public buildings for which permits were issued in April was \$3,905,488 and during May, \$2,019,841.

The States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, through their departments of labor, are cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the collection of these data. The cost figures as shown in the following tables are as estimated by the prospective builder on applying for his permit to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown.

Comparisons, April and May 1934

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 776 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 776 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	April 1934	May 1934	Percent of change	April 1934	May 1934	Percent of change
New England.....	\$1,566,879	\$1,495,813	-4.5	\$1,130,863	\$3,507,303	+210.1
Middle Atlantic.....	3,085,832	5,022,136	+62.7	5,919,245	13,115,514	+121.6
East North Central.....	1,411,124	1,305,583	-7.5	2,244,433	2,782,333	+24.0
West North Central.....	1,050,934	667,160	-36.5	1,515,796	1,259,175	-16.9
South Atlantic.....	1,411,142	1,103,984	-21.8	4,272,346	2,118,295	-50.4
South Central.....	575,734	632,914	+9.9	1,422,252	2,560,712	+80.0
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,364,093	1,223,969	-10.3	1,635,779	1,929,698	+18.0
Total.....	10,465,738	11,451,559	+9.4	18,140,714	27,273,030	+50.3

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 776 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	April 1934	May 1934	Percent of change	April 1934	May 1934	Percent of change	
New England.....	\$1,524,946	\$1,940,824	+27.3	\$4,222,688	\$6,943,940	+64.4	110
Middle Atlantic.....	4,177,010	5,376,662	+28.7	13,182,087	23,514,312	+78.4	165
East North Central.....	2,185,594	2,349,930	+7.5	5,841,151	6,437,846	+10.2	180
West North Central.....	941,444	1,606,339	+70.6	3,508,174	3,532,674	+0.7	71
South Atlantic.....	1,813,246	1,591,171	-12.2	7,496,734	4,813,450	-35.8	78
South Central.....	877,311	1,110,494	+26.6	2,875,297	4,304,120	+49.7	85
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,985,697	2,366,205	+19.2	4,985,569	5,519,872	+10.7	87
Total.....	13,505,248	16,341,625	+21.0	42,111,700	55,066,214	+30.8	776

There was an increase of 9.4 percent in the value of the new residential buildings for which permits were issued in May, as compared with April 1934. This increase, however, was confined to two geographic divisions. The Middle Atlantic States registered an increase of 62.7 percent. The increase in this division was brought about by the erection of several large apartment houses in the Borough of the Bronx and the Borough of Brooklyn in New York City.

The estimated value of new nonresidential buildings increased 50.3 percent, 5 of the 7 geographic divisions showing increases in this type of construction. The erection of large office buildings caused an increase of over 100 percent in indicated expenditures for nonresidential buildings in New York City, comparing May with April 1934.

There was an increase of 21 percent in the estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs. In only one geographic division was there a decrease in the estimated value of repairs. Six of the seven geographic divisions showed increases in the estimated cost of total building operations, the increases ranging from 10.2 percent in the East North Central States to 78.4 percent in the Middle Atlantic States.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 776 identical cities of the United States, by geographic divisions.

The number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of additions, alterations, and repairs, all increased in May, as compared with April 1934. All seven of the geographic divisions registered increases in the number of total building operations.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 776 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934
New England.....	256	322	796	848	2,840	3,259	3,892	4,429
Middle Atlantic.....	456	463	1,378	1,400	6,299	7,517	8,133	9,380
East North Central.....	277	287	1,486	1,525	4,139	4,694	5,902	6,506
West North Central.....	181	216	751	742	1,917	2,001	2,849	2,959
South Atlantic.....	306	290	491	509	3,389	3,512	4,186	4,311
South Central.....	218	218	530	494	2,585	2,720	3,333	3,432
Mountain and Pacific.....	364	355	930	916	3,794	3,847	5,088	5,118
Total.....	2,058	2,151	6,362	6,434	24,963	27,550	33,383	36,135
Percent of change.....		+4.5		+1.1		+10.4		+8.2

Table 3 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in the different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 776 identical cities during April and May, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 776 IDENTICAL CITIES IN APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934
New England.....	\$1,452,404	\$1,415,313	239	310	\$104,700	\$58,500	24	18
Middle Atlantic.....	1,766,382	1,879,836	402	419	389,075	182,650	94	48
East North Central.....	1,318,861	1,217,983	267	280	56,200	35,600	12	8
West North Central.....	498,669	642,560	177	211	7,000	8,600	3	6
South Atlantic.....	1,027,787	932,759	256	265	59,250	66,100	56	27
South Central.....	397,334	481,364	189	196	167,200	121,550	52	42
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,201,743	1,041,569	342	326	103,400	138,600	32	49
Total.....	7,663,180	7,611,384	1,872	2,007	886,825	611,600	273	198
Percent of change.....		-0.7		+7.2		-31.0		-27.5

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934
New England.....	\$5,000	\$14,000	3	6	\$1,562,104	\$1,487,813	266	334
Middle Atlantic.....	946,500	2,903,700	420	1,091	3,101,957	4,966,186	916	1,558
East North Central.....	26,063	12,000	3	4	1,401,124	1,265,583	282	292
West North Central.....	537,415	10,000	252	5	1,043,084	601,160	432	222
South Atlantic.....	224,105	47,450	110	24	1,311,142	1,046,309	422	316
South Central.....	11,200	0	7	0	575,734	602,914	248	238
Mountain and Pacific.....	58,950	43,000	23	20	1,364,093	1,223,169	397	395
Total.....	1,809,233	3,030,150	818	1,150	10,859,238	11,253,134	2,963	3,355
Percent of change.....		+67.5		+40.6		+8.6		+13.2

Three of the seven geographic divisions showed increases in the estimated cost of 1-family dwellings, comparing May with April 1934. However, in 6 of the 7 geographic divisions, there were increases in the number of family-dwelling units provided in single-family dwellings.

There was an increase in both the number of families provided for and the estimated cost of 2-family dwellings, comparing May with April 1934.

Indicated expenditures for apartment houses increased over 67 percent. This increase was caused by the erection of several large apartment houses in New York City.

There was an increase of 13.2 percent in the total number of family-dwelling units provided, 3 of the 7 geographic divisions having provided for a larger number of families during May than during April.

Table 4 shows the index numbers of families provided for and the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND OF INDICATED EXPENDITURES FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New resi- dential buildings	New non- residential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total build- ing con- struction
1930					
April.....	62.0	51.0	100.1	81.8	73.8
May.....	59.6	48.5	90.7	84.5	69.3
1931					
April.....	64.6	48.6	73.9	65.2	60.6
May.....	51.7	39.8	58.5	53.0	48.8
1932					
April.....	13.4	9.7	25.0	32.0	18.8
May.....	11.3	7.9	39.3	27.3	23.3
1933					
April.....	7.4	4.6	9.9	22.6	9.5
May.....	11.9	8.1	33.8	29.8	21.7
1934					
April.....	9.0	6.7	13.6	30.1	12.8
May.....	10.2	7.3	20.4	36.4	16.7

The May 1934 index numbers of indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs showed an increase as compared with April 1934 and May 1933. The index numbers of families provided for, of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, and for total building operations while higher than for April were lower than for May of last year.

Comparisons, May 1934 with May 1933

TABLE 5 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 776 cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 776 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MAY 1933 AND MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	May 1933	May 1934	Percent- age of change	May 1933	May 1934	Percent- age of change
New England.....	\$1,822,518	\$1,490,813	-18.2	\$1,171,069	\$3,502,093	+199.1
Middle Atlantic.....	5,561,917	5,031,869	-9.5	2,892,903	13,121,486	+353.6
East North Central.....	1,256,393	1,302,933	+3.7	1,147,333	2,779,198	+142.2
West North Central.....	813,915	667,160	-18.0	822,619	1,256,225	+52.7
South Atlantic.....	887,728	1,101,484	+24.1	1,199,455	2,125,295	+77.2
South Central.....	700,978	620,288	-11.5	1,732,914	2,543,062	+46.8
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,974,448	1,223,969	-38.0	32,301,702	1,929,698	-94.0
Total.....	13,017,897	11,438,516	-12.1	41,267,995	27,257,057	-34.0

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and re- pairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Num- ber of cities
	May 1933	May 1934	Per- centage of change	May 1933	May 1934	Per- centage of change	
New England.....	\$1,268,681	\$1,935,779	+52.6	\$4,262,268	\$6,928,685	+62.6	109
Middle Atlantic.....	4,947,575	5,400,592	+9.2	13,402,395	23,553,947	+75.7	172
East North Central.....	1,462,173	2,295,545	+57.0	3,865,899	6,377,676	+65.0	178
West North Central.....	815,191	1,603,829	+96.7	2,451,725	3,527,214	+43.9	69
South Atlantic.....	1,226,513	1,595,196	+30.1	3,313,696	4,821,975	+45.5	78
South Central.....	933,915	1,102,559	+18.1	3,367,807	4,265,909	+26.7	83
Mountain and Pacific.....	2,523,984	2,366,205	-6.3	36,800,134	5,519,872	-85.0	87
Total.....	13,178,032	16,299,705	+23.7	67,463,924	54,995,278	-18.5	776

Comparing permits issued in May 1934 with those issued in the corresponding month of the previous year, there was a decrease of 12.1 percent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings. In 2 of the 7 geographic divisions, however, there were increases in the estimated cost of this type of buildings.

The estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings decreased 34 percent, comparing May 1934 with the same month of a year ago. Six of the seven geographic divisions, however, registered increases in the value of nonresidential buildings. The decrease was wholly caused by a permit being issued in May 1933 for the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge to cost \$31,000,000.

Six of the seven geographic divisions showed increases in indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs.

The estimated value of all types of construction decreased 18.5 percent, comparing the two periods under discussion. If, however, we exclude the value of the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge project from the May 1933 figures, May 1934 would show an increase of over 50 percent, as compared with the same month of the preceding year.

Table 6 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 776 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 776 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MAY 1933 AND MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	May 1933	May 1934	May 1933	May 1934	May 1933	May 1934	May 1933	May 1934
New England.....	421	321	983	845	3,191	3,243	4,595	4,409
Middle Atlantic.....	535	466	1,791	1,407	6,629	7,554	8,955	9,427
East North Central.....	289	284	1,556	1,517	4,052	4,679	5,897	6,480
West North Central.....	263	216	907	736	2,114	1,987	3,284	2,939
South Atlantic.....	295	290	576	510	2,939	3,528	3,810	4,328
South Central.....	342	206	464	483	2,430	2,684	3,236	3,373
Mountain and Pacific.....	630	355	1,235	916	4,975	3,847	6,840	5,118
Total.....	2,775	2,138	7,512	6,414	26,330	27,522	36,617	36,074
Percent of change.....		-23.0		-14.6		+4.5		-1.5

There was a decrease in the number of both types of new residential buildings and in the number of total building operations, comparing May of this year with the corresponding month of 1933. There was an increase, however, in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs comparing this period.

Table 7 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in the buildings for which permits were issued in 776 identical cities during May 1933 and May 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 776 IDENTICAL CITIES IN MAY 1933 AND MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	May 1933	May 1934	May 1933	May 1934	May 1933	May 1934	May 1933	May 1934
New England.....	\$1,708,048	\$1,410,313	401	310	\$85,970	\$58,500	35	18
Middle Atlantic.....	2,037,257	1,882,169	456	421	427,350	190,050	143	49
East North Central.....	1,173,393	1,215,333	279	277	43,500	35,600	8	8
West North Central.....	758,715	642,560	259	211	14,500	8,600	6	6
South Atlantic.....	816,678	935,259	277	266	50,050	66,300	33	27
South Central.....	541,955	466,738	292	183	152,523	121,550	87	42
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,657,898	1,041,569	578	326	168,950	138,600	66	49
Total.....	8,693,944	7,593,941	2,542	1,994	942,843	619,200	378	199
Percent of change.....		-12.7		-21.6		-34.3		-47.4

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	May 1933	May 1934	May 1933	May 1934	May 1933	May 1934	May 1933	May 1934
New England.....	\$24,500	\$14,000	6	6	\$1,818,518	\$1,482,813	442	334
Middle Atlantic.....	3,196,410	2,903,700	856	1,091	5,661,017	4,975,919	1,455	1,561
East North Central.....	23,500	12,000	10	4	1,240,393	1,262,933	297	289
West North Central.....	32,000	10,000	15	5	805,215	661,160	280	222
South Atlantic.....	21,000	47,250	18	24	887,728	1,048,809	328	317
South Central.....	6,500	0	4	0	700,978	588,288	383	225
Mountain and Pacific.....	147,600	43,000	84	20	1,974,448	1,223,169	728	395
Total.....	3,451,510	3,029,950	993	1,150	13,088,297	11,243,091	3,913	3,343
Percent of change.....		-12.2		+15.8		-14.1		-14.6

There was a decrease in the estimated value of 1-family dwellings, 2-family dwellings, and apartment houses, comparing the 2 months under discussion.

The number of families provided for in single-family dwellings and in 2-family dwellings also showed decreases. There was, however, an increase of 15.8 percent in the number of family-dwelling units provided in multifamily dwellings.

Construction from Public Funds

TABLE 8 shows for the months of April and May 1934, the value of contracts awarded for all Federal construction projects financed from Public Works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 8.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL FEDERAL P.W.A. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DURING APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934
New England.....	\$42,649	\$133,401	\$488,205	\$613,159	\$4,811	\$171,520
Middle Atlantic.....	237,572	791,639	2,462,600	1,545,994	0	167,253
East North Central.....	215,076	32,602	6,640,254	5,367,031	1,360,349	166,738
West North Central.....	163,558	68,155	2,302,761	3,638,828	3,939	94,187
South Atlantic.....	4,858,139	548,521	1,865,333	3,346,189	500,000	8,344
South Central.....	99,840	211,814	5,510,128	6,052,245	841,543	542,041
Mountain and Pacific.....	2,095,832	1,191,073	6,775,069	5,475,900	9,964,827	10,869,439
Total.....	7,712,666	2,977,205	26,044,350	26,039,346	12,675,469	12,019,522
Outside continental United States.....	436,769	12,786	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Streets and roads ²		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Forestry	
	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934
New England.....	0	\$18,246	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	\$13,000	0	\$322,942	\$1,025	0	0	0	0
East North Central.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$4,100	0
West North Central.....	0	0	0	0	0	\$520	0	0
South Atlantic.....	239,961	286,992	6,003	77,133	\$1,850	1,700	0	0
South Central.....	31,515	0	0	0	81,274	12,826	100	0
Mountain and Pacific.....	424,811	940,025	0	0	587,893	3,670,694	108,432	\$2,813
Total.....	709,287	1,245,263	328,945	78,158	671,026	3,685,740	112,632	2,813
Outside continental United States.....	70,516	91,299	0	0	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934
New England.....	\$22,667	0	\$220,336	\$3,116	\$778,668	\$939,442
Middle Atlantic.....	70,200	0	536,910	139,322	3,643,224	2,645,233
East North Central.....	0	0	180,038	6,407	8,399,817	5,572,778
West North Central.....	0	0	73,762	270,199	2,544,020	4,071,889
South Atlantic.....	1,260	\$7,850	77,246	92,961	7,549,801	4,369,690
South Central.....	166,200	46,489	19,493	30,253	6,750,093	6,895,668
Mountain and Pacific.....	246,022	287	642,177	107,810	20,845,063	22,258,041
Total.....	506,349	54,626	² 1,751,122	⁴ 658,750	³ 50,511,846	⁴ 46,761,423
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	17,350	243,095	524,635	347,180

¹ Preliminary—subject to revision.² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.³ Includes \$1,160 not allocated by geographic divisions.⁴ Includes \$8,682 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Contracts amounting to over \$46,000,000 were awarded from Federal Public Works funds during the month of May. This is a decrease, as compared with April. Increases were shown in the value of contracts awarded for street and road paving and reclamation projects.

Table 9 shows the value of contracts awarded from Public Works funds for all non-Federal projects, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 9.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL NONFEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads ²		Water and sewage systems	
	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934
New England.....	\$1,668,410	\$2,601,416	\$982,162	\$208,980	\$431,101	\$461,463
Middle Atlantic.....	2,241,418	6,994,902	193,549	6,008,588	980,012	910,319
East North Central.....	453,267	1,680,761	387,014	35,237	2,271,181	2,452,676
West North Central.....	350,186	2,320,219	223,376	348,363	530,921	791,952
South Atlantic.....	2,584,055	2,150,682	350,349	504,572	524,752	1,114,654
South Central.....	405,236	1,744,780	78,061	297,754	1,245,409	569,241
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,479,878	894,040	149,088	4,536,921	260,104	806,639
Total.....	9,182,450	18,386,800	2,363,599	11,940,415	6,243,480	7,106,944
Outsidecontinental United States.....	0	0	0	0	139,921	381,921

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repairs		Miscellaneous		Total	
	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934
New England.....	\$1,665,285	\$1,502,173	0	\$199,952	\$4,746,958	\$4,973,984
Middle Atlantic.....	11,626,989	2,816,457	0	0	15,041,908	16,730,266
East North Central.....	7,953,127	1,352,607	0	0	11,064,589	5,521,281
West North Central.....	1,796,762	850,000	0	0	2,901,245	4,310,534
South Atlantic.....	1,963,316	0	0	0	5,422,472	3,769,908
South Central.....	327,982	210,000	\$7,792	65,977	2,064,480	2,887,752
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,326,985	0	0	6,928	3,216,055	6,244,528
Total.....	26,660,446	6,731,237	7,792	272,857	44,457,767	44,438,253
Outsidecontinental United States.....	0	0	0	0	139,921	381,921

¹ Preliminary—subject to revision.² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Non-Federal construction projects are financed by loans and grants awarded from Public Works funds. For the most part these awards are made to State governments or political subdivisions thereof. In a few instances, however, loans are made to private firms. Practically all of the loans to private firms have been made to railroad companies. In the case of allotments to States, cities, and counties, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the total cost of the project. The loans made to private firms, however, must be repaid within a specified time.

The value of contracts awarded and force-account work started during May amounted to over \$44,000,000. All types of construction, except railroad, showed increases, comparing May with April 1934.

Table 10 shows the value of public building and highway construction awards as reported by the various State governments.

TABLE 10.—V
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TABLE 10.—VALUE OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AWARDS AS REPORTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction	
	May 1933	April 1934	May 1934	April 1934	May 1934
New England.....	\$182, 778	\$11, 890	\$221, 797	\$2, 539	\$98, 431
Middle Atlantic.....	446, 520	900, 893	367, 208	783, 286	752, 448
East North Central.....	8, 675	217, 209	875, 148	531, 636	1, 318, 942
West North Central.....	65, 188	202, 000	67, 118	71, 630	223, 789
South Atlantic.....	24, 012	296, 552	145, 426	388, 570	446, 530
South Central.....	262, 791	1, 170, 241	999, 837	1, 070, 049	1, 665, 130
Mountain and Pacific.....	11, 140	3, 100, 561	1, 366, 544	685, 188	1, 568, 100
Total.....	1, 001, 104	5, 899, 346	4, 043, 078	3, 532, 898	6, 073, 370

The value of buildings for which contracts were awarded by State governments in May 1934 was more than four times as great as during May 1933. However, there was a decrease of over \$1,000,000 as compared with April 1934.

The value of awards for State road building was nearly \$3,000,000 greater in May than in April.

Data concerning awards for building construction by State governments are received direct from the State officials. The highway construction information is obtained from the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The data shown in table 10 do not include projects financed from the Public Works fund.

Construction Details by Cities

TABLE 11 shows the estimated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, and for total building operations, together with the number of families provided for in new dwellings, in each of the cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or over from which reports were received in May 1934.

Permits were issued for the following important building projects during May 1934: in Greenwich, Conn., for a school building to cost nearly \$600,000; in Lewiston, Maine, for a church building to cost \$1,000,000; in Pawtucket, R.I., for a city hall to cost \$355,000; in Auburn, N.Y., for a prison building to cost \$650,000; in the Borough of the Bronx for apartments to cost \$1,550,000; in the Borough of Manhattan for two office buildings to cost over \$8,000,000; in Utica, N.Y., for school buildings to cost over \$900,000; in Chicago, Ill., for a hospital to cost \$350,000; in Terre Haute, Ind., for a school building to cost \$315,000; in Minneapolis, Minn., for a school building to cost over \$300,000; in Baltimore, Md., for a school building to cost over \$200,000; in Charlottesville, Va., for a State building to cost over \$300,000; and in Houston, Tex., for two office buildings to cost over \$1,000,000.

A contract was awarded by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for buildings at the narcotic farm in Lexington, Ky., to cost \$469,000.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1934

New England States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
CONNECTICUT					MASSACHUSETTS—continued				
Ansonia.....	\$6,000	2	\$800	\$7,625	Medford.....	\$4,000	1	\$1,035	\$18,532
Bridgeport.....	25,500	6	26,070	212,155	Melrose.....	5,200	1	825	13,925
Bristol.....	14,500	2	111,205	132,380	Methuen.....	8,200	3	485	10,925
Danbury.....	18,500	5	43,950	62,450	Milton.....	86,750	16	2,060	92,455
Derby.....	0	0	0	1,010	Natick.....	5,000	1	5,800	18,100
East Hartford.....	8,200	3	13,670	30,395	Needham.....	51,000	6	1,900	57,500
Enfield.....	14,000	4	33,600	49,100	New Bedford.....	7,000	2	11,100	34,400
Fairfield.....	39,700	5	475	56,585	Newton.....	110,000	13	5,805	376,310
Greenwich.....	50,000	3	629,914	727,784	North Adams.....	0	0	2,210	9,795
Hamden.....	45,600	8	4,850	52,720	Northampton.....	6,000	1	133,625	144,650
Hartford.....	20,500	2	18,895	121,640	North Attleboro.....	0	0	825	3,825
Manchester.....	11,000	3	6,070	19,835	Norwood.....	0	0	361	3,026
Meriden.....	0	0	61,917	77,137	Peabody.....	4,500	1	2,275	12,600
Middletown.....	4,000	1	1,390	81,250	Pittsfield.....	62,000	13	9,100	78,925
Milford.....	7,200	3	960	42,207	Plymouth.....	3,250	2	800	8,200
Naugatuck.....	22,000	7	5,440	28,940	Quincy.....	32,200	6	23,420	75,558
New Britain.....	7,000	1	6,825	32,289	Revere.....	0	0	9,350	21,350
New Haven.....	0	0	40,070	40,070	Salem.....	5,000	1	9,650	14,650
Norwalk.....	20,800	7	6,750	44,630	Somerville.....	0	0	12,850	31,185
Norwich.....	4,000	1	295	12,190	Southbridge.....	5,000	2	4,700	9,700
Stamford.....	0	0	51,850	72,510	Springfield.....	4,700	2	45,610	73,099
Stratford.....	10,263	4	13,576	32,299	Stoneham.....	0	0	1,740	1,970
Torrington.....	0	0	7,400	17,410	Swampscott.....	0	0	1,700	6,200
Wallingford.....	0	0	20,900	24,103	Taunton.....	0	0	5,655	8,675
Waterbury.....	5,200	2	61,250	96,150	Waltham.....	1,300	2	300	5,845
West Hartford.....	0	0	1,350	17,002	Watertown.....	4,000	1	190	7,145
Willimantic.....	0	0	25	1,650	Wellesley.....	58,300	6	14,675	82,925
MAINE					Westfield.....	0	0	0	0
Auburn.....	22,000	12	1,000	29,200	West Springfield.....	5,000	1	825	8,910
Biddeford.....	8,000	4	4,825	15,575	Weymouth.....	4,000	2	15,835	22,095
Lewiston.....	17,500	6	1,004,600	1,025,600	Winchester.....	27,500	3	620	31,795
Portland.....	13,200	5	2,275	36,175	Winthrop.....	0	0	1,075	2,145
Sanford.....	1,825	2	900	10,985	Woburn.....	4,200	2	2,875	7,660
South Portland.....	0	0	54,594	57,189	Worcester.....	39,500	6	4,817	96,357
Westbrook.....	800	1	2,000	4,440	NEW HAMPSHIRE				
MASSACHUSETTS					Berlin.....	1,500	1	535	4,815
Arlington.....	24,500	4	14,790	40,125	Keene.....	0	0	4,275	6,605
Attleboro.....	2,800	1	2,710	6,955	Manchester.....	38,025	16	2,925	62,815
Belmont.....	62,450	10	1,785	65,188	Portsmouth.....	5,000	1	5,210	15,255
Beverly.....	3,000	1	1,825	10,785	RHODE ISLAND				
Boston ¹	137,500	29	107,951	567,110	Central Falls.....	0	0	300	2,205
Braintree.....	6,700	2	1,275	12,281	Cranston.....	18,300	5	7,850	30,350
Brockton.....	3,200	1	16,125	27,735	East Providence.....	24,400	5	62,290	94,328
Brookline.....	49,500	6	3,550	81,660	Newport.....	3,800	1	4,330	19,392
Cambridge.....	0	0	2,210	33,846	North Providence.....	0	0	5,040	7,740
Chelsea.....	0	0	5,200	28,914	Pawtucket.....	0	0	355,920	364,454
Chicopee.....	2,100	3	5,850	11,525	Providence.....	33,500	6	27,600	168,600
Dedham.....	0	0	8,470	20,715	Warwick.....	34,400	17	14,550	59,650
Easthampton.....	0	0	450	755	Westerley.....	8,300	4	995	18,034
Everett.....	0	0	1,250	5,650	West Warwick.....	0	0	600	1,300
Fall River.....	4,700	3	5,570	24,124	Woonsocket.....	3,000	1	4,490	15,618
Fitchburg.....	3,000	2	83,290	97,765	VERMONT				
Framingham.....	3,000	1	1,500	7,210	Bennington.....	0	0	6,500	6,500
Holyoke.....	0	0	1,650	17,250	Burlington.....	22,000	5	7,845	54,110
Lawrence.....	13,200	2	141,428	169,303	Rutland.....	21,450	6	3,625	28,000
Leominster.....	4,100	3	790	12,553	Total.....	1,495,813	334	3,507,303	6,943,940
Lowell.....	0	0	2,185	13,360					
Lynn.....	6,000	2	3,790	33,280					
Malden.....	4,500	1	3,945	15,668					
Marlborough.....	11,000	2	1,050	17,300					

¹ Applications filed.

Asbury Park
Atlantic City
Bayonne
Belleville
Bloomfield
Bridgeton
Burlington
Camden
Clifton
Dover
East Orange
Elizabeth
Englewood
Garfield
Hackensack
Harrison
Hillside
Hoboken
Irvington
Jersey City
Kearny
Linden
Long Branch
Lynhurst
Maplewood
Montclair
Morristown
Newark
New Brunswick
Nutley
Orange
Passaic
Paterson
Perth Amboy
Phillipsburg
Plainfield
Pleasanton
Rahway
Ridgefield
Ridgewood
Roselle
Rutherford
South Plainfield
Teaneck
Trenton
Union
Union City
Weehawken
Westfield
West New York
West Orange

Albany
Amsterdam
Auburn
Batavia
Binghamton
Buffalo
Cohoes
Cornwall
Elmira
Freeport
Fulton
Glen Cove
Glen Head
Hempstead
Horne
Ironton
Ithaca

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
NEW JERSEY					NEW YORK—CON.				
Asbury Park.....	0	0	\$257	\$8,287	Jamestown.....	0	0	\$162,680	\$167,802
Atlantic City.....	\$1,200	2	150	29,668	Johnson City.....	\$10,500	2	1,500	12,000
Bayonne.....	0	0	0	5,300	Kenmore.....	0	0	240	940
Belleville ¹	4,200	1	1,950	8,975	Kingston.....	21,400	4	12,000	43,700
Bloomfield.....	10,000	2	1,800	14,600	Lackawanna.....	4,000	1	1,200	6,000
Bridgeton.....	0	0	1,443	1,803	Lockport.....	0	0	1,400	3,955
Burlington.....	0	0	1,500	2,585	Lynbrook.....	0	0	1,462	3,517
Camden ¹	0	0	4,552	12,962	Mamaroneck.....	0	0	4,100	14,900
Clifton.....	10,000	3	18,375	34,000	Middletown.....	12,500	3	1,825	18,735
Dover.....	0	0	2,900	3,200	Mount Vernon.....	37,302	4	6,000	49,672
East Orange.....	10,600	2	1,930	30,323	Newburgh.....	0	0	850	13,100
Elizabeth.....	23,000	1	2,000	32,600	New Rochelle.....	15,000	1	100	17,298
Englewood.....	6,000	1	120	7,560	New York City:				
Garfield.....	0	0	1,750	15,075	The Bronx ¹	1,590,700	779	289,750	2,240,084
Hackensack.....	0	0	4,000	9,807	Brooklyn ¹	1,215,000	281	247,295	2,374,329
Harrison.....	0	0	3,300	5,025	Manhattan ¹	250,000	50	8,346,700	9,781,741
Hillside Twp.....	16,500	2	3,800	20,545	Queens ¹	487,350	172	458,523	1,526,644
Hoboken.....	0	0	0	15,774	Richmond ¹	18,800	10	756,272	920,422
Irvington.....	0	0	3,420	7,315	Niagara Falls.....	0	0	88,566	124,098
Jersey City.....	0	0	22,200	70,775	Ogdensburg.....	2,500	1	3,310	7,070
Kearny.....	0	0	10,700	14,500	Olean.....	4,000	1	150	4,775
Linden.....	2,000	1	13,055	19,830	Oneida.....	0	0	237	237
Long Branch.....	3,000	1	1,665	11,896	Ossining.....	0	0	1,500	4,600
Lynhurst Twp.....	0	0	3,625	6,995	Oswego.....	0	0	5,700	5,700
Maplewood Twp.....	17,000	2	1,725	24,125	Peekskill.....	500	1	32,700	35,150
Montclair.....	15,600	2	4,260	34,128	Plattsburg.....	17,500	7	1,025	25,025
Morristown.....	0	0	0	16,872	Port Chester.....	0	0	0	54,334
Newark.....	6,000	1	110,600	185,876	Port Jervis.....	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick.....	0	0	4,800	10,804	Poughkeepsie.....	0	0	49,084	55,508
Nutley.....	0	0	900	4,391	Rensselaer.....	0	0	12,295	15,085
Orange.....	8,000	1	675	33,723	Rochester.....	13,600	3	85,357	158,387
Passaic.....	0	0	850	32,840	Rockville Center.....	10,500	1	11,360	27,460
Paterson.....	0	0	41,536	101,848	Saratoga Springs.....	6,350	5	6,050	14,000
Perth Amboy.....	3,000	1	550	7,080	Schenectady.....	2,500	1	2,600	57,107
Phillipsburg.....	0	0	2,200	3,700	Syracuse.....	10,000	1	18,860	70,860
Plainfield.....	11,400	2	900	16,825	Tonawanda.....	6,000	1	425	7,130
Pleasantville.....	0	0	0	3,175	Troy.....	10,500	2	2,550	22,145
Rahway ¹	0	0	0	575	Utica.....	21,000	5	948,550	978,575
Ridgefield Park.....	5,000	1	530	6,080	Valley Stream.....	7,300	3	2,780	11,210
Ridgewood.....	55,250	6	1,675	60,945	Watertown.....	14,000	2	1,395	24,735
Roselle.....	3,500	1	500	5,290	White Plains.....	5,000	1	575	17,850
Rutherford.....	9,167	1	680	10,182	Yonkers.....	115,900	24	3,220	187,580
South River ¹	11,000	2	150	11,750					
Teaneck Twp.....	47,450	7	1,800	50,323	PENNSYLVANIA				
Trenton.....	0	0	6,845	29,550	Abington Twp.....	23,000	3	13,205	40,585
Union City.....	0	0	0	23,295	Allentown.....	1,500	1	2,925	100,565
Union Twp.....	33,850	8	2,150	37,480	Altoona.....	15,500	2	2,250	27,512
Weehawken Twp.....	0	0	0	2,590	Berwick.....	0	0	150	350
Westfield.....	51,500	8	400	56,922	Bethlehem.....	0	0	1,725	4,565
West New York.....	0	0	3,500	6,125	Braddock.....	0	0	0	500
West Orange.....	8,000	1	480	11,262	Bradford.....	0	0	3,340	23,900
NEW YORK					Bristol.....	3,000	1	0	3,200
Albany.....	56,500	8	33,550	242,570	Canonsburg ¹	3,700	1	0	3,700
Amsterdam.....	43,100	4	500	44,250	Carlisle.....	0	0	175	10,500
Auburn.....	3,800	1	652,825	660,375	Chambersburg.....	0	0	1,200	1,200
Batavia.....	0	0	300	1,136	Charleroi.....	0	0	0	0
Binghamton.....	59,025	6	23,279	124,437	Chester.....	0	0	250	1,075
Buffalo.....	38,718	5	39,365	129,619	Clairton.....	0	0	85	750
Cohoes.....	0	0	1,685	2,550	Coatesville.....	0	0	300	840
Corning.....	0	0	400	6,350	Connellsville.....	0	0	250	960
Elmira.....	0	0	11,395	20,848	Conshohocken.....	0	0	200	1,670
Freeport.....	14,500	3	10,160	31,145	Coraopolis.....	0	0	0	0
Fulton.....	4,000	1	1,400	8,000	Dunora.....	5,000	1	0	5,500
Glen Cove.....	0	0	715	5,115	Du Bois.....	0	0	15,000	15,000
Glen Falls.....	5,899	1	7,980	16,619	Duquesne.....	0	0	2,000	3,195
Hempstead.....	3,300	1	990	28,895	Easton.....	5,000	1	2,825	12,295
Hornell.....	0	0	0	0	Erie.....	0	0	7,047	27,510
Irondequoit.....	21,500	3	2,125	25,575	Greensburg.....	0	0	0	2,100
Ithaca.....	12,800	3	37,100	52,000	Harrisburg.....	0	0	6,150	13,000
					Haverford.....	7,850	1	1,850	14,985

¹ Applications filed.² Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

State and city	New residen- tial build- ings	Fam- ilies pro- vided for	New nonresi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	State and city	New residen- tial build- ings	Fam- ilies pro- vided for	New nonresi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)
PENNSYLVANIA— continued					PENNSYLVANIA— continued				
Hazleton.....	\$10, 075	4	\$27, 850	\$46, 310	Pittsburgh.....	\$58, 600	20	\$18, 105	\$189, 836
Homestead ¹	0	0	0	5, 430	Pittston.....	0	0	0	0
Jeannette.....	6, 000	1	0	8, 900	Pottstown.....	2, 000	1	1, 300	6, 475
Johnstown.....	0	0	1, 710	11, 781	Pottsville.....	0	0	850	5, 200
Kingston.....	0	0	4, 100	6, 725	Reading.....	0	0	5, 265	32, 055
Lancaster.....	0	0	19, 040	25, 620	Scranton.....	9, 000	2	19, 450	65, 020
Latrobe.....	0	0	0	0	Sharon.....	0	0	150	1, 150
Lower Merion Twp.....	45, 000	3	11, 524	71, 956	Steelton.....	0	0	400	400
McKeesport.....	0	0	150	10, 978	Sunbury.....	0	0	500	600
McKees Rocks.....	0	0	0	0	Tamaqua.....	0	0	0	0
Meadville.....	7, 500	2	475	17, 300	Uniontown.....	0	0	150	1, 150
Monessen.....	0	0	50	1, 615	Upper Darby ¹	22, 000	4	425	32, 254
Mount Lebanon Twp.....	46, 750	5	58, 500	108, 350	Vandergift ¹	0	0	0	7, 000
Munhall.....	0	0	0	1, 750	Warren.....	0	0	90, 000	90, 481
Nanticoke.....	19, 100	7	300	22, 800	Washington.....	3, 500	2	595	8, 095
New Castle.....	0	0	2, 950	5, 895	Waynesboro.....	0	0	0	250
New Kensington.....	6, 000	1	0	6, 000	West Chester.....	0	0	0	1, 130
Norristown.....	0	0	1, 618	6, 278	Wilkes-Barre.....	11, 200	6	5, 450	54, 814
North Braddock.....	0	0	0	0	Wilkinsburg.....	0	0	350	1, 209
Oil City.....	0	0	10, 425	21, 235	Williamsport.....	600	1	6, 585	31, 482
Philadelphia.....	178, 150	29	84, 570	630, 340	York.....	5, 950	1	2, 249	31, 083
Phoenixville.....	0	0	0	200	Total.....	5,022,136	1, 558	13,115,514	23,514,312

East North Central States

ILLINOIS					ILLINOIS—contd.				
Alton.....	0	0	\$30, 000	\$41, 534	Rock Island.....	0	0	\$4, 340	\$11, 897
Aurora.....	0	0	2, 985	15, 885	Springfield.....	\$800	1	71, 772	112, 068
Belleville.....	0	0	8, 000	8, 425	Sterling.....	0	0	400	5, 900
Berwyn.....	0	0	37, 050	39, 050	Streator.....	0	0	0	700
Bloomington.....	0	0	5, 100	5, 100	Urbana.....	0	0	6, 000	7, 750
Blue Island.....	0	0	2, 125	6, 595	Waukegan.....	0	0	14, 150	16, 950
Brookfield.....	0	0	625	925	Wilmette.....	0	0	380	4, 630
Cairo.....	0	0	0	0	Winnetka.....	0	0	7, 100	11, 100
Calumet City.....	0	0	0	1, 700	INDIANA				
Canton.....	0	0	200	790	Anderson.....	2, 650	3	135	55, 470
Centralia.....	0	0	0	0	Bedford.....	0	0	0	0
Champaign.....	0	0	1, 100	22, 955	Connersville.....	0	0	500	600
Chicago.....	\$62, 100	13	709, 474	1,028, 591	Crawfordsville.....	0	0	21, 000	21, 000
Chicago Heights.....	0	0	5, 000	15, 500	East Chicago.....	4, 200	1	2, 200	7, 250
Cicero.....	0	0	1, 800	5, 000	Elkhart.....	0	0	425	7, 587
Danville.....	0	0	9, 500	32, 451	Elwood.....	0	0	0	1, 493
Decatur.....	0	0	33, 635	33, 935	Evansville.....	3, 000	2	2, 983	25, 711
East St. Louis.....	4, 250	2	2, 065	17, 330	Fort Wayne.....	0	0	5, 768	20, 466
Elgin.....	7, 000	1	6, 360	22, 125	Frankfort.....	0	0	2, 200	2, 515
Elmhurst.....	0	0	1, 485	1, 485	Gary.....	900	2	885	26, 045
Elmwood Park.....	0	0	100	1, 700	Goshen.....	2, 300	2	5, 300	7, 600
Evanston.....	35, 000	4	8, 000	81, 600	Hammond.....	6, 000	2	5, 648	21, 738
Forest Park.....	0	0	250	1, 325	Huntington.....	0	0	110	1, 960
Freeport.....	500	1	4, 100	8, 100	Indianapolis.....	17, 500	6	13, 223	69, 170
Granite City.....	0	0	1, 300	1, 300	Jeffersonville.....	0	0	0	3, 400
Harvey.....	0	0	0	800	Kokomo.....	0	0	230	990
Highland Park.....	3, 400	3	0	20, 833	Lafayette.....	25, 000	2	300	25, 830
Joliet.....	10, 000	2	30, 000	55, 261	La Porte.....	0	0	4, 725	8, 490
Kankakee.....	0	0	2, 569	4, 069	Logansport.....	2, 500	1	7, 500	13, 700
La Grange.....	0	0	0	0	Marion.....	0	0	500	6, 270
Maywood.....	0	0	1, 725	4, 595	Michigan City.....	6, 300	2	375	7, 150
Melrose Park.....	3, 000	1	200	5, 910	Muncie.....	1, 200	1	1, 350	12, 983
Moline.....	0	0	2, 041	9, 349	New Castle.....	0	0	0	0
Mount Vernon.....	0	0	0	0	Richmond.....	1, 000	1	22	3, 650
Oak Park.....	0	0	1, 325	15, 000	South Bend.....	0	0	20, 975	35, 995
Ottawa.....	5, 000	1	0	6, 000	Terre Haute.....	2, 000	1	317, 390	326, 287
Park Ridge.....	20, 500	2	0	23, 560	Vincennes.....	0	0	0	3, 409
Peoria.....	10, 400	4	25, 083	86, 383	Whiting.....	0	0	0	1, 870
Quincy.....	0	0	4, 200	7, 575					
Rockford.....	0	0	425	7, 820					

¹ Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—

State and

MICHIGAN

Adrian.....
Ann Arbor.....
Battle Creek.....
Bay City.....
Detroit.....
Escanaba.....
Ferndale.....
Flint.....
Grand Rapids.....
Grosse Pointe.....
Park.....
Hamtramck.....
Highland Park.....
Holland.....
Ironwood.....
Jackson.....
Kalamazoo.....
Lansing.....
Lincoln Park.....
Marquette.....
Mount Clemens.....
Muskegon.....
Muskogee.....
Heights.....
Owosso.....
Pontiac.....
Port Huron.....
River Rouge.....
Royal Oak.....
Saginaw.....
Sault Ste. Marie.....
Traverse City.....

OHIO

Akron.....
Alliance.....
Ashland.....
Ashtabula.....
Bucyrus.....
Cambridge.....
Campbell.....
Canton.....
Cincinnati.....
Cleveland.....
Cleveland.....
Columbus.....
Cuyahoga.....
Dayton.....
East Cleveland.....
Elyria.....
Euclid.....
Findlay.....
Fostoria.....
Fremont.....
Garfield.....
Hamilton.....

IOWA

Ames.....
Boone.....
Burlington.....
Cedar Rapids.....
Council Bluffs.....
Davenport.....
Des Moines.....
Fort Dodge.....

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1934—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
MICHIGAN					OHIO—continued				
Adrian.....	0	0	\$150	\$2,750	Ironton.....	0	0	\$253	\$1,229
Ann Arbor.....	\$15,000	2	6,810	40,012	Lakewood.....	0	0	815	4,675
Battle Creek.....	3,000	1	8,775	77,755	Lima.....	0	0	250	12,925
Bay City.....	19,650	8	35,450	72,282	Lorain.....	0	0	520	3,401
Detroit.....	310,000	47	323,814	905,925	Mansfield.....	\$17,200	3	1,450	25,775
Escanaba.....	20,200	4	0	22,250	Marietta.....	4,500	1	1,800	11,315
Ferndale.....	0	0	705	2,057	Marion.....	0	0	5,000	5,700
Flint.....	2,072	2	97,658	161,885	Massillon.....	0	0	4,415	7,812
Grand Rapids.....	12,500	4	18,030	52,880	Middletown.....	0	0	2,100	10,790
Grosse Pointe					Newark.....	0	0	330	880
Park.....	8,500	1	0	8,500	Norwood.....	0	0	9,925	12,832
Hamtramck.....	4,423	1	13,250	28,263	Parma.....	6,000	1	680	7,375
Highland Park.....	0	0	25	8,315	Piqua.....	0	0	1,000	1,400
Holland.....	0	0	475	2,421	Portsmouth.....	0	0	2,230	8,648
Ironwood.....	1,800	1	2,510	5,741	Salem.....	0	0	0	1,870
Jackson.....	0	0	3,700	8,180	Sandusky.....	0	0	3,750	4,135
Kalamazoo.....	1,500	1	32,850	47,179	Shaker Heights.....	0	0	0	880
Lansing.....	30,000	2	22,410	75,350	Springfield.....	0	0	3,725	8,027
Lincoln Park.....	5,300	1	635	7,945	Steubenville.....	26,800	6	1,250	29,400
Marquette.....	5,000	2	14,000	20,750	Struthers.....	0	0	100	100
Mount Clemens.....	500	1	6,000	7,150	Tiffin.....	0	0	0	0
Muskegon.....	0	0	15,325	25,813	Toledo.....	0	0	30,630	68,565
Muskegon Heights.....	0	0	0	4,098	Warren.....	7,400	3	600	22,695
Owosso.....	0	0	0	3,000	Wooster.....	0	0	0	1,050
Pontiac.....	0	0	10,880	16,050	Xenia.....	0	0	8,025	8,200
Port Huron.....	2,600	2	2,000	9,475	Youngstown.....	4,300	2	31,680	72,535
River Rouge.....	0	0	1,250	4,515	Zanesville.....	2,000	1	955	3,455
Royal Oak.....	0	0	0	2,850					
Saginaw.....	4,800	4	8,828	27,143	WISCONSIN				
Sault Ste. Marie.....	28,190	19	2,610	31,580	Ashland.....	0	0	3,000	4,700
Traverse City.....	3,000	1	325	3,325	Beloit.....	4,200	1	1,790	14,460
OHIO					Cudahy.....	0	0	100	12,920
Akron.....	36,315	6	20,975	105,328	Eau Claire.....	7,500	4	2,950	19,200
Alliance.....	0	0	0	7,500	Fond du Lac.....	0	0	1,515	9,140
Ashland.....	3,600	2	450	4,050	Green Bay.....	22,500	8	2,310	33,905
Ashtabula.....	0	0	1,301	6,159	Janesville.....	11,500	2	275	17,975
Bucyrus.....	0	0	200	450	Kenosha.....	4,000	1	3,540	12,960
Cambridge.....	0	0	2,500	2,500	Madison.....	24,970	6	800	55,387
Campbell.....	2,800	1	2,000	5,000	Manitowoc.....	24,963	3	2,235	32,729
Canton.....	6,100	2	18,035	31,785	Marinette.....	4,800	4	2,285	8,817
Cincinnati.....	181,000	25	298,300	594,900	Milwaukee.....	47,200	8	65,640	276,765
Cleveland.....	33,500	8	17,075	218,400	Oshkosh.....	900	1	9,175	14,810
Cleveland Heights.....	27,000	4	8,120	45,290	Racine.....	0	0	775	15,710
Columbus.....	1,400	2	45,050	72,100	Sheboygan.....	0	0	1,960	20,671
Cuyahoga Falls.....	0	0	850	850	Shorewood.....	16,600	2	0	20,835
Dayton.....	7,000	2	48,818	76,118	South Milwaukee.....	0	0	0	0
East Cleveland.....	0	0	0	295	Stevens Point.....	5,000	2	1,590	10,840
Elyria.....	0	0	350	1,135	Superior.....	3,150	2	2,425	14,429
Euclid.....	17,900	3	300	19,650	Two Rivers.....	0	0	0	8,880
Findlay.....	0	0	850	2,400	Waukesha.....	0	0	11,250	13,300
Fostoria.....	0	0	0	625	Wausau.....	15,650	8	800	21,900
Fremont.....	0	0	800	1,000	Wauwatosa.....	10,800	2	375	14,545
Garfield Heights.....	0	0	110	110	West Allis.....	2,500	1	1,045	7,205
Hamilton.....	0	0	2,580	28,830	Total.....	1,305,583	292	2,782,333	6,437,846

West North Central States

IOWA					IOWA—continued				
Ames.....	0	0	\$650	\$1,575	Iowa City.....	\$9,300	2	\$1,000	\$8,475
Boone.....	\$3,500	2	150	5,485	Marshalltown.....	500	1	320	7,370
Burlington.....	0	0	5,850	7,535	Mason City.....	11,310	11	0	14,342
Cedar Rapids.....	27,135	8	66,232	133,003	Muscatine.....	0	0	935	5,363
Council Bluffs.....	4,160	2	2,340	12,271	Oskaloosa.....	0	0	2,000	2,000
Davenport.....	10,000	2	26,495	56,925	Ottumwa.....	15,000	5	0	18,000
Des Moines.....	15,750	12	97,315	140,255	Sioux City.....	7,475	5	15,650	25,250
Fort Dodge.....	0	0	1,200	39,600	Waterloo.....	3,400	2	9,115	20,788

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1934—Continued

West North Central States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
KANSAS					MISSOURI—contd.				
Arkansas City.....	0	0	0	\$25	Independence.....	\$600	1	0	\$1,100
Atchison.....	\$900	1	0	1,400	Jefferson City.....	5,000	1	\$1,475	15,125
Coffeyville.....	0	0	\$950	3,460	Joplin.....	1,000	1	1,850	6,450
Dodge City.....	0	0	0	0	Kansas City.....	101,000	28	16,400	191,200
Emporia.....	3,500	1	0	4,500	Maplewood.....	0	0	950	1,000
Fort Scott.....	0	0	300	300	Moberly.....	3,000	1	6,200	10,000
Hutchinson.....	3,800	4	1,550	13,910	St. Charles.....	2,000	1	925	3,825
Kansas City.....	4,400	2	955	19,115	St. Joseph.....	0	0	64,715	70,540
Lawrence.....	0	0	63,303	101,078	St. Louis.....	176,100	38	139,657	419,809
Leavenworth.....	0	0	1,650	4,050	Springfield.....	7,000	2	2,385	33,520
Manhattan.....	0	0	1,625	2,325	NEBRASKA				
Newton.....	0	0	520	1,435	Beatrice.....	0	0	0	100
Pittsburg.....	0	0	200	200	Fremont.....	0	0	800	3,014
Salina.....	0	0	300	2,175	Grand Island.....	0	0	3,000	9,238
Topeka.....	10,500	3	2,520	20,385	Hastings.....	0	0	0	300
Wichita.....	0	0	138,180	152,916	Lincoln.....	21,650	6	17,670	61,606
MINNESOTA					Omaha.....	31,175	9	22,650	789,354
Albert Lea.....	0	0	750	1,200	NORTH DAKOTA				
Duluth.....	500	1	7,555	45,433	Bismarck.....	14,100	8	3,255	17,855
Faribault.....	0	0	465	2,175	Fargo.....	0	0	55,935	61,785
Hibbing.....	9,500	3	7,950	24,560	Grand Forks.....	5,700	2	645	12,270
Mankato.....	1,200	2	150	24,178	Minot.....	0	0	350	3,450
Minneapolis.....	55,500	17	353,455	545,743	SOUTH DAKOTA				
Rochester.....	9,350	4	3,950	22,707	Aberdeen.....	0	0	725	1,125
St. Cloud.....	0	0	2,915	5,032	Huron.....	0	0	0	0
St. Paul.....	62,400	15	30,307	192,983	Mitchell.....	0	0	250	800
South St. Paul.....	2,900	2	70	4,970	Rapid City.....	2,750	5	2,465	7,310
Winona.....	1,000	1	925	5,865	Sioux Falls.....	5,105	7	3,435	19,810
MISSOURI					Total.....	667,160	222	1,259,175	3,532,674
Cape Girardeau.....	15,000	4	460	22,350					
Columbia.....	6,000	0	62,106	68,106					
Hannibal.....	0	0	1,075	1,275					

South Atlantic States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
DELAWARE					GEORGIA—contd.				
Wilmington.....	\$40,000	3	\$5,745	\$73,640	Columbus.....	\$700	1	\$80	\$35,448
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					Lagrange.....	0	0	525	875
Washington.....	479,250	96	777,299	1,507,338	Macon.....	0	0	0	44,749
FLORIDA					Rome.....	2,500	1	7,000	15,000
Gainesville.....	3,800	5	0	7,130	Savannah.....	2,600	2	5,190	14,420
Jacksonville.....	17,600	12	12,725	97,557	Valdosta.....	5,000	0	0	6,475
Key West.....	0	0	0	0	MARYLAND				
Miami.....	63,300	20	39,025	169,811	Annapolis.....	8,000	2	48,129	56,829
Orlando.....	0	0	650	16,887	Baltimore.....	35,000	10	396,000	836,500
Pensacola.....	2,475	5	1,950	28,136	Cumberland.....	2,800	2	2,002	5,642
St. Augustine.....	19,000	4	0	29,525	Frederick.....	25,500	5	395	33,995
St. Petersburg.....	2,000	3	1,800	61,900	Hagerstown.....	750	1	750	2,220
Sanford.....	0	0	8,000	8,679	Salisbury.....	4,000	2	2,975	10,825
Tallahassee.....	58,675	6	52,675	121,502	NORTH CAROLINA				
Tampa.....	4,400	4	22,690	62,936	Asheville.....	0	0	9,240	59,039
West Palm Beach.....	8,399	4	6,660	27,906	Charlotte.....	34,150	8	3,080	42,383
GEORGIA					Durham.....	17,150	9	4,680	45,945
Athens.....	11,200	6	0	19,244	Elizabeth City.....	0	0	325	325
Atlanta.....	46,700	13	87,289	185,232	Gastonia.....	0	0	10,000	14,300
Augusta.....	4,895	1	150	8,732	Goldsboro.....	0	0	0	0
Brunswick.....	0	0	0	3,500	Greensboro.....	8,200	3	2,745	27,281
					High Point.....	500	1	5,175	15,075
					Kinston.....	0	0	6,200	6,850
					New Bern.....	0	0	7,910	15,315

* Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—

State and

NORTH C
LINA—contd.

Raleigh.....
Salisbury.....
Shelby.....
Statesville.....
Thomasville.....
Wilmington.....
Wilson.....
Winston-Sa.....

SOUTH CAR

Anderson.....
Charleston.....
Columbia.....
Florence.....
Greenville.....
Greenwood.....
Rock Hill.....
Spartanbur.....
Sumter.....

VIRGINIA

Alexandria.....
Charlottesv.....

ALABAMA

Anniston.....
Bessemer.....
Birmingham.....
Decatur.....
Fairfield.....
Gadsden.....
Mobile.....
Montgome.....
Selma.....
Tuscaloosa.....

ARKANSAS

Blytheville.....
Eldorado.....
Fort Smith.....
Hot Springs.....
Little Rock.....
North.....
Rock.....

KENTUCKY

Ashland.....
Covington.....
Fort Thomas.....
Henderson.....
Lexington.....
Louisville.....
Newport.....
Paducah.....

LOUISIANA

Alexandria.....
Lafayette.....
Lake Charles.....
Monroe.....
New Orleans.....
Shreveport.....

* Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1934—Continued

South Atlantic States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
NORTH CAROLINA—continued					VIRGINIA—contd.				
Raleigh.....	\$5,200	4	0	\$8,345	Danville.....	\$7,100	4	\$410	\$13,453
Salisbury.....	3,500	1	\$2,675	6,975	Hopewell.....	1,500	1	0	4,390
Shelby.....	9,200	8	250	9,450	Lynchburg.....	17,700	3	100	25,125
Statesville.....	0	0	0	0	Newport News.....	0	0	413	11,234
Thomasville.....	2,300	2	275	2,575	Norfolk.....	5,000	3	22,995	73,916
Wilmington.....	0	0	3,500	4,100	Petersburg.....	1,600	1	12,150	18,125
Wilson.....	5,300	2	50,000	55,300	Portsmouth.....	5,050	4	1,460	18,867
Winston-Salem.....	8,800	2	1,500	24,022	Richmond.....	35,800	9	38,145	149,257
SOUTH CAROLINA					Roanoke.....	2,465	1	1,075	10,274
Anderson.....	13,825	10	150	14,537	Staunton.....	5,500	1	50	13,315
Charleston.....	0	0	5,400	11,702	Suffolk.....	0	0	2,315	3,225
Columbia.....	12,500	5	19,468	35,970	WEST VIRGINIA				
Florence.....	5,200	2	400	7,600	Bluefield.....	0	0	2,000	4,850
Greenville.....	7,200	3	110	26,500	Charleston.....	1,000	1	2,450	8,317
Greenwood.....	0	0	29,921	29,921	Clarksburg.....	0	0	10,160	17,955
Rock Hill.....	7,450	5	1,750	11,540	Fairmont.....	0	0	500	3,050
Spartanburg.....	0	0	3,530	15,815	Huntington.....	1,500	1	3,770	10,395
Sumter.....	9,700	4	0	9,700	Martinsburg.....	0	0	6,300	7,450
VIRGINIA					Morgantown.....	0	0	2,000	5,850
Alexandria.....	8,000	2	1,075	24,327	Parkersburg.....	0	0	0	7,752
Charlottesville.....	2,550	3	327,889	331,442	Wheeling.....	13,000	6	42,050	72,683
					Total.....	1,103,984	316	2,118,295	4,813,450

South Central States

ALABAMA					MISSISSIPPI				
Anniston.....	0	0	0	\$2,600	Clarksdale.....	\$1,500	1	\$6,600	\$8,250
Bessemer.....	0	0	0	5,779	Columbus.....	0	0	1,800	1,800
Birmingham.....	0	0	\$5,650	56,050	Greenville.....	0	0	1,250	3,290
Decatur.....	0	0	5,800	5,800	Greenwood.....	7,500	1	0	11,642
Fairfield.....	0	0	0	2,147	Gulfport.....	0	0	0	250
Gadsden.....	0	0	0	1,025	Hattiesburg.....	0	0	1,800	3,550
Mobile.....	\$5,300	1	8,700	31,306	Jackson.....	9,300	4	0	26,448
Montgomery.....	0	0	0	32,942	Laurel.....	0	0	0	0
Selma.....	0	0	0	10,799	Meridian ²	2,000	1	500	5,365
Tuscaloosa.....	600	1	0	600	Vicksburg.....	0	0	0	590
ARKANSAS					OKLAHOMA				
Blytheville.....	0	0	500	900	Ada.....	500	1	0	500
Eldorado.....	0	0	0	2,000	Ardmore.....	0	0	5,978	5,978
Fort Smith.....	3,000	1	1,026	32,687	Bartlesville.....	0	0	1,750	1,750
Hot Springs.....	900	1	23,000	24,600	Chickasha.....	0	0	0	1,020
Little Rock.....	0	0	14,661	39,445	Enid.....	900	1	185,712	190,433
North Little Rock ²	0	0	400	3,403	McAlester.....	0	0	0	3,800
KENTUCKY					Muskogee.....	2,000	1	2,290	5,850
Ashland.....	1,000	1	14,500	30,800	Oklahoma City.....	12,300	4	16,775	57,393
Covington.....	3,000	1	21,990	30,890	Ponca City.....	0	0	500	3,650
Fort Thomas.....	0	0	0	0	Sapulpa.....	0	0	6,000	6,000
Henderson.....	0	0	0	0	Seminole.....	1,500	2	0	1,600
Lexington.....	9,550	4	565,295	596,440	Shawnee.....	0	0	3,300	7,175
Louisville.....	36,200	7	16,065	227,693	Tulsa.....	54,400	5	6,855	68,805
Newport.....	0	0	0	100	TENNESSEE				
Paducah.....	7,000	2	0	10,975	Chattanooga.....	500	1	6,500	43,039
LOUISIANA					Jackson.....	0	0	1,850	4,450
Alexandria.....	1,425	3	640	13,875	Johnson City.....	4,300	3	0	4,300
Lafayette.....	0	0	622	1,920	Kingsport.....	0	0	0	650
Lake Charles.....	7,576	7	15,335	31,034	Knoxville.....	2,760	3	202,590	227,118
Monroe.....	15,000	1	0	22,190	Memphis.....	23,400	7	16,250	141,440
New Orleans.....	51,260	12	5,395	110,083	Nashville.....	4,600	5	9,942	59,884
Shreveport.....	14,422	7	56,600	151,166	TEXAS				
					Abilene.....	0	0	2,575	2,825
					Amarillo.....	0	0	2,500	13,918

² Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1934—Continued

South Central States—Continued

State and city	New residen- tial build- ings	Fam- ilies pro- vided for	New nonresi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	State and city	New residen- tial build- ings	Fam- ilies pro- vided for	New nonresi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)
TEXAS—contd.					TEXAS—contd.				
Austin.....	\$28,776	11	\$15,907	\$72,518	Laredo.....	0	0	\$1,575	\$1,575
Beaumont.....	0	0	30,904	45,209	Palestine.....	\$11,080	6	200	15,578
Big Spring.....	0	0	10,200	12,497	Pampa.....	0	0	0	2,950
Brownwood.....	0	0	0	425	Paris.....	0	0	600	7,435
Corpus Christi.....	7,050	6	3,215	15,945	San Antonio.....	19,400	12	18,615	55,956
Corsicana.....	0	0	3,350	6,050	Sherman.....	0	0	750	5,305
Dallas.....	93,020	30	83,806	236,122	Sweetwater.....	0	0	800	890
Del Rio.....	0	0	0	935	Temple.....	2,000	1	0	3,400
Denison.....	0	0	4,200	4,400	Tyler.....	20,175	12	10,734	38,322
El Paso.....	2,450	2	19,350	26,988	Waco.....	9,000	4	9,700	24,980
Fort Worth.....	14,000	9	38,600	75,400	Wichita Falls.....	0	0	1,275	31,067
Galveston.....	7,195	6	1,535	28,441					
Harlingen.....	0	0	0	4,613	Total.....	632,914	238	2,560,712	4,304,120
Houston.....	137,075	51	1,066,800	1,203,875					

Mountain and Pacific States

ARIZONA					COLORADO				
Phoenix.....	\$10,000	1	\$10,500	\$65,040	Boulder.....	0	0	\$575	\$1,950
Tucson.....	4,475	3	695	49,009	Colorado Springs.....	\$2,250	5	4,580	17,812
CALIFORNIA					Denver.....	53,200	13	52,240	156,400
Alameda.....	13,000	2	27,900	48,775	Fort Collins.....	0	0	250	2,115
Alhambra.....	20,750	8	2,900	30,825	Grand Junction.....	0	0	96	2,346
Anaheim.....	0	0	0	2,725	Greeley.....	0	0	2,890	12,198
Bakersfield.....	5,600	2	25,800	39,320	Pueblo.....	0	0	1,340	7,584
Berkeley.....	15,100	4	19,535	50,101	Trinidad.....	0	0	0	0
Beverly Hills.....	62,700	13	104,300	202,300	IDAHO				
Brawley.....	0	0	65	430	Boise.....	1,200	1	355	15,970
Burbank.....	15,000	6	9,000	26,740	MONTANA				
Burlingame.....	0	0	1,500	5,300	Anaconda.....	0	0	0	0
Compton.....	0	0	770	2,735	Billings.....	18,750	9	575	21,485
Eureka.....	500	1	3,860	7,850	Great Falls.....	2,000	1	850	8,109
Fresno.....	1,700	1	48,792	99,820	Helena.....	12,800	5	7,697	22,942
Fullerton.....	7,800	2	800	10,058	Missoula.....	500	1	5,800	6,700
Gardena.....	4,400	3	4,500	9,150	NEVADA				
Glendale.....	50,000	8	148,535	202,490	Reno.....	6,000	2	500	15,275
Huntington Park.....	0	0	1,710	41,760	NEW MEXICO				
Inglewood.....	11,000	4	0	14,000	Albuquerque.....	10,000	4	300	20,991
Long Beach.....	15,100	8	15,370	99,236	Roswell.....	0	0	1,800	6,600
Los Angeles.....	429,847	138	222,191	1,028,023	OREGON				
Modesto.....	500	1	7,565	9,890	Astoria.....	0	0	140	5,680
Monrovia.....	0	0	1,400	6,760	Eugene.....	8,800	2	350	12,075
Oakland.....	59,902	15	63,410	211,331	Klamath Falls.....	0	0	20,430	22,980
Ontario.....	0	0	400	1,620	Medford.....	0	0	1,035	6,655
Palo Alto.....	8,500	1	980	14,950	Portland.....	48,050	9	161,730	287,280
Pasadena.....	14,400	3	7,724	49,647	Salem.....	9,600	4	30,361	51,639
Pomona.....	0	0	25,175	29,930	UTAH				
Redlands.....	0	0	725	9,834	Ogden.....	1,900	2	72,900	76,850
Riverside.....	8,600	3	2,857	20,336	Provo.....	0	0	350	2,270
Sacramento.....	10,900	2	13,076	64,361	Salt Lake City.....	11,000	4	9,695	43,259
Salinas.....	4,000	1	2,989	11,190	WASHINGTON				
San Bernardino.....	3,000	1	206,228	216,853	Aberdeen.....	0	0	4,435	6,721
San Diego.....	29,900	19	22,148	81,937	Bellingham.....	0	0	4,425	12,438
San Francisco.....	36,000	10	121,279	589,274	Bremerton.....	18,900	6	0	34,667
San Jose.....	0	0	46,570	56,585	Hoquiam.....	0	0	75	865
San Leandro.....	0	0	0	2,291					
San Mateo.....	21,000	4	132,000	158,055					
Santa Ana.....	13,500	3	22,575	47,099					
Santa Barbara.....	4,000	1	2,525	31,955					
Santa Cruz.....	1,250	2	1,865	6,315					
Santa Monica.....	8,600	2	5,275	18,245					
Santa Rosa.....	3,000	1	3,000	36,000					
South Gate.....	4,800	2	910	8,919					
South Pasadena.....	15,500	2	0	17,601					
Stockton.....	9,695	4	63,289	82,042					
Vallejo.....	7,000	2	140	10,180					
Whittier.....	0	0	4,800	9,749					

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES—Continued*Mountain and Pacific States—Continued*

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
WASHINGTON—continued					WASHINGTON—continued				
Longview.....	\$2,500	2	\$25	\$2,695	Walla Walla.....	0	0	\$4,775	\$5,735
Olympia.....	2,650	2	15,275	22,965	Wenatchee.....	0	0	0	6,180
Port Angeles.....	4,200	3	0	5,940	Yakima.....	\$3,500	2	59,300	73,045
Seattle.....	26,700	12	27,070	580,100	Total.....	1,223,969	395	1,929,698	5,519,872
Spokane.....	25,550	15	11,270	53,205					
Tacoma.....	22,900	8	18,575	51,515					

Hawaii

City	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
Honolulu.....	\$86,940	49	\$67,026	\$186,725

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Rates of Pay of Silk and Rayon Weavers Working on 4-Loom Basis, April 1934

THE present article shows the average rates of pay in the silk and rayon goods industry obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in response to a request in March 1934 by the Industrial Relations Board, of Paterson, N.J.

The Industrial Relations Board consists of 3 representatives of the Silk Manufacturers' Association, Inc., and 3 representatives of the American Federation of Silk Workers in Passaic and Bergen Counties, N.J. The board, under the December 2, 1933, agreement between the association and the union, has authority to revise the schedule of minimum wages enumerated in the agreement; to decide disputes submitted for settlement, the same to be conclusive and binding on both parties; and to impose reasonable penalties, including payment for lost time.

The Bureau's survey covered the rates of pay of weavers in silk and rayon mills in certain cities in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. According to the 1931 Census of Manufactures, about 80 percent of the wage earners in the industry in the United States are employed in these States.

The survey was limited to mills engaged in the manufacture of broad silk and broad rayon goods, in which all or part of the looms were operated on the basis of 4 looms per weaver on standards of weave known to the industry as "silk 50/64", "silk 55/72", "rayon 90/52", and to mills in which the largest group of 4-loom weavers worked on some other standard. Mills in which no looms were operated on the 4-loom basis and those producing other than broad goods were not included in the survey.

The standard of "50/64" is a weave of 50 reed and 64 picks per linear inch of silk cloth. "Reed" is the part of the loom through which the warp threads pass and is adjustable to 50, 55, 90, or other number of threads per inch. "Pick" is the punch or blow that drives the loom shuttle carrying the weft threads or filling back and forth between the warp threads.

Representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics visited a representative number of mills in the cities included in the survey and collected the rates of pay used in compiling the second section of table 1. The rates covered the pay-roll period ending nearest to April 30, 1934. The mills had a total of 7,956 looms in operation during the pay-roll period, but of this number 1,540 (19.4 percent) were not operated on the basis of 4 looms per weaver. Satisfactory data were obtained for 6,416 looms in 60 mills.

Rates of pay were also secured by questionnaire for 3,040 looms in 29 mills not visited by agents of the Bureau; the third section of the table shows averages computed from data thus obtained.

The prevailing unit of pay was 100,000 picks. The unit of pay per yard reported for a few mills has been converted to rate per 100,000 picks as follows: For standard 50/64 (for example) $P = Y \left(\frac{100,000}{64 \times 36} \right)$ where P is the rate per 100,000 picks and Y is the rate per yard.

Rates of pay of 4-loom weavers per 100,000 picks for work on the standard, silk 50/64, in all the mills covered averaged \$1.952 in Paterson, N.J.; \$1.853 in New England; \$1.762 in Phillipsburg, N.J., and in cities in Pennsylvania; and \$1.808 in all cities combined (except Paterson). The average for the Paterson mills is 5.3 percent higher than for those in New England, 10.8 percent higher than in Phillipsburg and in Pennsylvania, and 8 percent higher than in all cities combined (except Paterson).

Rates of pay for work on the standard, silk 55/72, averaged \$1.94 in Paterson; \$1.882 in New England; \$1.726 in Phillipsburg, N.J., and in cities in Pennsylvania; and \$1.808 in all cities combined (except Paterson). The average for the Paterson mills is 3.1 percent higher than for those in New England; 12.4 percent higher than for those in Phillipsburg, N.J., and in Pennsylvania; and 7.3 percent higher than for cities other than Paterson.

Rates of pay for work on the standard, rayon 90/52, averaged \$2.04 in Paterson; \$2.25 in New England; \$2 in Pennsylvania; and \$2.131 in cities other than Paterson. The average for Paterson is 9.3 percent less than that for New England; 2 percent more than that for Pennsylvania; and 4.3 percent less than that for cities other than Paterson.

Rates of pay for work on standards other than silk 50/64, silk 55/72, or rayon 90/52, averaged \$1.964 in Paterson; \$1.89 in New England; \$1.898 in Phillipsburg, N.J., and cities in Pennsylvania; and \$1.894 in cities other than Paterson. The average for the Paterson mills is 3.9 percent higher than the average for New England; 3.5 percent higher than for Phillipsburg, and cities in Pennsylvania; and 3.7 percent higher than for cities other than Paterson. The averages for the mills in this group are for many different standards of weave. Two mills in Paterson reported rates of less than \$1.94 per 100,000 picks.

Rates per 100,000 picks for a combination of the standards covered in the survey averaged \$1.961 for Paterson; \$1.891 for New England; \$1.868 for Phillipsburg, N.J., and cities in Pennsylvania; and \$1.878 for cities other than Paterson. The average for the Paterson mills is 3.7 percent higher than for New England; 5 percent more than for Phillipsburg, N.J., and cities in Pennsylvania; and 4.4 percent higher than for cities other than Paterson.

These rate comparisons are summarized in table 2.

TABLE 1.—RATES OF PAY OF WEAVERS OF BROAD SILK AND BROAD RAYON GOODS OPERATING ON A BASIS OF 4 LOOMS PER WEAVER, APRIL, 1934, BY CITIES OR GROUPS OF CITIES

City and State	Average rate per 100,000 picks for standard of—					Number of looms operated on standard of—					Number of looms operated—			
	Silk 50/64	Silk 55/72	Rayon 90/52	Other ¹	Total	Silk 50/64	Silk 55/72	Rayon 90/52	Other ¹	Total	Number of mills	Total	On 4- loom basis	
<i>All mills covered</i>														
New England:														
Willimantic and Mystic, Conn.	\$1.850	\$1.850	—	\$1.900	\$1.883	92	92	—	372	556	3	722	644	
Fall River, Mass.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2	124	124	
New Bedford, Mass.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	271	260	
Westerly, R.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	318	312	
Central Falls, R.I.	1.900	—	\$2.250	1.906	1.954	8	—	44	266	318	7	1,153	1,064	
Pawtucket, R.I.	1.900	1.900	—	1.967	1.938	188	161	—	423	742	10	2,528	1,912	
Total	1.853	1.882	2.250	1.890	1.891	319	253	44	1,550	2,106	26	5,116	4,316	
Allentown, Pa.	1.831	1.817	2.000	1.929	1.916	174	60	40	1,427	1,701	19	2,949	2,256	
Easton, Pa.	1.519	1.350	—	1.764	1.692	35	20	—	179	234	6	484	392	
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	1.750	1.750	—	1.872	1.806	58	118	—	149	325	6	392	368	
Bethlehem, Pa.	(¹)	(¹)	—	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	—	(¹)	(¹)	3	494	204	
Phillipsburg, N.J.	(¹)	(¹)	—	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	—	(¹)	(¹)	2	280	244	
Total	1.762	1.726	2.000	1.898	1.868	312	226	40	1,970	2,548	36	4,599	3,464	
All cities except Paterson, N.J.	1.808	1.808	2.131	1.894	1.878	631	479	84	3,520	4,714	62	9,715	7,780	
Paterson, N.J.	1.952	1.940	2.040	1.964	1.961	523	118	60	778	1,479	27	1,799	1,676	
All cities covered	1.873	1.834	2.093	1.907	1.898	1,154	597	144	4,298	6,193	89	11,514	9,456	

Mills visited by agents only

TABLE 2.—COMPARISON OF RATES OF PAY OF WEAVERS IN PATERSON WITH THOSE IN OTHER SPECIFIED REGIONS, APRIL 1934

Region	Average rate per 100,000 picks for standard of—				
	Silk 50/64	Silk 55/72	Rayon 90/52	Other	All standards covered
Paterson, N.J.	\$1.952	\$1.940	\$2.040	\$1.964	\$1.961
Other than Paterson, N.J.	1.808	1.808	2.131	1.894	1.878
New England	1.853	1.882	2.250	1.890	1.891
Pennsylvania, and Phillipsburg, N.J.	1.762	1.726	2.000	1.898	1.868
Percent by which Paterson rate is higher (+) or lower (—) than for specified region					
Localities other than Paterson, N.J.	+8.0	+7.3	—4.3	+3.7	+4.4
New England	+5.3	+3.1	—9.3	+3.9	+3.7
Pennsylvania, and Phillipsburg, N.J.	+10.8	+12.4	+2.0	+3.5	+5.0

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between April 15 and May 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 22,718 manufacturing establishments employing 3,812,160 workers in May.

Five hundred and seventeen of these establishments reported wage-rate increases between April 15 and May 15 which averaged 7.3 percent and affected 107,411 workers. Four establishments reported wage-rate decreases averaging 11.4 percent and affecting 136 employees.

Eight establishments in the rayon and allied products industry reported wage-rate increases averaging 4.2 percent and affecting 18,454 employees. Wage-rate increases reported by 25 establishments in the automobile industry averaged 4 percent and affected 16,151 wage earners. In the radios and phonographs industry, 7,002 wage earners were affected by wage-rate increases which averaged 10 percent, and in the electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies industry, 6,096 workers received wage-rate increases averaging 9.8 percent.

Other industries in which substantial numbers of employees received wage-rate increases over the month interval, together with the number affected and the average percent of increase were: Foundries and machine-shop products, 4,339 employees, 9.8 percent; structural and ornamental metal work, 4,241 employees, 8.7 percent; textile machinery and parts, 3,846 employees, 10 percent; silverware and plated ware, 3,427 employees, 10 percent; smelting and refining, 2,900 employees, 10 percent; engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels, 2,038 employees, 7.6 percent; and clocks, watches, and time-recording devices, 2,134 employees, 7 percent.

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Late reports received from 7 establishments in the blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills industry show an additional 44,000 workers in this industry receiving wage-rate increases between March 15 and April 15, averaging 10 percent. These late reports, added to totals affected in this industry in the current and previous months' tabulation of wage-rate increases, bring the total number of employees receiving wage-rate increases in this industry to 180,000.

The combined total of the Bureau's April and May tabulations of factory wage-rate changes shows over 1,200 manufacturing establishments reporting wage-rate changes during the period March 15 to May 15. The wage-rate changes reported averaged 9.3 percent and affected more than 525,000 wage earners. This total by no means indicates all wage changes occurring in manufacturing industries of the country, as the firms supplying pay-roll data each month for use in the Bureau's survey employ only slightly more than 50 percent of the total factory wage earners of the country.

TABLE 1.—WAGE RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1934

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage rate changes	Wage rate in- creases	Wage rate de- creases	No wage rate changes	Wage rate in- creases	Wage rate de- creases
All manufacturing industries.....	22,718	3,812,100	22,197	517	4	3,704,613	107,411	136
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	97.7	2.3	(1)	97.2	2.8	(1)
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	217	283,847	212	5	-----	281,298	2,549	-----
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	58	10,292	57	1	-----	10,286	6	-----
Cast-iron pipe.....	36	5,425	35	1	-----	5,345	80	-----
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	170	13,755	166	4	-----	12,921	834	-----
Forgings, iron and steel.....	95	11,280	91	4	-----	10,802	478	-----
Hardware.....	110	37,786	109	1	-----	37,709	77	-----
Plumbers' supplies.....	82	8,197	81	1	-----	8,137	60	-----
Steam and hot water heating apparatus and steam fit- tings.....	87	20,360	83	4	-----	19,350	1,010	-----
Stoves.....	216	28,434	205	11	-----	27,158	1,276	-----
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	200	18,335	178	22	-----	14,094	4,241	-----
Tin cans and other tinware.....	66	11,531	64	2	-----	11,473	58	-----
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	141	10,484	135	6	-----	10,090	394	-----
Wirework.....	107	11,070	103	4	-----	10,931	139	-----
Machinery, not including trans- portation equipment:								
Agricultural implements.....	79	13,677	76	3	-----	13,120	557	-----
Cash registers, adding ma- chines, and calculating ma- chines.....	30	16,577	30	-----	-----	16,577	-----	-----
Electrical machinery, appa- ratus, and supplies.....	390	122,797	378	21	-----	116,701	6,096	-----
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	107	28,007	101	6	-----	25,909	2,038	-----
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1,484	158,483	1,445	38	1	154,093	4,339	51
Machine tools.....	180	21,364	170	10	-----	20,462	902	-----
Radios and phonographs.....	41	33,532	33	8	-----	26,530	7,002	-----

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 1.—WAGE RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage rate changes	Wage rate increases	Wage rate decreases	No wage rate changes	Wage rate increases	Wage rate decreases
Machinery—Continued.								
Textile machinery and parts	90	15,843	86	4		11,997	3,846	
Typewriters and parts	11	11,218	11			11,218		
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft	24	8,332	21	3		8,080	252	
Automobiles	307	373,975	282	25		357,824	16,151	
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	52	15,231	51	1		15,023	208	
Locomotives	10	3,694	10			3,694		
Shipbuilding	113	34,660	107	6		33,442	1,218	
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad	373	19,077	359	14		17,687	1,390	
Steam railroad	551	77,347	551			77,347		
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures	27	6,836	27			6,836		
Brass, bronze, and copper products	205	42,239	195	10		40,849	1,390	
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	30	10,774	29	1		8,640	2,134	
Jewelry	190	10,016	183	7		9,788	228	
Lighting equipment	64	3,890	64			3,890		
Silverware and plated ware	63	9,611	51	12		6,184	3,427	
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	41	14,238	36	5		11,338	2,900	
Stamped and enameled ware	164	26,512	152	12		25,165	1,347	
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture	594	55,862	589	5		55,143	719	
Lumber:								
Millwork	682	31,554	666	16		30,458	1,096	
Sawmills	806	98,624	795	11		97,971	653	
Turpentine and rosin	38	2,775	37	1		2,331	444	
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	639	22,736	632	7		21,763	973	
Cement	122	17,593	115	7		16,372	1,221	
Glass	181	54,673	178	3		54,370	303	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	273	6,152	270	3		6,094	58	
Pottery	132	21,649	121	11		21,329	320	
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	33	17,261	33			17,261		
Cotton goods	723	334,412	720	3		334,135	277	
Cotton small wares	117	11,648	117			11,648		
Dyeing and finishing textiles	183	47,292	181	2		46,998	294	
Hats, fur-felt	44	8,295	41	3		7,986	309	
Knit goods	501	128,180	499	2		128,162	18	
Silk and rayon goods	303	49,897	303			49,897		
Woolen and worsted goods	299	81,592	297	2		81,288	304	
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	564	77,616	559	4	1	76,353	1,261	2
Clothing, women's	725	43,122	722	3		43,068	54	
Corsets and allied garments	32	5,958	32			5,958		
Men's furnishings	94	9,960	93	1		9,948	12	
Millinery	134	8,368	133	1		8,350	18	
Shirts and collars	150	23,544	148	2		23,479	65	
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	355	124,025	353	2		123,792	233	
Leather	172	34,597	169	3		33,879	718	
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	1,008	71,024	992	16		68,757	2,267	
Beverages	528	31,239	519	9		30,775	464	
Butter	301	5,225	300	1		5,223	2	
Canning and preserving	762	44,307	756	6		44,212	95	
Confectionery	330	32,567	330			32,567		
Flour	465	17,133	461	4		16,976	157	
Ice cream	358	12,649	353	5		12,431	218	
Slaughtering and meat packing	290	107,591	287	3		107,500	91	
Sugar, beet	58	4,080	58			4,080		
Sugar refining, cane	13	8,703	13			8,703		

TABLE 1.—

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TABLE 1.—WAGE RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage rate changes	Wage rate increases	Wage rate decreases	No wage rate changes	Wage rate increases	Wage rate decreases
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	40	10,077	40			10,077		
Cigars and cigarettes	237	47,268	235	1	1	47,176	12	80
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	406	29,845	396	10		29,331	514	
Paper and pulp	461	112,571	455	6		109,848	2,723	
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	1,391	60,853	1,334	57		59,538	1,315	
Newspapers and periodicals	581	61,392	569	12		60,957	435	
Chemicals and allied products:								
Chemicals	117	29,712	114	2	1	29,429	280	3
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	113	2,915	113			2,915		
Druggists' preparations	77	9,281	77			9,281		
Explosives	33	4,890	33			4,890		
Fertilizers	187	11,198	186	1		11,135	63	
Paints and varnishes	377	20,140	363	14		18,864	1,276	
Petroleum refining	155	53,211	141	14		50,859	2,352	
Rayon and allied products	29	40,236	21	8		21,782	18,454	
Soap	116	16,659	115	1		16,654	5	
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	7	10,249	7			10,249		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	124	29,675	121	3		28,964	711	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	38	61,359	38			61,359		

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between April 15 and May 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 14 nonmanufacturing industries, are presented in table 2.

Anthracite mining, telephone and telegraph, and crude-petroleum producing were the only industries in which no wage-rate changes were reported. Nineteen establishments in the electric light and power and manufactured-gas industry reported wage-rate increases averaging 4.7 percent and affecting 34,440 employees. Thirty-five establishments in the bituminous-coal mining industry reported increases averaging 21.9 percent and affecting 8,574 employees. Fourteen establishments in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry reported increases averaging 6.7 percent and affecting 4,676 workers, 25 establishments in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry reported increases averaging 12 percent and affecting 2,495 employees, and 5 metalliferous mines gave an average increase of 11.7 percent to 2,190 workers. Seven retail trade establishments reported an average increase of 10 per-

cent to 1,017 employees, and the increases in the remaining industries affected 727 or fewer employees each.

Decreases in wage rates reported were negligible.

TABLE 2.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1934

Industrial group	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Anthracite mining.....	160	88,574	160	—	—	88,574	—	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1,434	230,978	1,399	35	—	222,404	8,574	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	97.6	2.4	—	96.3	3.7	—
Metalliferous mining.....	291	27,938	286	5	—	25,748	2,190	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.3	1.7	—	92.2	7.8	—
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	1,148	36,111	1,123	25	—	33,616	2,495	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	97.8	2.2	—	93.1	6.9	—
Crude-petroleum producing.....	253	28,785	253	—	—	28,785	—	—
Percent of total.....	100	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
Telephone and telegraph.....	7,999	261,535	7,999	—	—	261,535	—	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	2,802	226,446	2,783	19	—	192,006	34,440	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.3	0.7	—	84.8	15.2	—
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	534	129,502	520	14	—	124,826	4,676	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	97.4	2.6	—	96.4	3.6	—
Wholesale trade.....	2,890	83,209	2,863	17	—	82,912	297	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.4	0.6	—	99.6	0.4	—
Retail trade.....	18,879	434,080	18,872	7	—	433,063	1,017	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	—	99.8	0.2	—
Hotels.....	2,753	147,159	2,742	8	3	146,810	343	6
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.1	99.8	0.2	(1)
Laundries.....	1,385	74,458	1,373	12	—	73,876	582	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	—	99.2	0.8	—
Dyeing and cleaning.....	708	18,191	706	2	—	18,147	44	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	—	99.8	0.2	—
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	4,893	188,126	4,856	22	5	187,389	727	10
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.4	0.5	0.1	99.6	0.4	(1)

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Wage Changes Reported By Trade Unions Since March 1934

CHANGES in the wages and hours of labor of trade-unionists which occurred during the period March to June 1934, and which have been reported to the Bureau during the past month, are tabulated in the table following. The tabulation covers 11,740 workers, of whom 981 are reported to have gone on the 5-day week.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, MARCH
TO JUNE 1934

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Bakery trades:					
East Liverpool, Ohio, Chester and Newell, W. Va.:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
First hands, dough mixers, and oven men	May 1	\$0.63	\$0.72	44	40
Bench hands and machine hands	do	.52	.60	44	40
Terre Haute, Ind., and vicinity:					
Hand shops:					
Day scale:		<i>Per week</i>	<i>Per week</i>		
Foremen	do	39.00	45.00	48	48
Bench men	do	26.00	29.00	48	48
Night scale:					
Foremen	do	45.00	50.00	48	48
Bench men	do	28.00	31.00	48	48
Machine shops:					
Day scale:					
Foremen	do	42.00	45.00	48	40
Mixers	do	30.00	33.00	48	40
Oven men	do	30.00	33.00	48	40
Bench men	do	26.00	29.00	48	40
Molding men	do	26.00	29.00	48	40
Dividers	do	26.00	29.00	48	40
Night scale:					
Foremen	do	45.00	50.00	48	40
Mixers	do	32.00	35.00	48	40
Oven men	do	32.00	35.00	48	40
Bench men	do	28.00	31.00	48	40
Molding men	do	28.00	31.00	48	40
Dividers	do	28.00	31.00	48	40
Washington, D.C.:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Day work	May 2	.90	1.02	48	40
Night work	do	1.08	1.22	48	40
Brewery workers:					
Rochester, N. Y.	Apr. 1	<i>Per week</i> 30.00-36.00	<i>Per week</i> 30.00-36.00	46	40
Trinidad, Colo.	May 1	18.00-27.00	27.00-37.50	48-56	40-42
Building trades:					
Painters, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 18	<i>Per hour</i> .62½	<i>Per hour</i> .70	40	40
Plumbers and steamfitters, Winston-Salem, N. C.	May 15	.87¼	1.10	40	35
Chauffeurs and teamsters:					
Akron, Ohio: Bakery drivers	May 12	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)
Alton, Ill.: Milk-wagon drivers	May 1	<i>Per week</i> 30.00	<i>Per week</i> 32.50	56	54
Detroit, Mich.: Milk-wagon drivers:					
Retail drivers	Apr. 17	3 10.00	4 12.00	(1)	48
Swing men	do	29.20	33.00	(1)	48
Tank men	do	27.00	36.00	(1)	48
Plant employees	do	(1)	(5)	60-80	48
Haverhill, Mass.: Truck drivers and helpers	Apr. 27	18.00	26.00-32.00	60-90	48
Hazleton, Pa.: Milk-wagon drivers	May 3	31.50	33.25	63	54
Pontiac, Mich.	Apr. 16	<i>Per hour</i> .27-.32½	<i>Per hour</i> .40	40-50	48
Rochester, N. Y.: Ice handlers	Apr. 1	<i>Per week</i> 30.00	<i>Per week</i> 32.00	60	48
Washington, D.C.: Bakery salesmen-drivers:					
Retail	May 1	6 35.00	7 38.00	56	56
Wholesale	do	8 35.00	9 38.00	56	56

1 Not reported.

2 10 to 20 percent increase.

3 And 10 percent of collections.

4 And 12 percent of collections.

5 20 percent increase.

6 And 15 percent on sales over \$233 per week.

7 And 15 percent on sales over \$250 per week.

8 And 10 percent on sales over \$350 per week.

9 And 10 percent on sales over \$380 per week.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, MARCH
TO JUNE 1934—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Clothing workers: Cloak, suit and dress makers, Massachusetts:		<i>Per week</i>	<i>Per week</i>		
Cutters.....	Mar. —	(1)	\$45.00	40	35
Cloak pressers.....	do.	(1)	49.50	40	35
Skirt pressers.....	do.	(1)	45.00	40	35
Under pressers.....	do.	(1)	41.00	40	35
Cloak operators.....	do.	(1)	49.50	40	35
Skirt operators.....	do.	(1)	47.50	40	35
Basters and tailors.....	do.	(1)	36.00	40	35
Finishers.....	do.	(1)	41.00	40	35
Button sewers and general workers.....	do.	(1)	26.00	40	35
Furniture workers:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Buffalo and North Tonawanda, N.Y.: Upholsterers.....	Mar. 1	\$0.30-\$0.50	.50-.75	50	10 40
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Awning cutters.....	do.	.50	.57½	44	40
Awning sewers.....	do.	.45	.56	44	40
Leather workers: Belt makers, New York, N.Y.	Apr. 4	11.00-35.00	14.00-45.00	40	40
Longshoremen, Buffalo, N.Y.:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Grain-elevator workers.....	Apr. 15	.65-.70	.70-.75	40	40
Grain shovelers.....	May 2	11 3.10	11 3.30	(1)	(1)
Match workers, Barberton, Ohio:					
Males.....	Apr. 24	.38	.45	40	40
Females.....	do.	.28½	.35	40	40
Metalworkers: Machinists, Wadsworth, Ohio.	Mar. 14	.26-.50	.40-.60	(1)	32-40
Paper makers, International Falls, Minn.	May 12	12 .40	12 .45	36-40	36-40
Printing and publishing trades:		<i>Per week</i>	<i>Per week</i>		
Compositors and machine operators:					
San Antonio, Tex.....	Apr. 23	44.00-47.00	40.00	44	40
Washington, D.C.:					
Newspaper, day.....	June 2	42.63	45.00	35	35
Newspaper, night.....	do.	47.40	50.00	35	35
Photo-engravers, Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Newspaper, day.....	Mar. 3	55.00	55.00	44	40
Newspaper, night.....	do.	60.00	60.00	40	37½
Stereotypers, Detroit, Mich.:					
Job work, day.....	May 1	51.80	50.00	44	40
Job work, night.....	do.	51.80	50.00	42	35
Slaughtering and meat-packing employees:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Akron, Ohio, sausage workers, floor men, and truckers.....	May 8	.35-.51	.40-.58	52	40-48
Los Angeles, Calif., poultry workers.	Mar. 27	Per week 20.00	Per week 26.00	60-80	48
Seattle, Wash.	Mar. 1	Per hour 12.40	Per hour 12.50	40	40
Street-railway workers:					
Detroit, Mich.:					
Motormen, conductors, and bus operators.....	May 1	.75	.84	40	40
One-man car operators.....	do.	.80	.89	40	40
East Liverpool, Ohio.....	do.	.516	.60	50-70	45-54
Everett, Wash.: Bus drivers.....	Apr. 1	.42	.47	48	48
Muskogee, Okla.: Motormen, trackmen, repairmen.....	do.	.25	.27½	63	63
Newell, W.Va.: Motormen and conductors.....	May 1	.466	.55	50-70	48-54
Textile workers, elastic, Easthampton, Mass.	Apr. 2	(1)	(12)	(1)	(1)

¹ Not reported.¹⁰ Average.¹¹ Per 1,000 bushels.¹² Minimum.¹³ 10 percent increase.

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TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

May 1934

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents herewith data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country and 15 nonmanufacturing industries, covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Additional information is presented concerning employment on Public Works projects, public roads, the Federal service, and class I steam railroads.

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in May 1934

FACTORY employment showed a gain of 0.1 percent from April to May, while pay rolls fell off 0.3 percent. The gain in employment, although small, is particularly significant in that it is the fourth consecutive monthly gain and is contrary to the trend shown in May in 10 of the preceding 15 years for which data are available. An April-May comparison of pay rolls in each of the preceding 15 years shows gains in eight instances and decreases in seven.

The general index of factory employment in May (82.4) is the highest point reached since November 1930 and the pay-roll index (67.1), while slightly lower than the April index, stands above the level of the pay-roll indexes recorded in any other month since June 1931.

A comparison of the May 1934 indexes with those of May 1933 shows gains of 31.6 percent in employment and 57.1 percent in pay rolls. A similar comparison with the March 1933 indexes shows gains in May 1934 of 40.1 percent in employment and 80.9 percent in pay rolls.

The Bureau recently revised its indexes of factory employment and pay rolls. The base now used in computing these index numbers is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-25, taken as 100. This new series of indexes has been adjusted to conform to census trends over the period 1919-31. Prior to March 1934, the indexes of factory employment and pay rolls published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were based on the 12-month average of 1926 and were not adjusted to conform to biennial census trends. A short

discussion of this revision appeared in the March 1934 Trend of Employment and a more complete bulletin on this subject is being prepared for publication. The May 1934 group and general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls on the 1926 base are shown in this pamphlet under the heading "Index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries."

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in May from 22,705 establishments employing 3,810,136 workers, whose weekly earnings were \$75,500,000 during the pay period ending nearest May 15. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover more than 50 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

Increases in employment in May were shown in 48 of the 90 industries surveyed, while gains in pay rolls were registered in 52 industries. The most pronounced percentage gain in employment was a seasonal rise of 22.7 percent in the ice-cream industry. The cement industry showed an increase of 20 percent, beet sugar had a seasonal gain of 17.5 percent, locomotives showed a rise of 15.5 percent, car-building employment gained 10.3 percent, brick 8.7 percent, and beverages 8 percent. Increases ranging from 5 percent to 7.2 percent were registered in stoves, sawmills, blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, and marble. In 17 of the 37 remaining industries in which increased employment was reported the gains ranged from 2 percent to 4.6 percent. Industries of major importance included in this group were slaughtering, structural and ornamental metal work, steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings, steam-railroad repair shops, foundry and machine-shop products, electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, mill-work, and book and job printing.

The most pronounced decline in employment from April to May was a seasonal falling off of 38.4 percent in the fertilizer industry. The decrease of 23.2 percent in the typewriter industry was caused partially by a strike, while the drop of 19.7 percent in cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal—was seasonal. The rayon industry showed a shrinkage in employment of 16.1 percent, rubber boots and shoes 13.9 percent, men's furnishings 7.9 percent, men's clothing 7.3 percent, and silk 7.1 percent. The decrease in the latter industry was due to a curtailment-of-operations order by the silk code authority for the week, May 14-21. The full effect of this order is not shown by the Bureau's figures, as some firms reported data for pay periods ending in or immediately preceding the week involved. Six industries (cotton small wares, millinery, aircraft, cigars and cigarettes,

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canning and preserving, and aluminum) reported losses in employment ranging from 5 percent to 6.5 percent. In the remaining 28 industries in which decreased employment was reported, the decreases of major importance were women's clothing (4.3 percent), cotton goods (1.9 percent), confectionery (4.2 percent), leather boots and shoes (1 percent), leather (1.2 percent), hardware (3.8 percent), and agricultural implements (4.8 percent).

A comparison of employment and pay rolls for individual industries in May 1934 with employment and pay rolls respectively in May 1933 shows more workers in 87 of the 90 manufacturing industries in May of this year than in May of 1933, and larger pay rolls in 89 industries. Five industries (locomotives, agricultural implements, machine tools, automobiles, and cars, electric- and steam-railroad) show gains of more than 100 percent over the year interval, while 15 industries show gains in employment ranging from 50.1 percent to 85.7 percent.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "non-durable" goods groups, the former group shows a gain of 2.3 percent in employment over the month interval, while the latter shows a decrease of 1.6 percent. Each of the subgroups which comprise the "durable" goods group (IRON AND STEEL, MACHINERY, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS, NONFERROUS METALS, LUMBER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, and STONE-CLAY-GLASS) showed gains in employment from April to May. These gains are attributable to some extent to contracts placed for materials through Public Works funds and to increased activity in industries connected with building construction. In the nondurable goods groups of manufacturing industries, only two groups (food and paper and printing) reported increased employment in May.

Per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined decreased 0.1 percent from April to May, and increased 19.8 percent from May 1933 to May 1934. Gains from April to May were shown in 51 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from 0.2 percent to 12.7 percent.

The per capita earnings shown in the following table must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

Man-hour data supplied by identical establishments in April and May 1934 showed a decrease for all manufacturing combined of 1.4 percent in average hours worked per week over the month interval and an increase in average hourly earnings of 0.9 percent. Thirty-four of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 64 reported increased hourly earnings. As all reporting

establishments do not furnish man-hour information, the Bureau's figures on average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments than are covered in the monthly survey of manufacturing industries. Average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are presented for only those manufacturing industries in which information covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry are available.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls in May 1934 for each of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, for the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these industries are classified, and for manufacturing as a whole, together with percentages of change from April 1934 and May 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in May 1934, together with percentages of change from the previous month and from May of the previous year for each of the 90 manufacturing industries and for manufacturing as a whole, are also presented in this table. Average hours worked per week in May 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentages of change from April 1934 and May 1933, are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for those industries in which man-hour data covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry were received.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1934 AND MAY 1933

Employment	Pay roll	Per capita weekly earnings ¹	Average hours worked per week ¹	Average hourly earnings ¹
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TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1934 AND MAY 1933

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings ¹			Average hours worked per week ¹			Average hourly earnings ¹		
	Index May 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Index May 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Average in May 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in May 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in May 1934	Percentage change from—	
		April 1934	May 1933		April 1934	May 1933		April 1934	May 1933		April 1934	May 1933			
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	82.4	+0.1	+31.6	67.1	-0.3	+57.1	\$19.81	-0.1	+19.8	35.4	-1.4	-10.1	Cents 55.1	+0.9	+30.2
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....															
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	75.2	+3.6	+47.5	61.3	+7.9	+105.7	23.60	+5.7	+54.5	36.6	+3.4	+11.0	64.7	+1.4	+41.0
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	76.8	+5.3	+54.2	66.1	+11.3	+137.8	19.89	+1.4	+42.7	36.9	+5	+11.3	54.6	+9	+27.5
Cast-iron pipe.....	87.1	+3.9	+41.6	68.1	+5.3	+102.1	15.57	+7.7	+19.6	31.6	+6.8	+6.1	49.8	+2.0	+17.9
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools.....	51.1	-8	54.8	29.9	+6.8	+84.6	19.66	+5	+14.2	37.0	-2.1	-2.2	53.0	+2.9	+15.4
Forgings, iron and steel.....	81.3	-7	+40.9	59.3	-1	+61.1	21.71	-5.2	+29.2	36.0	-5.8	+13.6	60.9	+1.3	+22.1
Hardware.....	60.7	+2.5	+75.4	45.7	-2.8	+126.2	17.78	-8.6	+22.5	32.5	-10.5	-5.5	54.5	+7	+25.1
Plumbers' supplies.....	82.0	-3.8	+60.2	61.8	-12.1	+96.8	16.81	+1.7	-4.2	32.7	+1.6	-21.7	50.6	-4	+18.5
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	54.1	-1.1	-4.8	30.4	+5	-9.5	20.88	+3.9	+21.6	34.8	+9	-7.7	60.0	+2.7	+24.2
Stoves.....	47.7	+4.1	+4.6	30.6	+8.1	+27.5	19.79	+2.1	+13.5	36.8	+1.9	-4.4	53.7	+1.9	+18.3
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	95.5	+5.0	+68.7	68.5	+7.3	+91.3	19.80	+5.5	+33.6	34.7	+5.2	+4.1	56.9	+1.2	+24.8
Tin cans and other tinware.....	58.5	+4.5	+44.1	41.5	+10.3	+92.1	19.60	-2	+3.4	37.1	+1.1	-16.7	52.4	-9	+16.3
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	91.2	+3.4	+25.1	86.9	+3.2	+29.7	19.96	+4.2	+38.8	37.6	+1.6	+10.5	52.4	+2.3	+28.8
Wirework.....	61.8	-2.0	+50.7	54.0	+2.1	+108.5	21.21	+8.4	+22.8	38.0	+7.0	+2.3	57.1	+5	+38.2
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....															
Agricultural implements.....	134.8	+2.6	+50.3	123.1	+11.3	+84.8	20.05	-2.1	+32.5	36.1	-4.7	+11.8	55.5	+2.6	+21.2
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	81.3	+1.2	+62.3	62.2	+2.8	+103.3	25.82	+5.4	+13.2	39.0	+2.1	-6	67.1	+3.7	+14.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	83.0	-4.8	+134.5	87.2	-6.8	+211.4	21.15	+1.7	+18.7	34.2	+3	+2.9	60.2	+1.3	+13.4
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	103.9	+1.8	+48.6	82.3	+7.3	+68.6	23.05	+1.7	+17.5	37.7	+5	+5.5	61.1	+1.0	+11.4
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	65.4	+2.6	+43.7	49.9	+4.4	+70.9	21.36	+1.6	+32.8	36.5	-3	+14.2	58.8	+2.1	+20.0
Machine tools.....	68.9	-7	+85.7	45.2	+9	+118.4	24.05	+1.4	+39.9	39.9	-5	+24.3	60.4	+2.2	+14.6
Radios and phonographs.....	73.6	+2.9	+62.8	58.8	+4.5	+115.2	17.98	+2.8	-6.2	32.9	-4.4	-25.5	52.9	+2.5	+40.7
Textile machinery and parts.....	71.9	+1.5	+129.7	59.3	+2.9	+218.8	21.31	+1.9	+22.8	36.5	-1.4	+11.0	59.4	+1.5	+17.0
Typewriters and parts.....	201.2	+5	+69.1	112.4	+3.2	+58.3	19.58	-3.5	+39.1	36.0	-7.7	+6.6	55.1	+4.8	+27.5
Transportation equipment.....	75.9	+1.2	+62.2	62.3	+3.2	+100.3	24.59	+1.2	-7.4	30.9	+3.1	-21.2	62.5	-1.6	+7.5
Aircraft.....	78.8	-23.2	+49.5	62.3	-25.9	+108.4	24.66	-6.1	+10.3	34.9	-7.9	-15.1	70.6	+1.7	+29.3
Automobiles.....	99.4	+3	+103.7	88.0	-4.6	+127.4									
	371.3	-6.2	+17.2	314.9	-5.1	+8.4									
	114.4	-4	+112.2	100.4	-6.5	+134.0									

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1934 AND MAY 1933—Continued

Industry	Employment		Pay roll		Per capita weekly earnings ¹		Average hours worked per week ¹		Average hourly earnings ¹	
	Index May 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from— April 1934 May 1933	Index May 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from— April 1934 May 1933	Average in May 1934	Percentage change from— April 1934 May 1933	Average in May 1934	Percentage change from— April 1934 May 1933	Average in May 1934	Percentage change from— April 1934 May 1933
Transportation equipment—Continued.										
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....	48.5	+10.3	+112.7	+9.9	\$20.48	-0.3	+24.0	+0.6	58.0	-0.7
Locomotives.....	29.2	+15.5	+167.9	+16.5	21.30	+9.0	+17.9	-3.0	60.6	+1.3
Shipbuilding.....	73.1	+1.9	+53.9	+11.4	24.07	+9.3	+20.4	+2.2	73.6	+6.1
Railroad repair shops										
Electric railroad.....	59.6	+3.1	+19.9	+1.5	26.70	-1.1	+6.4	-7.0	58.8	+1.4
Steam railroad.....	66.7	+5.0	+50.4	+4.0	25.13	-1.7	+16.4	-1.5	61.7	(¹)
Nonferrous metals and their products										
Aluminum manufactures.....	59.1	+3.3	+21.9	+1.6	19.51	+1.1	+18.6	+1.6	52.0	+1.0
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	77.8	+1.2	+43.8	+2.9	21.22	-1.1	+18.6	+5.0	56.2	+9.0
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	81.2	-5.0	+22.0	-5.2	18.41	+2.1	+51.4	-1.0	47.0	+3.3
Jewelry.....	72.1	+2.5	+66.5	+4.6	18.08	-3.0	+9.2	-3.0	50.7	+1.4
Lighting equipment.....	65.9	-8.0	+33.7	-1.2	20.24	+3.9	+17.9	-5.0	55.9	+4.3
Silverware and plated ware.....	71.1	-2.2	+37.3	+1.7	20.81	+4.4	+12.3	-1.8	55.0	-0.6
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	65.3	+3.9	+55.8	+8.6	18.34	+1.7	+31.4	-8.0	50.2	+3.1
Stamped and enameled ware.....	95.6	+1.7	+36.6	+3.9	15.39	-3.0	+22.4	-1.8	45.7	+1.6
Lumber and allied products										
Furniture.....	51.0	+3.2	+34.6	+3.9	15.04	+5.0	+15.3	-6.0	44.1	+1.4
Lumber:.....	61.3	+7.0	+14.4	+5.0	14.98	+2.1	+37.7	+1.8	44.0	+7.0
Millwork.....	40.4	+2.4	+27.0	+3.0	12.46	-5.4	+16.0			
Sawmills.....	36.1	+5.2	+52.3	+7.5						
Stone, clay, and glass products										
Turpentine and rosin.....	102.4	+1.2	+42.4	-4.2	14.29	+1.9	+35.1	-1.2	43.6	+2.6
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	57.7	+4.3	+39.7	+1.8	18.92	-2.4	+18.3	-3.5	56.8	+2.2
Cement.....	33.1	+8.7	+35.7	+10.8	18.67	-5.5	+3.8	-2.6	55.8	-2.3
Glass.....	57.6	+20.0	+42.2	+17.1	22.38	+8.1	+23.0	+4.8	67.6	+3.4
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	95.1	-8.0	+47.2	-6.2	17.09	-1.1	+24.8	-1.7	49.3	-4.0
Pottery.....	34.6	+7.2	+21.8	+15.9						
Textiles and their products										
Fabrics.....	74.9	+1.4	+36.9	+7.3	18.26	+7.0	+17.6	-1.5	55.4	+1.7
Carpets and rugs.....	96.1	-3.0	+16.8	-7.1	12.63	-5.6	+23.7	-6.0	39.6	+3.0
Cotton goods.....	68.0	-2.0	+38.8	-2.5	15.69	-3.7	+8.0	-4.2	46.1	+2.0
Cotton small wares.....	101.4	-1.9	+30.2	-7.5	17.56	-4.5	+28.8	-3.5	52.8	(¹)
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	87.0	-6.5	+22.2	-10.0	20.58	+12.7	+26.5	+19.2	68.9	+1.8
Hats, fur-felt.....	113.0	-2.9	+26.7	-7.3	15.75	-1.7		-2.0	45.3	-1.2
Knit goods.....	84.7	-5.0	+40.4	+12.0						
Knit goods.....	113.9	-5.0	+16.5	-2.3						

Hats, fur-felt.....	84.7	-6	+15.6	+79.2	+12.0	+40.0	+28.8	+12.7	+4.3	+22.8	33.1	-3.5	-29.9	52.8	(?)	+42.0
Knit goods.....	113.9	-5	+16.5	106.4	-2.3	+47.4	+26.5	-1.7	+26.5	+33.1	33.2	-3.5	+8.9	68.8	+1.8	+50.4
Silk and rayon goods.....																
Woolen and worsted goods.....	72.8	+7.1	+5.2	56.3	-11.1	+29.7	14.55	-4.3	+22.8	32.6	-3.6	-21.2	44.4	-2	+50.1	
Wearing apparel.....	75.3	+5.3	+7.4	54.1	-10.5	+39.5	16.55	-2.8	+10.3	33.2	-3.5	-25.6	49.1	-1.7	+17.7	
Clothing, men's.....	94.7	-5.3	+7.4	68.1	-10.5	+39.5	16.55	-2.8	+10.3	33.2	-3.5	-25.6	49.1	-1.7	+52.0	
Clothing, women's.....	81.5	-7.3	+10.6	53.3	-13.1	+51.4	15.51	-6.2	+36.7	29.2	-3.3	-16.1	52.0	-1.7	+52.0	
Corsets and allied garments.....	126.5	-4.3	+3.0	88.6	-10.1	+34.7	17.65	-6.0	+31.2	35.4	-1.9	-6.5	45.4	-1.9	+26.7	
Men's furnishings.....	94.8	-2.0	+6.3	85.2	-9.1	+19.7	15.49	-7.1	+13.0	33.2	-5.9	-8.9	37.8	+3.6	+71.5	
Men's furnishings.....	104.0	-7.9	+9.7	71.9	-10.2	+31.4	13.16	-2.4	+20.2	33.2	-5.9	-8.9	37.8	+3.6	+71.5	
Millinery.....	78.0	-6.3	-1.9	67.9	-11.7	+13.9	19.10	-5.7	+16.3	34.0	-2.0	-19.3	37.3	+1.4	+61.5	
Shirts and collars.....	106.7	-1.5	+16.4	94.1	-3.9	+60.6	12.83	-2.5	+38.3	34.0	-2.0	-19.3	37.3	+1.4	+61.5	
Leather and its manufactures.....																
Boots and shoes.....	91.4	-1.0	+14.4	78.9	-3.9	+37.7	17.43	-4.2	+22.3	35.2	-3.3	-25.5	50.4	-4	+58.0	
Leather.....	91.3	-1.0	+11.9	77.6	-5.1	+37.3	20.41	+1.4	+11.4	36.7	+1.4	-14.0	53.7	+6	+34.2	
Food and kindred products.....																
Baking.....	99.6	+2.5	+17.0	87.2	+4.9	+23.9	22.06	+2.5	+4.5	41.4	-7	-10.1	52.9	+3.1	+17.1	
Beverages.....	113.2	+1.8	+16.9	95.3	+4.4	+22.0	22.06	+2.5	+4.5	41.4	-7	-10.1	52.9	+3.1	+17.1	
Butter.....	169.1	+8.0	+24.4	167.0	+10.7	+22.4	29.77	-2.0	-1.6	39.4	+2.1	-24.5	76.1	+1.5	+31.2	
Butter.....	84.4	+6.5	+15.3	64.7	+4.5	+14.3	21.09	-2.0	-1.6	39.4	+2.1	-24.5	76.1	+1.5	+31.2	
Canning and preserving.....	67.9	-5.5	+18.7	68.6	-1.2	+18.6	15.23	+2.5	+38.0	32.6	+6.9	-7.5	39.1	-5	+18.3	
Confectionery.....	71.6	-4.2	+13.5	61.2	+2.7	+16.1	20.76	+2.5	+38.0	32.6	+6.9	-7.5	39.1	-5	+18.3	
Flour.....	74.0	-6	+22.7	33.3	+23.8	+37.0	25.32	+9	+3.3	45.0	+4.9	-13.9	59.1	+4	+30.5	
Ice cream.....	79.6	+4.6	+20.3	63.7	+6.1	+30.0	21.18	+1.4	+7.8	39.8	+2.1	-16.9	53.5	-6	+26.1	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	96.7	+17.5	+10.6	36.2	+7.0	+14.2	22.34	-8.9	+2.3	37.7	-4.6	-13.7	63.6	-7.3	+22.8	
Sugar, beet.....	43.8	+2.0	+14.0	70.5	+1.1	+10.9	21.94	-1.9	-11.7	37.9	-2.8	-23.9	55.8	-5	+16.2	
Sugar, cane.....	86.4	-5.3	+3.5	46.3	+2.1	+10.0	12.98	+1.6	-1.4	33.0	-3.2	-25.0	37.7	+2.4	+26.2	
Sugar refining, cane.....	61.3	-3.1	+6.1	65.3	-1.5	+4.3	13.28	+6.7	+7.2	35.6	+6.3	-13.5	37.4	+8	+23.5	
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	76.9	-3.1	+6.1	65.3	-1.5	+4.3	13.28	+6.7	+7.2	35.6	+6.3	-13.5	37.4	+8	+23.5	
Cigars and cigarettes.....	59.3	-5.6	+3.1	43.9	+1.1	+10.9	13.28	+6.7	+7.2	35.6	+6.3	-13.5	37.4	+8	+23.5	
Paper and printing.....																
Boxes, paper.....	95.9	-7.8	+19.0	89.6	+1.1	+24.2	18.37	+7.8	+10.3	36.8	-3	-11.8	49.8	+8	+26.4	
Paper and pulp.....	85.3	-7	+24.7	76.2	+7	+37.1	18.43	-2.3	+4.0	35.9	-1.9	-14.0	51.2	+2	+21.7	
Printing and publishing.....	107.2	+4	+30.6	79.8	-1.9	+35.9	18.43	-2.3	+4.0	35.9	-1.9	-14.0	51.2	+2	+21.7	
Book and job.....																
Newspapers and periodicals.....	86.6	+2.2	+15.3	73.4	+3.6	+24.4	26.31	+1.4	+8.1	36.5	+1.1	+3	72.2	+1	+7.7	
Chemicals and allied products.....	109.1	-6.4	+23.8	83.3	-4.3	+20.9	23.75	-1.7	+2.6	37.3	-5	-9.6	63.6	+5	+12.4	
Chemicals.....	111.2	-19.7	+13.7	94.4	-1.4	+16.1	9.98	+8	+2.5	37.2	-5.3	-20.0	26.5	+5.6	+36.7	
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal.....	56.5	-2.8	+19.4	88.5	-4.2	+23.9	20.01	-1.4	+3.8	37.3	-3.4	+1.6	51.3	+2.0	+8.2	
Druggists' preparations.....	97.7	-9	+50.1	75.2	-4.3	+79.9	21.83	-3.4	+20.2	35.2	-2.5	-2.5	60.5	(?)	+10.6	
Explosives.....	98.3	-38.4	+31.7	84.0	-36.4	+60.6	12.41	+3.2	+22.0	32.0	-8.8	-22.7	38.5	+12.9	+59.9	
Fertilizers.....	111.8	+4.6	+28.2	87.9	+5.9	+31.0	22.18	+1.2	+2.0	39.7	-5	-14.1	54.5	(?)	+20.3	
Paints and varnishes.....	107.4	+1.6	+14.9	92.7	+7	+15.6	26.77	-9	+7	35.5	-1.1	-10.4	73.3	+3	+19.6	
Petroleum refining.....	109.5	-16.1	+8.4	191.2	-13.6	+28.2	18.84	+3.0	+18.2	37.3	-5	-8.4	50.6	+2.6	+31.7	
Rayon and allied products.....	267.7	-2.1	+22.5	87.1	-1.9	+26.4	20.79	+2	+2.9	37.9	-2.3	-15.0	53.9	+2.7	+17.7	
Soap.....	102.3	-1.0	+42.8	70.3	-4.2	+60.9	18.27	+3	+10.4	36.6	+3	+5.3	47.0	+9	+32.3	
Rubber boots and shoes.....	47.8	-13.9	+29.2	42.8	-13.6	+38.5	18.27	+3	+10.4	36.6	+3	+5.3	47.0	+9	+32.3	
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	135.2	+8	+43.7	105.8	+7	+62.5	18.25	-1	+13.3	33.8	(?)	-12.1	53.1	-4	+27.2	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	82.7	+7	+45.6	64.5	-4.6	+64.1	24.60	-5.2	+12.3	32.1	-5.0	-16.0	76.8	+3	+32.5	

¹ Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Figures for groups not computed.

² No change.

³ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Estimated Total Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

In the following table are presented the estimated number of wage earners and weekly pay rolls in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14 groups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified, for the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the first 5 months of 1934. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factor of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the index base period 1923-25) by the Bureau's index numbers of employment or pay roll (which have been adjusted to conform with census trends over the period 1919-31) and dividing by 100. Data are not available for all groups over the entire period shown. The totals for all manufacturing industries combined, however, have been adjusted to include all groups. The estimated total employment and weekly pay roll for all manufacturing industries combined do not include the manufactured-gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's power and light industry) or the motion-picture industry.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO MAY 1934

Year and month	Total manu- facturing	Iron and steel and their products	Machinery, not includ- ing trans- portation equipment	Transpor- tation equipment	Railroad repair shops	Nonferrous metals and their prod- ucts
Employment						
1919 average.....	8,983,900	858,600	1,026,800	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920.....	9,065,600	926,300	1,131,700	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921.....	6,899,700	572,400	680,700	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922.....	7,592,700	722,500	717,400	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923.....	8,724,900	892,400	928,600	606,200	523,700	(1)
1924.....	8,083,700	833,700	835,400	524,500	464,900	(1)
1925.....	8,328,200	851,200	870,500	559,600	458,100	(1)
1926.....	8,484,400	880,200	946,700	558,600	460,700	(1)
1927.....	8,288,400	834,900	897,800	495,100	428,900	(1)
1928.....	8,285,800	829,800	922,500	541,900	404,000	(1)
1929.....	8,785,600	881,000	1,105,700	583,200	398,200	(1)
1930.....	7,668,400	766,200	918,700	451,800	353,800	(1)
1931.....	6,484,300	598,400	687,000	373,800	309,000	209,000
1932.....	5,374,200	458,100	494,600	315,700	257,400	164,200
1933.....	5,778,400	503,400	517,100	305,600	250,600	175,200
1934: January.....	6,146,000	545,500	614,700	401,200	254,500	190,200
February.....	6,514,200	572,200	640,100	477,300	257,400	200,400
March.....	6,770,100	601,400	674,400	526,300	267,600	212,200
April.....	6,897,800	623,700	705,100	558,400	278,700	217,300
May.....	6,904,300	646,000	713,900	560,100	287,300	219,900
Weekly pay rolls						
1919 average.....	\$198,145,000	\$23,937,000	\$24,534,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920.....	238,300,000	30,531,000	31,982,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921.....	155,008,000	14,049,000	16,450,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922.....	165,400,000	17,400,000	16,982,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923.....	210,065,000	25,442,000	24,618,000	\$18,532,000	\$14,856,000	(1)
1924.....	195,376,000	23,834,000	22,531,000	15,636,000	12,972,000	(1)
1925.....	204,665,000	24,680,000	23,843,000	17,478,000	12,847,000	(1)
1926.....	211,061,000	25,875,000	26,310,000	17,126,000	13,025,000	(1)
1927.....	206,980,000	24,289,000	25,095,000	15,450,000	12,475,000	(1)

¹ Comparable data not available.

TABLE 2.—
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TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO MAY 1934—Continued

Year and month	Total manu- facturing	Iron and steel and their products	Machinery, not includ- ing trans- portation equipment	Transpor- tation equipment	Railroad repair shops	Nonferrous metals and their prod- ucts
Weekly pay rolls—Continued						
1928.....	\$208,334,000	\$24,740,000	\$26,334,000	\$17,494,000	\$11,817,000	(1)
1929.....	221,937,000	26,568,000	31,761,000	18,136,000	12,255,000	(1)
1930.....	180,507,000	21,126,000	24,197,000	12,076,000	10,316,000	(1)
1931.....	137,256,000	13,562,000	15,135,000	9,008,000	8,366,000	\$4,622,000
1932.....	93,757,000	7,164,000	8,545,000	7,012,000	5,793,000	2,865,000
1933.....	98,623,000	8,925,000	8,975,000	6,799,000	5,652,000	3,039,000
1934: January.....	109,806,000	10,134,000	11,260,000	9,072,000	5,710,000	3,452,000
February.....	123,395,000	11,269,000	12,253,000	12,394,000	6,185,000	3,826,000
March.....	131,852,000	12,650,000	13,199,000	14,546,000	6,577,000	4,163,000
April.....	136,962,000	14,006,000	14,311,000	15,871,000	7,188,000	4,317,000
May.....	136,575,000	15,115,000	14,713,000	15,148,000	7,297,000	4,441,000
Year and month	Lumber and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles and their products			Leather and its manu- factures
			Fabrics	Wearing apparel	Total	
Employment						
1919 average.....	863,800	302,700	1,052,600	507,800	1,609,400	349,600
1920.....	821,200	314,500	1,045,300	519,400	1,612,400	318,600
1921.....	703,000	253,000	994,300	473,900	1,509,400	280,100
1922.....	894,300	299,600	1,054,900	487,800	1,585,500	314,600
1923.....	932,100	351,400	1,164,400	499,300	1,714,300	344,800
1924.....	901,300	346,400	1,041,900	455,800	1,545,500	311,700
1925.....	921,600	352,700	1,109,500	466,500	1,627,400	314,200
1926.....	922,300	363,500	1,095,700	472,800	1,628,000	312,700
1927.....	864,100	349,800	1,119,200	501,400	1,694,400	316,000
1928.....	848,100	334,900	1,062,400	513,100	1,651,300	309,400
1929.....	876,500	328,500	1,095,900	536,700	1,706,900	318,600
1930.....	699,400	280,800	950,400	497,700	1,513,000	295,100
1931.....	516,900	222,800	886,700	472,000	1,421,000	272,800
1932.....	377,800	156,000	794,100	401,800	1,250,300	255,500
1933.....	406,100	157,500	952,600	418,100	1,432,700	269,400
1934: January.....	418,800	165,700	988,400	385,900	1,437,100	268,200
February.....	432,600	174,400	1,065,800	442,800	1,577,300	292,100
March.....	445,400	182,500	1,087,900	471,300	1,629,400	299,900
April.....	453,700	193,700	1,070,200	474,100	1,614,700	298,600
May.....	468,400	202,100	1,049,200	440,000	1,565,900	295,700
Weekly pay rolls						
1919 average.....	\$16,549,000	\$6,397,000	\$17,494,000	\$10,121,000	\$28,440,000	\$6,978,000
1920.....	20,358,000	8,239,000	21,005,000	12,124,000	34,115,000	7,437,000
1921.....	13,161,000	5,907,000	17,235,000	10,266,000	28,284,000	6,040,000
1922.....	15,234,000	6,442,000	17,747,000	10,438,000	28,962,000	6,711,000
1923.....	18,526,000	8,726,000	21,590,000	10,919,000	33,511,000	7,472,000
1924.....	18,228,000	8,926,000	19,014,000	9,804,000	29,712,000	6,654,000
1925.....	18,824,000	8,985,000	20,497,000	10,284,000	31,795,000	6,831,000
1926.....	18,997,000	9,257,000	20,241,000	10,297,000	31,731,000	6,909,000
1927.....	17,916,000	8,929,000	21,135,000	11,123,000	33,817,000	7,009,000
1928.....	17,454,000	8,541,000	19,510,000	11,114,000	32,199,000	6,696,000
1929.....	18,062,000	8,323,000	20,251,000	11,476,000	33,321,000	6,915,000
1930.....	13,464,000	6,828,000	16,167,000	9,680,000	27,115,000	5,748,000
1931.....	8,641,000	4,786,000	14,308,000	8,338,000	23,799,000	5,035,000
1932.....	4,656,000	2,588,000	10,367,000	5,733,000	16,947,000	4,060,000
1933.....	4,900,000	2,455,000	12,664,000	5,757,000	19,394,000	4,394,000
1934: January.....	5,075,000	2,655,000	13,647,000	5,850,000	20,526,000	4,716,000
February.....	5,650,000	2,956,000	15,948,000	7,473,000	24,676,000	5,708,000
March.....	5,909,000	3,081,000	16,457,000	8,414,000	26,164,000	5,896,000
April.....	6,168,000	3,445,000	16,152,000	7,866,000	25,277,000	5,736,000
May.....	6,409,000	3,507,000	15,256,000	7,039,000	23,472,000	5,512,000

¹ Comparable data not available.² Revised.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO MAY 1934—Contd.

Year and month	Foods and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Paper and printing	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber products
Employment					
1919 average.....	733, 600	157, 000	510, 100	(1)	(1)
1920.....	713, 000	154, 000	549, 100	(1)	(1)
1921.....	626, 400	149, 900	467, 100	(1)	(1)
1922.....	651, 400	146, 400	489, 400	(1)	(1)
1923.....	681, 900	146, 300	527, 400	342, 700	137, 800
1924.....	657, 800	136, 700	529, 200	322, 200	123, 200
1925.....	664, 400	132, 100	537, 100	334, 200	141, 800
1926.....	664, 400	125, 700	553, 600	355, 100	141, 200
1927.....	679, 400	129, 300	553, 500	346, 700	142, 000
1928.....	707, 100	125, 600	558, 300	342, 500	149, 200
1929.....	753, 500	116, 100	591, 500	384, 800	149, 100
1930.....	731, 100	108, 300	574, 100	364, 700	115, 500
1931.....	650, 500	99, 700	511, 800	316, 800	99, 200
1932.....	577, 100	88, 600	451, 000	279, 700	87, 800
1933.....	631, 000	82, 700	458, 400	315, 400	99, 300
1934: January.....	628, 700	75, 400	490, 700	359, 200	110, 100
February.....	627, 800	85, 900	494, 500	368, 300	113, 600
March.....	643, 100	89, 100	497, 600	375, 600	² 117, 000
April.....	649, 500	89, 500	505, 100	377, 400	² 120, 900
May.....	665, 400	84, 800	509, 300	353, 500	119, 700
Weekly pay rolls					
1919.....	\$14, 879, 000	\$2, 386, 000	\$10, 873, 000	(1)	(1)
1920.....	16, 698, 000	2, 772, 000	14, 729, 000	(1)	(1)
1921.....	14, 333, 000	2, 325, 000	12, 259, 000	(1)	(1)
1922.....	14, 142, 000	2, 206, 000	12, 762, 000	(1)	(1)
1923.....	15, 296, 000	2, 317, 000	14, 304, 000	\$8, 499, 000	\$3, 500, 000
1924.....	15, 155, 000	2, 213, 000	14, 797, 000	8, 013, 000	3, 223, 000
1925.....	15, 268, 000	2, 147, 000	15, 506, 000	8, 444, 000	3, 676, 000
1926.....	15, 503, 000	2, 049, 000	16, 478, 000	9, 055, 000	3, 707, 000
1927.....	15, 838, 000	2, 025, 000	16, 501, 000	8, 978, 000	3, 810, 000
1928.....	16, 388, 000	1, 916, 000	16, 691, 000	8, 997, 000	4, 069, 000
1929.....	17, 344, 000	1, 819, 000	17, 771, 000	10, 068, 000	3, 986, 000
1930.....	16, 593, 000	1, 617, 000	17, 036, 000	9, 334, 000	2, 934, 000
1931.....	14, 173, 000	1, 336, 000	14, 461, 000	7, 643, 000	2, 165, 000
1932.....	11, 308, 000	1, 052, 000	11, 126, 000	5, 861, 000	1, 555, 000
1933.....	11, 604, 000	944, 000	10, 299, 000	6, 179, 000	1, 740, 000
1934: January.....	12, 301, 000	886, 000	11, 045, 000	7, 035, 000	2, 036, 000
February.....	12, 352, 000	1, 012, 000	11, 297, 000	7, 257, 000	2, 261, 000
March.....	12, 522, 000	1, 019, 000	11, 550, 000	7, 417, 000	² 2, 445, 000
April.....	12, 663, 000	1, 028, 000	11, 847, 000	7, 683, 000	² 2, 546, 000
May.....	13, 296, 000	1, 030, 000	11, 981, 000	7, 352, 000	2, 438, 000

¹ Comparable data not available.

² Revised.

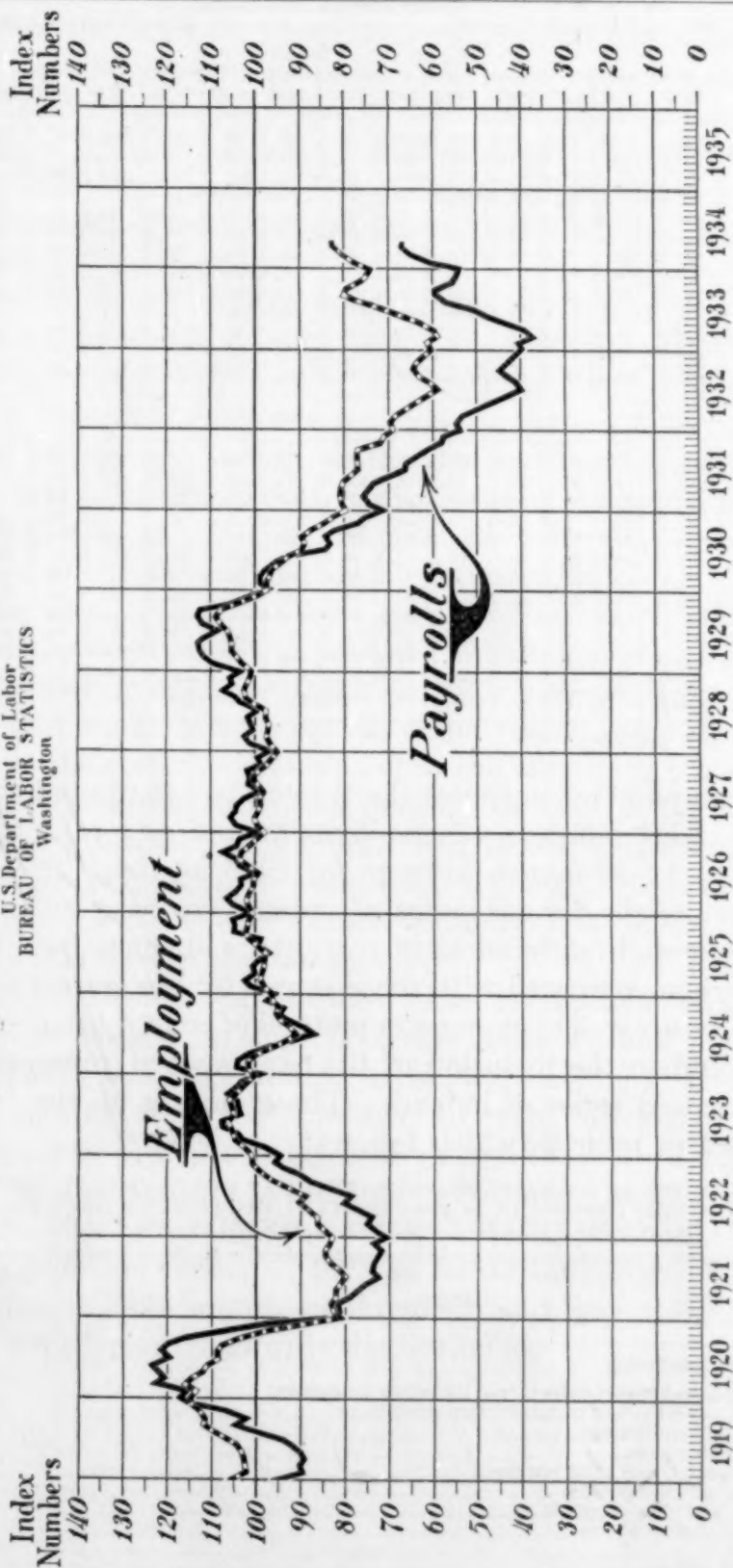
Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of factory employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1919 to May 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 5-month period, January to May 1934, inclusive, based on the 3-year average, 1923-25, as 100, are shown in the following table. A chart of these indexes also follows:

EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

3 year average 1923-1925 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



Jack Brandt, Jr.

TABLE 3.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MONTHS—JANUARY 1919 TO MAY 1934, INCLUSIVE
[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

Month	Employment																
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
January	105.3	114.9	81.0	82.5	100.7	100.2	96.3	100.5	98.2	95.0	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2	73.3	
February	102.0	113.7	82.6	84.6	102.5	101.5	98.1	101.5	99.7	96.5	102.9	97.4	80.3	69.5	61.1	77.7	
March	102.4	116.0	83.2	85.9	104.6	101.7	98.8	102.1	100.2	97.6	104.1	96.9	80.7	68.4	58.8	80.8	
April	102.5	114.5	82.1	85.8	105.0	99.9	98.7	101.4	99.6	97.1	105.3	96.3	80.7	66.1	59.9	82.3	
May	103.1	112.0	81.9	87.9	105.3	96.8	98.1	100.4	99.1	97.0	105.3	94.8	80.1	63.4	62.6	82.4	
June	104.3	111.1	81.0	89.8	106.0	93.8	98.0	100.3	99.1	97.8	105.6	92.9	78.4	61.2	66.9	---	
July	106.9	108.5	79.8	88.2	104.9	91.0	97.8	99.4	98.1	97.7	106.1	89.5	77.0	58.9	71.5	---	
August	109.7	108.8	81.2	91.4	105.2	92.1	99.5	101.4	99.3	100.1	107.9	88.8	77.1	60.1	76.4	---	
September	111.7	107.5	83.4	94.5	105.7	94.4	101.5	103.4	100.5	102.2	109.0	89.6	77.4	63.3	80.0	---	
October	111.3	103.7	84.1	97.0	104.5	95.3	102.2	103.1	99.6	102.6	107.7	87.7	74.4	64.4	79.6	---	
November	112.6	97.4	84.2	99.0	103.2	94.8	101.8	101.4	97.4	101.7	103.6	84.6	71.8	63.4	76.2	---	
December	114.4	89.7	83.3	100.5	101.4	96.1	101.5	100.0	96.1	101.2	99.8	82.3	71.0	62.1	74.4	---	
Average	107.2	108.2	82.3	90.6	104.1	96.5	99.4	101.2	98.9	98.9	104.8	91.5	77.4	64.1	69.0	79.3	
Month	Pay rolls																
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
January	95.3	117.2	82.8	69.6	94.6	98.8	95.4	100.9	98.4	96.0	102.3	95.9	70.0	53.5	39.5	54.0	
February	89.6	115.5	81.3	72.4	97.9	104.1	100.8	105.0	104.4	101.2	109.3	98.8	74.3	54.6	40.2	60.6	
March	90.0	123.7	81.7	74.9	102.5	104.1	102.4	106.5	105.7	102.5	111.6	98.8	75.6	53.1	37.1	64.8	
April	89.2	120.9	79.0	73.8	103.8	101.8	100.0	104.4	104.5	100.5	112.6	97.7	74.4	49.5	38.8	67.3	
May	90.0	122.4	77.3	77.2	107.3	97.5	100.7	103.1	104.0	101.3	112.9	95.4	73.4	46.8	42.7	67.1	
June	92.0	124.2	75.4	80.5	107.5	92.4	98.7	103.3	102.4	101.7	111.2	92.3	69.7	43.4	47.2	---	
July	94.8	119.3	71.7	78.5	103.3	85.7	96.8	99.0	98.5	99.0	107.2	84.3	66.2	39.8	50.8	---	
August	99.9	121.6	73.9	83.0	103.8	89.3	99.3	103.4	101.9	103.3	112.0	83.3	65.9	40.6	56.8	---	
September	104.7	119.8	73.4	87.0	104.3	92.5	98.8	104.4	101.4	104.7	112.9	84.1	63.4	42.9	59.1	---	
October	102.2	115.8	72.6	89.5	106.6	95.1	104.6	107.6	102.1	108.2	112.4	82.2	61.3	44.7	59.4	---	
November	106.7	107.0	71.7	93.4	104.5	93.7	104.6	104.1	98.5	105.0	104.1	76.8	58.1	42.9	55.5	---	
December	114.0	98.0	73.3	95.7	102.9	97.6	105.2	103.5	99.5	105.6	100.7	75.2	57.6	41.5	54.5	---	
Average	97.4	117.1	76.2	81.3	103.3	96.1	100.6	103.8	101.8	102.4	109.1	88.7	67.5	46.1	48.5	62.8	

¹ Average for 5 months.

For comparative purposes the Bureau has computed the group and general index numbers of employment and pay rolls for May 1934 based on the 12-month average for 1926 as 100. These are a continuation of the former series of indexes covering 89 industries and show some slight differences in percentage changes from the previous month when compared with those shown by the revised series. These differences are due to changes in method of construction and weighting factors and to the inclusion of the canning and preserving industry in the revised series of indexes. These indexes on the 1926 base are presented in table 4, which follows:

TABLE 4.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS (BASED ON THE 12-MONTH AVERAGE FOR 1926=100) IN 14 MAJOR MANUFACTURING GROUPS, 2 SUBGROUPS, AND ALL MANUFACTURING COMBINED, FOR MAY 1934

Group	Employment index	Pay-roll index
All manufacturing	78.0	61.8
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	78.9	61.0
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	71.9	54.3
Transportation equipment	95.2	83.9
Railroad repair shops	55.4	49.2
Nonferrous metals and their products	74.9	58.1
Lumber and allied products	48.7	31.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	57.6	38.4
Textiles and their products	86.2	64.6
Fabrics	91.6	71.3
Wearing apparel	73.3	51.3
Leather and its manufactures	86.4	67.6
Food and kindred products	97.0	82.6
Tobacco manufactures	68.7	53.3
Paper and printing	91.8	74.7
Chemicals and allied products	98.3	80.9
Rubber products	90.3	71.4

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Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in May 1934

TWELVE of the fourteen nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment from April to May and 11 industries reported larger pay rolls in May than in April. Data for the building-construction industry, which also showed pronounced gains in employment and pay rolls, are not presented here, but are shown in more detail under the section "Building Construction."

The most pronounced gain in employment (11.4 percent) was in quarrying and nonmetallic mining, this being a continuation of the gains shown in March and April. The corresponding gain in pay rolls was 17.3 percent. Coal mining made a partial recovery from the decreases shown last month, anthracite gaining 9.5 percent in employment and bituminous coal, 6.3 percent. The corresponding gains in pay rolls were 23.9 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively. Dyeing and cleaning showed a rise in employment of 5.5 percent, continuing the larger gains that were registered in March and April. Pay rolls in this industry rose 7.1 percent. Crude-petroleum producing rose 3.7 percent in employment and 5.5 percent in pay rolls; laundries showed a gain of 2 percent in employment and 4 percent in pay rolls, while the gains in employment in the remaining 6 industries showing increases ranged from less than 0.1 percent to 0.9 percent.

Two industries, metalliferous mining and hotels, had decreases in both employment and pay rolls from April to May. These decreases were caused by strikes in the former industry and seasonal shut-downs of winter hotels in the latter.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in May 1934 for 13 of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentages of change from April 1934 and May 1933. Similar percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings, as well as average per capita weekly earnings, are likewise presented for the banks-brokerage-insurance-real-estate group. Indexes of employment and pay rolls for the latter group have been temporarily discontinued.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1934 AND MAY 1933

Industry	Employment		Pay roll		Per capita weekly earnings ¹		Average hours worked per week ¹		Average hourly earnings ¹	
	Index May 1934 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from— April 1934	Index May 1934 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from— April 1934	Average in May 1934	Percentage change from— April 1934	Average in May 1934	Percentage change from— April 1934	Average in May 1934	Percentage change from— April 1934
Coal mining:	63.8	+0.5	64.0	+23.9	\$29.27	+13.2	34.6	+3.9	83.2	+2.6
Anthracite.....	76.7	+6.3	54.4	+5.9	18.27	-3.7	26.5	-2.9	70.6	+3.1
Bituminous.....	40.8	-2.1	25.6	-5.8	20.33	-3.7	36.1	-5.0	55.5	+7.7
Metaliferous mining.....	54.3	+11.4	35.0	+17.3	17.04	+5.3	36.0	+4.0	47.5	+8.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	76.7	+3.7	56.4	+5.5	27.70	+1.8	35.4	-8.8	77.2	+4.4
Crude-petroleum producing.....	70.2	+	71.4	+3.9	27.01	+3.9	38.1	+1.3	71.9	+2.7
Public utilities:	83.1	+9	77.6	+1.0	29.39	+1	39.2	-5	74.7	+5
Telephone and telegraph.....	72.6	+5	63.0	+2	27.73	-3	45.9	-1.7	53.9	+1.5
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	84.6	+8	66.3	-6	26.50	-1.3	42.2	-7	61.8	-1.3
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	88.8	+7	71.8	+5	19.74	-2	39.6	-5	50.8	+4
Trade:	85.7	-1.1	65.9	-9	13.21	+1.9	47.4	+1.7	27.1	-7
Wholesale.....	82.1	+2.0	66.9	+4.0	15.37	+1.9	39.8	+1.0	38.1	(?)
Retail.....	84.3	+5.5	65.1	+7.1	18.70	+1.5	41.5	+5	45.0	+1.4
Hotels (cash payments only) ¹	(?)	+4	(?)	+1.0	32.96	+6	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Laundries.....										
Dyeing and cleaning.....										
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....										

¹ Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information.

² Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

³ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

⁴ Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.

⁵ No change.

⁶ April data revised—Average hours in April 1934 are 41.3; percentages of change from March 1934 and April 1933 are +4.6 and -14.7, respectively. Average hourly earnings April 1934 are 43.9 cents; percentages of change from March 1934 and April 1933 are +1.2 and +25.9, respectively.

⁷ Not available.

⁸ Weighted.

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TABLE 2.—12

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¹ Average

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 13 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls in these industries, by months, from January 1931 through May 1934.

A revision of the indexes, similar to that made for the manufacturing industries, was made for the laundry and the dyeing and cleaning industries in March 1934. The indexes of employment and pay rolls in these industries were adjusted to conform with the trends shown by the 1929 and 1931 census reports and this new series will be continued until further adjustments, if necessary, are made when 1933 census data become available.

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO MAY 1934

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	90.6	76.2	52.5	64.1	89.3	61.5	43.2	73.2	93.9	80.8	69.8	75.8	73.3	47.0	36.1	51.3
February.....	89.5	71.2	58.7	63.2	101.9	57.3	56.8	65.8	91.5	77.4	69.3	76.1	68.3	47.0	37.2	54.6
March.....	82.0	73.7	54.6	67.5	71.3	61.2	48.8	82.4	88.8	75.2	67.6	77.8	65.2	46.8	30.7	58.9
April.....	85.2	70.1	51.6	58.2	75.2	72.0	37.4	51.7	85.9	65.5	63.7	72.2	58.6	33.9	26.6	51.4
May.....	80.3	66.9	43.2	63.8	76.1	58.0	30.0	64.0	82.4	62.6	61.2	76.7	54.4	30.7	26.9	54.4
June.....	76.1	53.0	39.5	-----	66.7	37.4	34.3	-----	78.4	60.5	61.3	-----	52.4	27.3	29.2	-----
July.....	65.1	44.5	43.8	-----	53.7	34.5	38.2	-----	76.4	58.6	63.2	-----	50.4	24.4	33.6	-----
August.....	67.3	49.2	47.7	-----	56.4	41.4	46.6	-----	77.0	59.4	68.6	-----	50.6	26.4	43.3	-----
September.....	80.0	55.8	56.8	-----	64.9	47.0	60.7	-----	80.4	62.4	71.8	-----	53.6	30.2	44.1	-----
October.....	86.8	63.9	56.9	-----	91.1	66.7	61.6	-----	81.3	67.0	68.0	-----	56.2	37.8	44.1	-----
November.....	83.5	62.7	61.0	-----	79.5	51.0	47.8	-----	81.1	69.4	74.8	-----	54.6	28.0	50.7	-----
December.....	79.8	62.3	54.5	-----	78.4	56.2	44.3	-----	81.2	70.0	75.4	-----	52.3	37.7	50.8	-----
Average.....	80.5	62.5	51.7	63.3	75.4	53.7	45.8	67.4	83.2	67.4	67.9	75.7	57.5	35.6	37.8	54.1
	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	68.3	49.3	32.4	39.6	55.0	29.7	18.1	25.4	64.4	48.9	35.1	39.7	50.4	30.2	18.1	21.3
February.....	65.3	46.9	31.5	40.3	54.6	27.8	17.8	26.0	66.6	47.4	34.8	38.8	54.4	29.6	17.4	21.0
March.....	63.5	45.0	30.0	39.8	52.8	26.5	17.4	25.9	70.0	46.0	35.1	42.0	58.2	28.7	17.8	24.1
April.....	63.9	43.3	29.4	41.7	51.4	25.0	16.4	27.2	76.1	48.6	39.3	48.7	62.6	30.0	20.2	29.9
May.....	62.4	38.3	30.0	40.8	49.3	23.8	17.0	25.6	75.0	50.6	43.4	54.3	62.3	32.3	23.8	35.0
June.....	60.0	32.2	31.5	-----	46.1	20.1	18.3	-----	72.3	49.5	47.3	-----	60.1	30.0	27.5	-----
July.....	56.2	29.5	33.0	-----	41.3	16.9	19.0	-----	71.0	49.5	49.5	-----	57.3	29.1	28.4	-----
August.....	55.8	28.6	36.8	-----	40.2	16.5	21.0	-----	68.9	51.1	51.6	-----	55.1	29.7	29.9	-----
September.....	55.5	29.3	38.9	-----	40.0	17.0	23.9	-----	66.6	52.4	52.6	-----	51.2	30.5	29.3	-----
October.....	53.8	30.5	40.7	-----	37.4	18.0	25.9	-----	64.5	52.4	53.2	-----	48.7	30.1	31.2	-----
November.....	52.8	31.9	40.6	-----	35.1	18.7	25.6	-----	59.3	49.4	51.1	-----	43.3	27.1	28.3	-----
December.....	51.2	33.3	40.6	-----	34.3	18.7	26.2	-----	53.9	42.3	45.3	-----	36.9	22.1	24.4	-----
Average.....	59.1	36.5	34.6	40.4	44.8	21.6	20.6	26.0	67.4	49.0	44.9	44.7	53.4	29.1	24.7	26.3
	Crude-petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	74.8	54.9	57.2	73.2	71.5	46.5	39.9	53.0	90.5	83.0	74.6	70.2	96.3	89.1	71.7	69.0
February.....	73.2	54.4	57.0	72.4	70.0	46.9	41.7	50.5	89.2	82.0	73.9	69.8	94.8	89.6	71.9	67.9
March.....	72.2	51.4	56.5	72.8	73.2	43.2	42.5	52.5	88.6	81.7	73.2	70.0	97.9	88.2	71.6	70.4
April.....	69.8	54.9	56.8	74.0	66.3	44.5	40.1	53.4	88.1	81.2	72.3	70.2	95.0	83.4	67.8	68.8
May.....	67.8	54.5	56.9	76.7	64.7	47.1	41.6	56.4	87.4	80.6	70.1	70.2	94.1	82.8	68.5	71.4
June.....	65.0	54.2	58.0	-----	62.7	44.8	40.6	-----	86.9	79.9	69.2	-----	95.0	82.1	66.6	-----
July.....	65.3	55.4	59.5	-----	59.2	44.6	42.2	-----	86.6	79.1	68.5	-----	93.3	79.6	66.7	-----
August.....	62.4	57.4	60.8	-----	56.3	42.9	42.5	-----	85.9	78.1	68.1	-----	92.3	79.1	66.1	-----
September.....	61.2	56.2	66.2	-----	55.2	41.9	44.4	-----	85.0	77.4	68.3	-----	92.1	75.9	64.6	-----
October.....	60.4	56.8	70.6	-----	54.4	42.5	50.1	-----	84.1	76.2	68.7	-----	91.6	75.7	67.0	-----
November.....	57.6	56.5	72.2	-----	52.0	42.4	50.3	-----	83.5	75.5	68.9	-----	89.7	74.3	67.7	-----
December.....	58.2	57.2	75.0	-----	54.9	41.7	53.2	-----	83.1	74.8	69.4	-----	92.7	73.5	67.7	-----
Average.....	65.7	55.3	62.2	73.8	61.7	44.1	44.1	53.2	86.6	79.1	70.4	70.1	93.7	81.1	68.2	69.5

¹ Average for 5 months.

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO MAY 1934—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Power and light								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ¹							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	99.2	89.3	77.7	82.2	98.6	88.4	73.0	73.8	86.9	79.5	70.6	70.5	85.6	75.4	60.9	59.2
February.....	97.8	87.2	77.4	81.2	99.7	86.0	71.6	74.4	86.6	78.9	70.4	71.0	87.1	74.8	60.6	60.1
March.....	96.7	85.5	76.9	81.7	102.4	85.4	71.9	75.6	86.4	77.6	69.8	71.7	88.1	73.6	59.4	62.2
April.....	97.1	84.8	76.9	82.4	97.6	82.4	69.4	76.8	86.8	78.0	69.5	72.2	86.6	71.8	58.1	62.9
May.....	97.6	84.0	76.9	83.1	98.7	84.2	69.9	77.6	85.9	76.9	69.1	72.6	85.1	72.2	58.2	63.0
June.....	97.2	83.2	77.3	-----	98.3	80.5	69.9	-----	85.3	76.5	69.3	-----	84.8	70.2	58.0	-----
July.....	96.7	82.3	77.5	-----	97.4	78.7	70.0	-----	85.6	75.6	69.4	-----	83.3	66.4	57.4	-----
August.....	95.9	81.5	78.1	-----	96.2	76.7	70.9	-----	84.8	74.1	69.5	-----	81.9	63.8	58.2	-----
September.....	94.7	81.0	80.3	-----	94.3	74.7	71.8	-----	84.0	73.5	69.7	-----	81.2	62.5	57.8	-----
October.....	92.7	79.9	82.2	-----	93.2	74.4	76.2	-----	82.7	72.3	70.6	-----	79.0	61.5	59.8	-----
November.....	91.3	79.1	82.6	-----	93.3	73.2	74.5	-----	81.5	71.8	71.0	-----	79.7	61.7	59.4	-----
December.....	90.3	78.4	81.8	-----	91.2	73.2	74.4	-----	79.9	71.4	70.8	-----	77.8	61.9	59.6	-----
Average.....	95.6	83.0	78.8	82.1	96.7	79.8	72.0	75.6	84.7	75.5	70.0	71.6	83.4	68.0	58.9	61.5
Month	Wholesale trade								Retail trade							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	89.5	81.8	75.3	82.4	87.5	74.1	61.7	63.9	90.0	84.3	76.9	84.6	89.4	78.0	62.7	68.8
February.....	88.2	80.9	74.1	83.0	88.4	72.5	58.6	64.6	87.1	80.5	73.4	83.8	86.7	73.7	58.4	67.7
March.....	87.4	79.8	73.1	83.6	89.1	71.3	57.1	65.7	87.8	81.4	71.4	87.2	87.5	73.4	55.1	69.5
April.....	87.4	78.9	73.3	83.9	85.2	68.9	56.0	66.8	90.1	81.6	78.6	88.2	88.3	72.7	60.4	71.5
May.....	87.1	77.9	74.0	84.6	84.7	69.7	57.4	66.3	89.9	80.9	77.0	88.8	88.0	71.1	59.5	71.8
June.....	87.1	77.0	75.7	-----	84.1	66.2	57.3	-----	89.1	79.4	78.3	-----	87.6	68.2	60.5	-----
July.....	86.8	76.6	76.9	-----	83.3	64.7	59.1	-----	83.9	74.6	74.6	-----	83.3	63.3	58.1	-----
August.....	86.5	76.4	79.7	-----	82.1	63.2	60.8	-----	81.8	72.6	78.1	-----	80.3	60.7	62.7	-----
September.....	86.1	77.1	82.1	-----	81.4	63.1	62.3	-----	86.6	77.8	86.0	-----	83.5	64.6	69.2	-----
October.....	85.2	77.8	83.5	-----	79.9	63.9	66.0	-----	89.3	81.3	89.6	-----	84.6	67.1	72.3	-----
November.....	84.1	77.6	83.4	-----	79.7	63.3	64.1	-----	90.9	81.7	91.6	-----	85.4	66.9	72.6	-----
December.....	83.7	77.0	83.3	-----	77.8	62.6	64.5	-----	106.2	95.2	105.4	-----	94.1	73.6	80.3	-----
Average.....	86.6	78.2	77.9	83.5	83.6	67.0	60.4	65.5	89.4	80.9	81.7	86.5	86.6	69.4	64.3	69.9
Month	Laundries ²								Dyeing and cleaning ²							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	94.3	88.2	78.6	78.5	90.7	80.0	60.7	61.7	82.1	75.8	67.4	68.1	73.7	62.4	44.2	46.8
February.....	93.7	86.3	77.5	78.4	89.6	76.7	58.1	61.7	80.7	74.4	65.6	68.1	71.2	59.0	40.2	46.3
March.....	93.2	85.4	76.1	79.2	89.6	75.0	55.4	62.7	81.3	74.4	65.8	72.4	71.7	58.5	38.9	51.7
April.....	94.3	85.4	76.5	80.5	90.9	74.7	56.6	64.4	88.4	76.9	74.9	79.9	81.9	62.5	51.7	60.8
May.....	94.1	84.8	76.6	82.1	90.5	73.9	57.1	66.9	89.3	78.0	75.7	84.3	82.1	63.8	51.0	65.1
June.....	94.8	84.4	79.2	-----	91.2	71.8	59.4	-----	91.4	78.6	79.1	-----	84.5	62.4	53.7	-----
July.....	95.6	83.6	79.5	-----	91.5	69.4	58.7	-----	91.1	76.1	76.6	-----	81.8	56.9	50.0	-----
August.....	94.0	82.2	81.1	-----	88.6	66.9	60.3	-----	86.4	73.4	76.8	-----	75.9	53.4	50.0	-----
September.....	93.0	81.9	82.6	-----	88.0	65.8	63.5	-----	88.0	76.9	81.9	-----	78.3	57.9	57.1	-----
October.....	91.8	80.7	81.3	-----	85.6	64.1	62.5	-----	87.0	76.0	81.6	-----	77.2	55.8	57.4	-----
November.....	89.8	79.4	78.4	-----	82.6	61.9	60.7	-----	83.2	72.0	76.1	-----	70.8	49.6	52.5	-----
December.....	88.8	79.1	78.4	-----	81.0	61.4	61.1	-----	78.4	69.5	70.5	-----	64.4	45.9	47.3	-----
Average.....	93.1	83.5	78.8	79.7	88.3	70.1	59.5	63.5	85.6	75.2	74.3	74.6	76.1	57.3	49.5	54.1
Month	Hotels															
	Employment				Pay rolls											
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934								
January.....	95.0	83.2	73.8	81.5	91.0	73.9	55.7	60.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
February.....	96.8	84.3	73.8	84.8	93.7	73.9	55.9	65.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
March.....	96.8	84.0	72.4	86.4	93.4	72.4	53.5	66.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
April.....	95.9	82.7	71.9	86.6	89.9	69.6	51.7	66.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
May.....	92.5	80.1	71.9	85.7	87.7	67.0	51.8	65.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
June.....	91.6	78.0	73.6	-----	85.4	63.8	52.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
July.....	93.3	78.4	75.6	-----	85.2	61.8	53.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
August.....	92.8	77.6	77.1	-----	83.8	59.6	54.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
September.....	90.6	77.0	78.7	-----	81.9	59.1	55.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
October.....	87.4	75.4	77.0	-----	79.7	58.6	56.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
November.....	84.9	74.3	75.8	-----	77.1	57.5	55.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
December.....	83.1	73.2	77.6	-----	75.4	56.6	57.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average.....	91.7	79.0	74.9	85.0	85.4	64.5	54.4	65.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Average for 5 months.² Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.³ Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.

Employment in Building Construction in May 1934

THE percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, and man-hours in building construction in May, as compared with April, were as follows:

	Percent
Total employment.....	+10.1
Total pay rolls.....	+12.2
Total man-hours worked.....	+11.2
Average weekly earnings.....	+1.9
Average hours per week per man.....	+2.1
Average hourly earnings.....	-.6

The following table is based on returns made by 11,258 firms engaged in public and private building-construction projects not aided by Public Works funds. These reports include all trades, from excavation through painting and interior decoration, which are engaged in erecting, altering, or repairing buildings. Work on roads, bridges, docks, etc., is omitted. The reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

For purposes of comparison in this study, all reports were reduced to a 1-week basis if not originally so reported.

In May the weekly pay roll for 80,000 workers amounted to \$1,843,570, as compared with \$1,643,307 earned by 72,649 workers employed by the identical firms in April.

In May the average weekly earnings were \$23.04 as compared with \$22.62 for April. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees—part-time as well as full-time.

Reports from 10,647 firms—94.6 percent of the 11,258 cooperating firms—gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, 2,087,863 in May as compared with 1,878,006 in April.

The average hours per week per man—29.6 in May and 29 in April—were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by those firms which reported man-hours.

The average hourly earnings—77.5 cents in May and 78 cents in April—were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours by the number of man-hours.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN MAY 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM APRIL 1934

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man ¹		Average hourly earnings ¹	
		Number on pay roll May 1934	Per-cent of change from April 1934	May 1934	Per-cent of change from April 1934	May 1934	Per-cent of change from April 1934	Number May 1934	Per-cent of change from April 1934	May 1934	Per-cent of change from April 1934
All localities.....	11,258	80,000	+10.1	\$1,843,570	+12.2	\$23.04	+1.9	29.6	+2.1	77.5	-0.6
Alabama: Birmingham.....	91	455	-18.6	7,316	-21.0	16.08	-3.0	27.4	(2)	58.6	-3.1
California:											
Los Angeles ²	23	1,024	-13.6	22,096	-9.5	21.58	+4.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
San Francisco—Oakland ³	27	790	+17.2	15,776	+24.1	19.97	+5.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Other localities ³	23	401	-5	9,326	+3.8	23.26	+4.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
The State ³	73	2,215	-2.1	47,198	+2.3	21.31	+4.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Colorado: Denver.....	225	714	+30.1	15,211	+30.4	21.30	+3	27.2	-4	79.4	+1.7
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	115	459	+17.7	9,656	+18.5	21.04	+7	30.4	-3	69.5	+3
Hartford.....	259	1,020	+15.0	21,243	+17.6	20.83	+2.3	31.4	+2.3	66.1	+2
New Haven.....	182	1,094	+15.0	24,949	+5.7	22.81	-8.1	31.8	-5.4	71.8	-3.4
The State.....	556	2,573	+15.5	55,848	+12.1	21.71	-2.9	31.4	-1.6	69.1	-1.7
Delaware: Wilmington.....	110	941	+18.4	19,258	+25.1	20.47	+5.7	33.9	+8.0	61.1	-2.1
District of Columbia.....	408	4,333	-4.7	118,307	-5.0	27.30	-3	32.0	+1.9	84.2	-2.5
Florida:											
Jacksonville.....	53	217	+28.4	3,445	+21.8	15.88	-5.1	28.1	-4.7	56.6	-4
Miami.....	79	775	+18.1	14,648	+12.5	18.90	-4.8	27.7	-5.8	68.1	+9
The State.....	132	992	+20.2	18,093	+14.1	18.24	-5.0	27.8	-5.4	65.6	+5
Georgia: Atlanta.....	147	1,036	+8.0	16,339	+9.3	15.77	+1.2	26.7	-4	60.2	+1.9
Illinois:											
Chicago ²	123	2,412	+39.3	81,066	+63.8	33.61	+17.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Other localities ³	88	1,556	+60.7	34,191	+47.0	21.97	-8.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
The State ³	211	3,968	+47.0	115,257	+58.4	29.05	+7.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Indiana:											
Evansville.....	60	307	-27.9	6,124	-27.1	19.95	+1.1	29.8	-1.7	67.0	+2.8
Fort Wayne.....	93	260	-3.3	5,545	+11.5	21.33	+15.4	28.0	+9.8	76.1	+5.0
Indianapolis.....	171	971	+10.5	20,031	+16.0	20.63	+5.0	28.4	-2.7	72.1	+7.5
South Bend.....	37	259	+7.0	5,640	+6.3	21.78	-7	31.1	+11.1	70.3	-10.3
The State.....	361	1,797	-1.0	37,340	+3.9	20.78	+4.9	29.0	+7	71.5	+3.9
Iowa: Des Moines.....	97	545	+30.4	12,647	+39.8	23.21	+7.3	29.9	+5.3	77.8	+1.0
Kansas: Wichita.....	71	346	+64.0	4,748	+45.6	13.72	-11.3	23.3	-10.0	59.1	-1.5
Kentucky: Louisville.....	143	971	-4.1	18,232	-9.4	18.78	-5.5	29.8	-4.5	62.3	-5
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	121	652	+15.6	10,337	+20.0	15.85	+3.7	26.4	-2.6	59.4	+7.8
Maine: Portland.....	100	407	+29.2	9,047	+41.1	22.23	+9.2	31.6	+13.3	70.4	-3.4
Maryland: Baltimore ³	119	1,493	+5.1	31,734	+10.0	21.26	+4.7	35.9	+8.8	65.4	-2.7
Massachusetts: All localities ³	688	4,897	+10.6	121,289	+13.8	24.77	+2.9	32.0	+6.3	77.5	-3.1
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	450	3,222	+5.8	78,479	+6.9	24.36	+1.1	32.1	-1.5	75.9	+2.4
Flint.....	54	304	+118.7	6,269	+131.7	20.62	+5.9	29.4	+19.5	70.1	-11.4
Grand Rapids.....	102	334	+17.2	6,258	+29.2	18.74	+10.2	30.7	+11.6	61.1	-1.8
The State.....	606	3,860	+11.2	91,006	+12.4	23.58	+1.1	31.7	-3	74.3	+1.2
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	55	200	-27.0	3,683	-25.2	18.42	+2.6	28.9	-7	63.2	+3.1
Minneapolis.....	235	1,848	+48.2	42,300	+55.2	22.89	+4.7	30.8	+5.8	74.4	-1.1
St. Paul.....	178	865	+3.2	20,884	+1.9	24.14	-1.3	30.4	-1.9	79.5	+9
The State.....	468	2,913	+23.5	66,867	+26.9	22.95	+2.8	30.5	+2.3	75.2	+4
Missouri:											
Kansas City ⁵	286	1,558	+2.2	37,809	+3.8	24.27	+1.5	28.2	+2.2	87.5	+6
St. Louis.....	609	2,764	+8	74,345	+1.1	23.90	+3	26.3	-1.5	101.8	+1.4
The State.....	895	4,322	+1.3	112,154	+2.0	25.95	+7	27.0	(7)	96.5	+9
Nebraska: Omaha.....	159	1,077	+34.3	24,411	+52.4	22.67	+13.5	31.1	+6.1	72.7	+6.8

Footnotes at end of table.

EMPLOYMENT
WEEK PER
CONSTRUCTION
1934—Contd.

Loca

New York:
New York
Other localities

The State

North Carolina:
Charlotte

Ohio:

Akron

Cincinnati

Cleveland

Dayton

Youngstown

The State

Oklahoma:

Oklahoma

Tulsa

The State

Oregon: Portland

Pennsylvania:

Erie area

Philadelphia

Pittsburgh

Reading-Lancaster

Scranton

Other areas

The State

Rhode Island

Tennessee:

Chattanooga

Knoxville

Memphis

Nashville

The State

Texas:

Dallas

El Paso

Houston

San Antonio

The State

Utah: Salt Lake City

Virginia:

Norfolk-Portsmouth

Richmond

The State

Washington:

Seattle

Spokane

Tacoma

The State

West Virginia

Wisconsin:

¹ Average

² No change

³ Data not available

⁴ Data not available

⁵ Includes

⁶ Includes

⁷ Each series

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN MAY 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM APRIL 1934—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man ¹		Average hourly earnings ¹	
		Number on pay roll May 1934	Percent of change from April 1934	May 1934	Percent of change from April 1934	May 1934	Percent of change from April 1934	Number May 1934	Percent of change from April 1934	May 1934	Percent of change from April 1934
New York:											
New York City ²	406	5,880	-5.7	178,973	-6.3	\$30.44	-0.6	28.1	+1.1	108.2	-1.6
Other localities ³	312	6,517	+20.7	145,150	+18.9	22.27	-1.5	29.4	(²)	75.8	-1.4
The State ³	718	12,397	+6.5	324,123	+3.5	26.15	-2.8	28.8	+7	90.8	-3.6
North Carolina: Charlotte.....	57	325	+18.2	5,220	+22.3	16.06	+3.5	30.7	+4.1	51.7	-1.3
Ohio:											
Akron.....	86	359	+27.8	7,417	+49.0	20.66	+16.6	29.0	+9.0	71.2	+7.1
Cincinnati ⁶	454	1,871	+8.0	46,066	+16.8	24.62	+8.2	30.1	+4.2	82.2	+4.1
Cleveland.....	638	2,619	+17.2	73,641	+23.9	28.12	+5.7	28.2	+8.9	101.1	-1.6
Dayton.....	141	555	+28.5	10,410	+20.0	18.76	-6.6	27.0	-8.5	69.4	+1.9
Youngstown.....	88	419	+25.8	10,460	+51.0	24.96	+20.0	29.7	+10.0	83.9	+8.7
The State.....	1,407	5,823	+16.2	147,994	+23.9	25.42	+6.7	28.9	+5.5	88.3	-3
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City.....	104	466	+13.4	9,113	+25.2	19.56	+10.4	28.0	+7.7	69.9	+2.2
Tulsa.....	54	286	+14.4	5,486	+22.8	19.18	-7.3	27.1	-5.2	71.3	+10.5
The State.....	158	752	+13.8	14,599	+24.3	19.41	+9.2	27.7	+2.6	70.4	+5.4
Oregon: Portland.....	206	950	+13.1	19,886	+12.8	20.93	-3	28.0	-2.8	75.0	+2.3
Pennsylvania: ⁷											
Erie area ⁸	22	193	+50.8	2,937	+38.2	15.22	-8.3	25.3	-15.4	60.6	+3
Philadelphia area ²	416	4,478	+16.0	84,835	+13.6	18.94	-2.1	28.4	-1.0	67.8	-3
Pittsburgh area ³	227	1,689	+16.4	45,317	+23.5	26.83	+6.0	29.8	+3.1	93.3	+4.1
Reading-Lebanon area ³	44	275	-9.5	5,709	-2.9	20.76	+7.3	33.1	+7.8	62.8	-5
Scranton area ³	31	181	+17.5	4,201	+28.4	23.21	+9.2	29.4	+7.7	79.4	+3.8
Other areas ³	294	2,410	+8.3	42,772	+7.6	17.75	-6	27.7	-7	63.7	+3
The State ³	1,034	9,226	+13.6	185,771	+14.4	20.14	+7	28.6	(²)	71.5	+1.6
Rhode Island: Providence.....	248	1,693	+25.9	37,093	+32.0	21.91	+4.9	31.4	+3	69.9	+4.2
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga.....	38	217	+47.6	3,408	+50.3	15.71	+1.9	28.3	+5.2	55.7	-1.9
Knoxville.....	46	342	+19.2	5,556	+21.0	16.25	+1.6	28.3	+4.0	57.5	-2.2
Memphis.....	83	503	-26.4	9,864	+10.0	19.61	+49.4	31.2	+66.8	62.7	-10.2
Nashville.....	88	705	+12.1	11,652	+16.6	16.53	+4.0	29.2	-1.0	56.8	+5.0
The State.....	255	1,767	+1.2	30,480	+18.1	17.25	+16.6	29.5	+19.4	58.5	-2.2
Texas:											
Dallas.....	208	711	+9.4	11,953	+13.1	16.81	+3.4	27.0	+2.7	62.5	+1.6
El Paso.....	26	91	-22.2	1,437	-26.0	15.79	-4.8	24.0	-16.7	65.8	+13.3
Houston.....	197	996	+1.8	18,774	+11.6	18.85	+9.6	28.5	+4.4	66.3	+6.1
San Antonio.....	118	363	-36.2	5,322	-50.9	14.66	-23.1	24.9	-11.4	59.3	-12.8
The State.....	549	2,161	-6.6	37,486	-6.7	17.35	-1	27.1	-7	63.8	+5
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	93	351	+37.6	6,707	+34.2	19.11	-2.5	23.9	-10.5	79.6	+8.4
Virginia:											
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	88	535	+19.7	10,270	+25.1	19.20	+4.6	29.9	+2.7	64.0	+1.6
Richmond.....	132	713	+6.1	14,598	+12.1	20.47	+5.6	32.7	+5.8	64.2	+1.3
The State.....	220	1,248	+11.5	24,868	+17.1	19.93	+5.1	31.4	+4.3	64.1	+1.4
Washington:											
Seattle.....	180	735	-6.4	15,424	+1.3	20.99	+8.3	25.4	+1.2	82.7	+7.1
Spokane.....	54	277	-29.3	6,032	-39.9	21.78	-14.9	26.9	-20.2	80.8	+6.5
Tacoma.....	91	154	-23.4	3,026	-8.6	19.65	+19.4	24.3	+11.5	80.8	+6.9
The State.....	325	1,166	-15.4	24,482	-14.3	21.00	+1.3	25.6	-5.5	82.0	+7.2
West Virginia: Wheeling.....	49	156	+20.0	3,078	+21.8	19.73	+1.5	27.2	-5.2	72.8	+5.5
Wisconsin: All localities ³	158	1,478	+13.1	29,144	+18.9	19.72	+5.2	33.8	+17.4	59.4	-4.7

¹ Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,647 firms.

² No change.

³ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

⁴ Data not available.

⁵ Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.

⁶ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.

⁷ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

Trend of Employment in May 1934, by States

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals, in May 1934 as compared with April 1934, in certain industrial groups are shown by States in the table following. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, which are shown by city and State totals in the section "Building construction." In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundry, dyeing and cleaning, and banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate groups is presented. In this State compilation, the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad operation groups have been combined and are presented as one group—public utilities.

The percentages of change shown in the accompanying table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted; that is, the industries included in the groups, and the groups comprising the total of all groups, have not been weighted according to their relative importance in the combined totals.

The State totals for the anthracite-mining industry, which is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, will be found in table 1, nonmanufacturing industries.

When the identity of any reporting company would be disclosed by the publication of a State total for any industrial group, figures for the group do not appear in the separate industrial-group tabulation, but are included in the State totals for "all groups." Data are not presented for any industrial group when the representation in the State covers less than three establishments.

COMPARIS

[Figures in it

State

Alabama.....
 Arizona.....
 Arkansas.....
 California.....
 Colorado.....

Connecticut.....
 Delaware.....
 District of C.....
 Florida.....
 Georgia.....

Idaho.....
 Illinois.....
 Indiana.....
 Iowa.....
 Kansas.....

Kentucky.....
 Louisiana.....
 Maine.....
 Maryland.....
 Massachusetts.....

Michigan.....
 Minnesota.....
 Mississippi.....
 Missouri.....
 Montana.....

Nebraska.....
 Nevada.....
 New Hampshire.....
 New Jersey.....
 New Mexico.....

New York.....
 North Carolina.....
 North Dakota.....
 Ohio.....
 Oklahoma.....

Oregon.....
 Pennsylvania.....
 Rhode Island.....
 South Carolina.....
 South Dakota.....

Tennessee.....
 Texas.....
 Utah.....
 Vermont.....
 Virginia.....

Washington.....
 West Virginia.....
 Wisconsin.....
 Wyoming.....

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COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY STATES[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Total—all groups					Manufacturing				
	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments	Num- ber on pay roll, May 1934	Per- cent- age change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Per- cent- age change from April 1934	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments	Num- ber on pay roll, May 1934	Per- cent- age change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Per- cent- age change from April 1934
Alabama.....	591	71,981	+ ⁽¹⁾	\$1,028,340	+4.0	257	53,035	-0.9	\$732,239	-1.4
Arizona.....	395	10,111	+0.7	200,705	-.9	53	2,311	+2.0	42,777	-5.7
Arkansas.....	² 513	18,728	-7.8	280,489	-3.4	218	12,070	-10.6	162,161	-5.3
California.....	³ 1,829	256,481	-1.1	6,251,270	+2.7	1,014	145,477	-1.8	3,326,267	+2.6
Colorado.....	885	34,394	+1.5	731,896	+1.5	174	14,667	+6.6	311,833	+6.8
Connecticut.....	1,223	169,619	-1.6	3,407,316	-.6	740	148,541	-1.9	2,858,790	-.8
Delaware.....	166	10,959	-.2	219,991	-2.6	65	7,950	-.4	145,008	-4.6
District of Colum- bia.....	833	35,105	+1.9	823,010	+2.6	51	3,668	+2.1	115,309	+3.2
Florida.....	761	33,043	-5.4	548,115	-3.5	240	20,225	+1.1	300,390	+5.5
Georgia.....	969	99,092	-2.2	1,368,240	-4.1	378	81,067	-2.6	1,008,798	-5.5
Idaho.....	248	9,880	+18.7	179,932	+14.8	59	5,511	+39.1	97,794	+37.1
Illinois.....	⁴ 3,815	416,018	+2.0	9,135,554	+4.4	1,874	262,569	+2.4	5,479,649	+5.0
Indiana.....	1,399	153,515	-3.2	3,001,291	-7.6	677	120,928	-4.0	2,347,341	-9.2
Iowa.....	1,085	51,590	+3.9	994,330	+4.1	445	31,139	+4.5	600,378	+4.4
Kansas.....	⁵ 1,875	72,505	+2.7	1,604,779	+2.4	472	30,662	+5.6	646,393	+5.3
Kentucky.....	992	78,624	-1.6	1,386,375	+8	314	32,552	-4.8	567,296	-2.3
Louisiana.....	502	37,571	+2	599,845	+1	224	24,127	+6	335,120	+7
Maine.....	592	49,077	-3.4	837,140	-5.8	262	42,767	-4.4	697,252	-7.6
Maryland.....	⁶ 1,603	111,550	+6	2,242,306	+1	665	77,056	⁶ -9	1,482,683	⁶ +3
Massachusetts.....	⁸ 7,779	436,383	-.4	9,124,355	-.1	1,488	241,231	-1.7	4,619,577	-1.8
Michigan.....	2,481	472,602	+2.7	11,458,096	-1.5	1,126	448,458	-.5	10,809,951	-4.0
Minnesota.....	1,143	71,585	+2.3	1,481,146	+1.1	401	36,606	+3.0	731,955	+1.6
Mississippi.....	402	13,164	+2.6	181,621	+6.3	112	9,181	+4.2	117,557	+7.2
Missouri.....	1,638	134,061	-.9	2,690,895	-2.1	849	79,680	-2.3	1,511,926	-4.5
Montana.....	408	8,576	-20.5	210,659	-19.2	89	3,045	+7.6	68,368	+4.0
Nebraska.....	773	24,474	+3.9	520,193	+3.3	156	12,102	+5.3	258,407	+5.7
Nevada.....	153	2,548	+4.3	60,890	+2.0	33	818	+2.5	21,353	+4.7
New Hampshire.....	523	44,282	-2.7	715,636	-11.4	218	39,643	-3.1	609,759	-13.4
New Jersey.....	1,971	237,855	+1.6	5,333,797	+2.2	⁷ 725	210,007	+2.2	4,509,550	+2.9
New Mexico.....	222	5,681	+1.1	97,883	+2.6	33	874	+5	13,218	+1.6
New York.....	8,309	630,933	-1.1	15,806,378	-.2	⁸ 1,874	378,766	-1.5	8,854,599	-1.4
North Carolina.....	990	146,726	-3.1	1,889,965	-6.0	612	140,203	-3.3	1,791,255	-6.2
North Dakota.....	270	3,551	+1.7	69,064	+2.1	60	1,034	+12.4	22,000	+10.0
Ohio.....	5,707	517,147	+2.1	11,333,868	+1.8	2,490	394,744	+2.1	8,705,332	+2.0
Oklahoma.....	881	32,396	+1.2	641,884	+2.7	174	11,678	+6	216,207	+3.1
Oregon.....	836	38,437	+5.3	781,965	+5.6	291	26,522	+7.8	496,995	+7.9
Pennsylvania.....	5,001	697,964	+1.2	15,195,754	+4.9	1,875	408,620	+3	8,183,069	+6.1
Rhode Island.....	994	74,193	-.2	1,378,131	-1.2	368	61,050	-.6	1,076,824	-1.7
South Carolina.....	484	68,006	-3.7	860,071	-5.2	229	63,595	-3.5	790,924	-5.4
South Dakota.....	203	6,042	+2.6	142,879	+3.3	50	2,206	+3.0	44,180	+6.5
Tennessee.....	811	80,487	+2.6	1,233,672	+2.6	332	61,721	+1.9	902,304	+1.5
Texas.....	⁹ 1,647	91,806	+5	1,947,220	+1.6	596	49,966	-.4	999,291	-.9
Utah.....	361	13,174	+1.8	268,476	+1.6	115	5,185	+7.7	101,521	+9.4
Vermont.....	409	11,868	+4.1	235,914	+8.2	146	7,222	+3.9	142,773	+7.5
Virginia.....	1,361	92,917	-.1	1,586,691	+2.1	491	69,963	-1.0	1,144,081	+2.1
Washington.....	1,334	66,023	+2.1	1,395,322	+2.5	466	40,524	+3.1	804,108	+2.8
West Virginia.....	898	138,256	+11.2	2,807,516	+7.1	232	57,659	+7	1,163,634	-2.1
Wisconsin.....	¹⁰ 1,050	161,818	+3.4	3,143,276	+5.7	775	130,090	+12.3	2,501,717	⁶ +17.6
Wyoming.....	222	5,889	-.9	136,371	-6.6	45	1,577	+2.9	41,513	+1.8

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.² Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.³ Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.⁴ Includes building and contracting.⁵ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional, and transportation services.⁶ Weighted percent of change.⁷ Includes laundries.⁸ Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning and preserving.⁹ Includes construction but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Wholesale trade					Retail trade				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934
Alabama.....	16	669	+2.0	\$17,404	-1.6	80	2,173	-1.7	\$37,624	-1.3
Arizona.....	23	234	+4.5	5,585	-5.5	166	1,807	-1.8	28,505	-3.8
Arkansas.....	49	1,154	+14.5	25,996	+1.0	125	1,947	-2.9	32,705	-2.0
California.....	105	5,814	+3	163,045	+2.0	129	26,600	-2	548,173	-1
Colorado.....	27	900	+7	24,699	-2.6	274	4,534	-6	92,723	+3.2
Connecticut.....	55	1,028	+6	29,765	+2.3	114	4,839	+5	96,443	+4
Delaware.....	9	125	-1.6	2,509	-6.1	37	605	-4.4	13,594	+1.2
District of Columbia.....	48	964	+5.7	29,567	+5.3	606	12,445	+1.6	255,167	+1.3
Florida.....	75	1,208	-2.3	27,675	-3.8	100	2,673	-4.2	47,260	-7.3
Georgia.....	33	624	-2.3	16,017	-3.6	221	3,905	-5	65,081	-1.0
Idaho.....	10	147	+2.1	3,645	-5.1	53	443	-2.2	7,601	-8
Illinois.....	320	8,231	+5	216,134	+7	929	42,416	+2.4	858,315	+2.5
Indiana.....	77	1,860	+3	42,659	+6	194	7,106	+2.2	127,247	+3.4
Iowa.....	34	1,095	-1.1	26,829	-7.0	117	3,613	-6	64,917	+1.5
Kansas.....	108	2,683	-1.8	61,587	-6	797	7,808	+9	144,210	+1.1
Kentucky.....	22	449	+3.5	8,978	+9	79	3,764	+1.7	64,255	+3.3
Louisiana.....	23	705	-2.2	16,459	-4.3	34	3,091	-6.1	47,836	-7
Maine.....	19	463	+4	10,968	-6	64	896	+4.4	16,570	+1.4
Maryland.....	206	3,227	+2.3	77,560	+3.2	554	14,161	+2.2	271,638	+7
Massachusetts.....	843	17,793	+3	472,854	+1.1	4,537	71,564	+8	1,399,408	+9
Michigan.....	66	1,889	+2.7	51,589	-8	743	16,733	+5.8	346,440	+6.1
Minnesota.....	77	4,889	-2.2	129,198	-4.5	247	8,522	-4.6	145,528	+1.0
Mississippi.....	4	123	+8	2,377	-2.1	28	450	+4	4,692	-3.0
Missouri.....	60	5,126	+1.7	131,840	-2.7	128	11,118	+4.6	197,459	+4
Montana.....	12	224	+4	6,517	-6.3	86	899	+2.0	18,273	-9
Nebraska.....	29	814	+3.2	19,907	+1	187	2,012	-2.3	39,046	+3.3
Nevada.....	7	111	+9	3,427	-3.1	36	223	-2.6	4,868	-6.4
New Hampshire.....	12	153	+1.3	4,276	+4	67	871	+7.1	13,249	+3.7
New Jersey.....	23	640	+1.3	17,624	+1.2	420	7,936	+7	178,984	+9
New Mexico.....	7	94	-1.1	3,205	-1.2	53	289	-1.0	6,031	-4.2
New York.....	388	13,906	+4.1	419,279	+3.4	4,148	87,984	-7	1,928,127	-1.0
North Carolina.....	14	187	(10)	4,006	-2.9	197	971	-4	12,463	+3
North Dakota.....	11	212	+5.0	4,933	-1.8	11	276	+4.5	3,876	+1.8
Ohio.....	215	4,798	+4	124,174	+1.2	1,698	40,439	+1.4	743,913	+6
Oklahoma.....	48	986	+1.0	21,482	-5.6	197	3,377	+3.1	60,917	-3.9
Oregon.....	46	1,296	+2	33,227	-3.4	202	2,132	-6	44,073	-1.7
Pennsylvania.....	122	3,434	+2	90,854	-7	371	30,068	+2.3	599,070	+2.7
Rhode Island.....	34	779	+1.4	19,559	+1.3	465	5,712	+2.0	102,718	-1.2
South Carolina.....	14	212	-5	5,032	+1.4	116	1,250	-1	14,386	-4
South Dakota.....	9	114	+1.8	2,723	-3.1	11	89	+6.0	1,349	-1.2
Tennessee.....	34	746	+3	15,518	- (1)	58	4,302	+13.6	66,760	+5.2
Texas.....	267	6,207	+1.4	146,152	+6	586	16,090	+1.5	307,189	+4.2
Utah.....	14	471	-1.1	11,735	-3.0	71	690	+3.8	13,765	-11.1
Vermont.....	5	117	+2.6	2,746	+2.4	30	250	+4	5,232	-4
Virginia.....	37	810	-8.7	20,640	-5.3	477	5,318	+2.1	88,255	+2.0
Washington.....	100	2,179	+1.8	58,024	-8	365	6,479	-1.2	120,475	-1.0
West Virginia.....	28	554	-1.6	13,153	-4.0	28	775	+8.4	13,739	+6.1
Wisconsin.....	45	1,735	-2.6	36,884	-3.7	53	10,863	-2	146,192	-6
Wyoming.....	8	64	+1.6	1,760	-3.3	42	260	+1.6	5,281	-2.2

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.¹⁰ No change.

COMPARISON

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State

Alabama.....

Arizona.....

Arkansas.....

California.....

Colorado.....

Connecticut.....

Delaware.....

District of Columbia.....

Florida.....

Georgia.....

Idaho.....

Illinois.....

Indiana.....

Iowa.....

Kansas.....

Kentucky.....

Louisiana.....

Maine.....

Maryland.....

Massachusetts.....

Michigan.....

Minnesota.....

Mississippi.....

Missouri.....

Montana.....

Nebraska.....

Nevada.....

New Hampshire.....

New Jersey.....

New Mexico.....

New York.....

North Carolina.....

North Dakota.....

Ohio.....

Oklahoma.....

Oregon.....

Pennsylvania.....

Rhode Island.....

South Carolina.....

South Dakota.....

Tennessee.....

Texas.....

Utah.....

Vermont.....

Virginia.....

Washington.....

West Virginia.....

Wisconsin.....

Wyoming.....

¹¹ Not available.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Quarrying and nonmetallic mining					Metalliferous mining				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934
Alabama.....	16	596	-2.5	\$7,291	+15.1	9	1,416	-1.7	\$11,022	-47.6
Arizona.....	3	46	+9.5	291	+2.5	22	3,060	+13.5	71,457	+10.9
Arkansas.....	8	211	+12.2	3,009	+16.2	3	396	+3	5,797	-5.7
California.....	41	1,117	-2.4	22,527	-1.6	36	2,681	-4	67,124	+6.1
Colorado.....	4	27	-6.9	341	-19.0	12	1,083	+2.0	29,258	-1.0
Connecticut.....	25	327	+15.5	5,643	+14.8					
Delaware.....	3	68	+17.2	1,409	+39.1					
District of Columbia.....										
Florida.....	17	853	-4.3	10,529	-3.2					
Georgia.....	25	1,462	+8.5	15,186	+16.9					
Idaho.....						10	2,082	-2.4	42,477	-7.3
Illinois.....	18	631	+9.7	11,884	+12.1					
Indiana.....	62	1,670	+19.7	29,335	+34.0					
Iowa.....	29	619	+24.8	9,980	+35.3					
Kansas.....	33	1,293	+2.1	24,988	+7.6	17	1,222	-5.1	21,477	+3.5
Kentucky.....	40	1,132	+12.2	13,927	+12.7					
Louisiana.....	12	474	+6.3	6,259	+3.0					
Maine.....	9	536	+15.3	12,775	+21.9					
Maryland.....	10	410	+7.9	10,028	+18.5					
Massachusetts.....	20	482	+25.5	10,954	+35.6					
Michigan.....	47	1,843	+26.2	34,627	+35.4	38	4,872	+7.5	79,711	+3.2
Minnesota.....	26	360	+18.4	5,905	+24.4	32	1,825	+38.8	37,778	+50.6
Mississippi.....	9	230	+51.3	3,645	+43.4					
Missouri.....	50	1,255	-5.1	17,424	-7.2	14	1,759	+7	21,107	+4.5
Montana.....	5	58	-3.3	1,034	+16.3	17	456	-82.8	20,346	-71.6
Nebraska.....	11	178	+35.9	2,560	+22.0					
Nevada.....						15	651	+7.2	15,062	+5.1
New Hampshire.....	11	230	-7.3	5,610	-16.1					
New Jersey.....	37	682	+11.4	12,226	+18.7	3	17	+13.3	315	-11.0
New Mexico.....						5	976	+5.1	18,344	+5.4
New York.....	78	2,694	+15.3	55,985	+21.8					
North Carolina.....	11	392	-5.1	5,404	-19.2					
North Dakota.....										
Ohio.....	144	3,932	+15.4	67,745	+24.1					
Oklahoma.....	15	207	+20.3	1,808	+2.7	32	1,251	+1.0	17,629	-10.4
Oregon.....	4	116	+20.8	2,295	+22.9	6	90	+2.3	1,929	+21.2
Pennsylvania.....	151	4,902	+15.8	85,281	+23.6					
Rhode Island.....										
South Carolina.....	4	117	+9	1,364	+19.1					
South Dakota.....	6	81	+37.3	1,151	+25.4					
Tennessee.....	23	901	+4.6	10,158	-4.9	4	315	+6.8	6,770	+7.1
Texas.....	22	1,602	+7.9	27,786	+9.2					
Utah.....	7	160	+50.9	2,158	+34.3	12	2,140	+1.7	44,966	+2.9
Vermont.....	38	2,203	+7.3	43,763	+17.9					
Virginia.....	28	962	+8.7	13,105	+18.0					
Washington.....	17	614	+12.9	10,766	+14.0	3	117	-8	2,505	+9.8
West Virginia.....	19	922	+9.8	14,829	+21.7					
Wisconsin.....	14	384	+60.7	7,135	+104.5	(11)	213	-9	4,740	-4
Wyoming.....										

(11) Not available.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Bituminous-coal mining					Crude-petroleum producing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934
Alabama.....	46	9,335	+7.1	\$145,322	+75.6					
Arizona.....										
Arkansas.....						8	406	+6.3	\$9,501	+9.9
California.....						40	9,674	+6.9	293,988	+3.9
Colorado.....	49	3,374	-14.8	49,689	-15.5					
Connecticut.....										
Delaware.....										
Dist. of Columbia.....										
Florida.....										
Georgia.....										
Idaho.....										
Illinois.....	33	6,769	-19.8	114,139	-14.2	8	204	-1.4	4,288	-2.7
Indiana.....	52	5,263	-13.5	101,963	-13.0	4	22	-8.3	340	+3.3
Iowa.....	15	1,560	+40.7	25,449	+112.7					
Kansas.....	15	742	+12.4	12,691	-3	27	1,662	+7	39,223	+6.2
Kentucky.....	147	28,730	-7	490,700	+3.7	5	251	+4.1	3,399	+4.3
Louisiana.....						9	282	+8.0	8,074	+6.1
Maine.....										
Maryland.....	17	1,596	+10.7	16,605	-12.5					
Massachusetts.....										
Michigan.....										
Minnesota.....										
Mississippi.....										
Missouri.....	21	639	-29.9	8,288	-36.0					
Montana.....	11	511	-39.2	14,260	-17.8	4	47	(10)	1,102	+11.4
Nebraska.....										
Nevada.....										
New Hampshire.....										
New Jersey.....										
New Mexico.....	14	1,721	-1.0	29,204	+6.5	5	89	+21.9	1,987	+17.4
New York.....						3	83	+3.8	2,160	+7.8
North Carolina.....										
North Dakota.....	7	437	-21.1	8,152	-13.1					
Ohio.....	76	14,618	+5.1	250,440	+5.6	6	61	+1.7	723	-6
Oklahoma.....	14	180	-25.3	3,382	-11.3	58	5,745	+9	139,936	+9.0
Oregon.....										
Pennsylvania.....	455	75,924	+3.3	1,334,553	-1.5	20	921	+2.2	22,781	+3.1
Rhode Island.....										
South Carolina.....										
South Dakota.....										
Tennessee.....	16	2,462	+9.8	45,327	+25.8					
Texas.....	5	343	-2.3	5,827	-1	3	6,594	+1.6	215,075	+6
Utah.....	12	837	-27.8	18,384	-20.0					
Vermont.....										
Virginia.....	24	4,480	+4	83,690	-2					
Washington.....	11	897	+38.6	21,818	+97.3					
West Virginia.....	355	68,647	+24.0	1,377,777	+16.9	8	449	+14.2	9,051	+15.8
Wisconsin.....										
Wyoming.....	31	2,903	-4.3	63,121	-14.4	6	155	+4.0	4,407	+1.3

¹⁰ No change.

COMPARIS

Figures in it

State

Alabama.....

Arizona.....

Arkansas.....

California.....

Colorado.....

Connecticut.....

Delaware.....

District of C

Idaho.....

Illinois.....

Indiana.....

Iowa.....

Kansas.....

Kentucky.....

Louisiana.....

Maine.....

Maryland.....

Massachus

Michigan.....

Minnesota.....

Mississippi.....

Missouri.....

Montana.....

Nebraska.....

Nevada.....

New Hamp

New Jersey.....

New Mexic

New York.....

North Car

North Dak

Ohio.....

Oklahoma.....

Oregon.....

Pennsylv

Rhode Isl

South Car

South Dak

Tennessee.....

Texas.....

Utah.....

Vermont.....

Virginia.....

Washingt

West Virg

Wisconsin.....

Wyoming.....

¹⁰ No ch¹¹ Not a¹² Includ¹³ Includ¹⁴ Includ

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY STATES—ContinuedFigures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Public utilities					Hotels				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934
Alabama.....	88	1,702	-4.1	\$38,399	-8.9	24	1,366	-2.1	\$11,887	-3.1
Arizona.....	61	1,392	+1.7	30,902	-2.3	24	570	-37.4	8,030	-32.1
Arkansas.....	29	1,336	-2.6	31,014	-4	26	845	-20.2	7,865	-11.9
California.....	41	39,902	+1	1,133,423	+6.9	182	9,612	-2.7	149,179	-1.7
Colorado.....	202	5,637	+2.4	140,248	-1.9	56	1,237	+2.0	15,369	-1.6
Connecticut.....	132	9,700	+5	295,641	+1	32	1,252	-1.6	16,416	-2.1
Delaware.....	28	1,111	+1.7	30,498	+4	3	260	+1.6	3,569	+1.9
District of Columbia.....	21	9,204	+2.4	259,310	+3.3	45	4,455	-1.2	66,163	+1.1
Florida.....	163	4,167	-2.0	106,336	+2	107	2,138	-43.7	21,852	-40.1
Georgia.....	186	6,788	+1.6	184,633	+1.2	39	1,276	-20.7	10,669	-22.4
Idaho.....	56	747	+1.9	14,428	-3	23	435	+11.5	4,838	+6.9
Illinois.....	80	72,952	+1.0	2,039,680	+3.7	12 233	13,929	+2.4	210,443	-2.2
Indiana.....	133	9,456	+7	232,896	-2.7	67	3,213	+3.2	34,787	-3.4
Iowa.....	320	8,139	+1.1	184,356	-2.2	60	2,813	-3.2	27,071	+4.2
Kansas.....	13 146	6,429	-3	152,486	+1.5	35	810	+1.9	8,315	+3.0
Kentucky.....	278	6,249	+7	145,781	+2	37	2,453	+12.7	25,165	+17.4
Louisiana.....	150	5,702	+1.0	140,455	-1.5	22	2,196	+1.6	24,612	+1.9
Maine.....	170	2,769	+9	73,214	+3.7	18	642	+9.2	7,909	+5.6
Maryland.....	94	12,306	+3	341,987	-2.6	20	703	+4.5	8,562	+3.7
Massachusetts.....	128	46,806	+5	1,328,216	+7	65	4,959	-0.6	73,941	-8
Michigan.....	425	29,041	+1.9	894,255	+5.7	103	5,575	+5.0	71,687	+3.5
Minnesota.....	165	8,833	+2.0	217,542	-2.6	80	3,521	+2.2	42,991	+3.6
Mississippi.....	190	1,701	-1.9	36,866	+7.4	24	782	-12.1	6,239	-15.6
Missouri.....	177	19,127	+1.6	512,802	+3.1	98	5,371	+6	65,743	+8
Montana.....	105	2,100	+2.1	58,657	+3.0	36	584	+4.3	8,206	+2.0
Nebraska.....	290	5,673	+1.3	141,164	-1.6	48	1,774	+4.1	18,201	+1.6
Nevada.....	35	405	+7.4	10,630	-1.8	20	256	+5.3	3,490	-1.8
New Hampshire.....	140	2,217	-1.2	59,123	+2.4	11	302	+4.9	3,709	+7.1
New Jersey.....	265	21,391	-1	625,808	+2.5	95	4,287	-5.1	53,995	-9
New Mexico.....	54	629	+1.6	12,409	-5.0	25	653	+1.7	6,679	+8
New York.....	877	123,379	+1	3,897,857	+3.3	209	27,982	-7	449,554	-1.6
North Carolina.....	63	1,506	(10)	33,694	-6.6	44	2,042	+2	18,338	-1.1
North Dakota.....	108	724	+2.5	16,343	+1.5	20	339	+9	3,479	+3.1
Ohio.....	483	34,839	+1.0	937,669	-9	141	9,012	+2	118,156	+3.6
Oklahoma.....	223	5,435	-4	127,289	+2.4	54	1,683	+9.6	17,090	+4.3
Oregon.....	181	5,576	+1	151,047	+4.3	73	1,504	-1	19,014	+5
Pennsylvania.....	741	49,047	+5	1,380,132	-9	158	8,855	+9	116,970	+1.9
Rhode Island.....	43	3,468	+1.6	98,680	+3.3	20	495	+1.9	6,615	+1.7
South Carolina.....	72	1,726	-11.3	35,650	-6.2	18	494	-8.3	4,373	-6.8
South Dakota.....	58	765	+3.4	18,498	+0.1	25	425	+7	5,016	+1.5
Tennessee.....	235	4,726	+6	110,308	+5.5	41	2,494	+1.1	21,923	+3.3
Texas.....	127	8,010	+1.9	207,659	+2.6	46	3,437	-1.4	44,068	-3
Utah.....	70	1,817	+2.7	37,912	+5	14	515	+4.0	6,510	+2.1
Vermont.....	124	1,125	+5	26,811	+3.2	21	446	+5.2	4,325	+3.0
Virginia.....	153	5,910	+1.5	143,496	+2.0	41	2,459	+16.4	25,127	+15.4
Washington.....	191	8,000	-9	222,004	+9	97	2,882	-1.4	34,448	+8
West Virginia.....	114	6,171	+1.6	166,400	+4.2	42	1,430	+1.2	15,231	+2.4
Wisconsin.....	14 41	10,866	+1.7	317,123	+1.7	49	1,457	+2.9	(11)	-----
Wyoming.....	48	464	+2.2	10,984	+1.8	16	141	+2.2	1,910	+6

¹⁰ No change.¹¹ Not available.¹² Includes restaurants.¹³ Includes steam railways.¹⁴ Includes railways and express.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Laundries					Dyeing and cleaning				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Percentage change from April 1934
Alabama.....	20	1,032	+0.2	\$10,131	+2.1	8	123	+10.8	\$1,768	+19.1
Arizona.....	12	431	-4.4	6,048	-3.6	3	41	-8.9	780	+4.4
Arkansas.....	25	635	+3.2	6,280	+3.9	6	79	+6.8	1,211	+3.3
California.....	¹⁵ 65	5,221	- ⁽¹⁾	95,772	+1.1					
Colorado.....	34	1,264	+5.5	17,206	+3.2	17	263	+8.7	5,009	+14.5
Connecticut.....	41	1,618	+2.3	27,159	+3.7	16	334	+2.1	7,271	+3.0
Delaware.....	4	299	+2.0	5,098	+3.3					
District of Columbia.....	21	2,923	+5.4	46,149	+6.2	4	104	+7.2	2,173	+8.3
Florida.....	21	981	-13.3	10,060	-15.9	19	180	-5.8	2,601	-4.0
Georgia.....	29	2,467	+4.4	27,405	+5.5	12	200	+2.6	2,762	+5.2
Idaho.....	18	339	+1.2	4,968	+7.7					
Illinois.....	¹⁵ 82	3,513	+1.9	59,419	+5.7					
Indiana.....	45	2,034	+3.7	29,703	+6.0	37	595	+5.9	10,119	+6.8
Iowa.....	35	1,440	+5.4	20,903	+7.4	11	183	+5.2	3,222	+6.3
Kansas.....	¹⁵ 43	922	+2.9	12,666	+4.4					
Kentucky.....	39	1,873	+1.8	23,767	+1.8	10	304	+4.1	4,844	+7.8
Louisiana.....	8	523	+5.4	5,613	+8.5	7	95	+1.1	1,472	+6.9
Maine.....	26	562	+4.1	8,020	+1.3	6	170	+11.1	3,171	+8.2
Maryland.....	25	1,867	-2.2	29,394	+3.7	12	224	+8.2	3,851	+1.4
Massachusetts.....	¹²⁴	5,219	+2.8	86,542	+2.2	78	2,153	+4.3	41,305	+4.7
Michigan.....	66	3,242	+4.4	49,630	+7.0	28	1,058	+8.2	23,857	+10.4
Minnesota.....	42	1,893	+4.9	31,382	+9.8	18	591	+5.9	10,786	+7.5
Mississippi.....	8	366	+4.6	4,026	-8.6	10	124	+5.1	1,808	+12.2
Missouri.....	54	3,117	+1.7	42,581	+2.7	32	882	+8.4	16,105	+12.1
Montana.....	15	364	+8.8	6,054	+2.2	6	42	⁽¹⁰⁾	878	+7.6
Nebraska.....	15	985	+11.0	14,446	+12.8	16	353	+11.4	6,318	+15.5
Nevada.....	3	37	+2.8	652	-1.7					
New Hampshire.....	22	345	-6.6	5,096	+1.6	3	48	-9.4	829	⁽¹⁰⁾
New Jersey.....	48	4,745	+1.9	88,092	+3.6	12	187	+2.7	4,046	+4.2
New Mexico.....	6	221	+1.4	3,199	+2.3					
New York.....	75	6,902	+2.4	121,157	+11.0	17	588	+3.2	11,820	-1.2
North Carolina.....	12	684	+9.9	7,563	+1.7	11	147	+8.9	1,906	+13.5
North Dakota.....	11	221	+7.8	3,279	+7.9	4	39	+8.3	623	+9.1
Ohio.....	75	3,989	+1.8	65,181	+2.4	81	2,468	+7.4	47,415	+10.6
Oklahoma.....	21	924	+3.6	11,766	+5.2	15	245	+2.1	3,339	+9.9
Oregon.....	13	384	-1.1	5,849	+6.6	5	65	⁽¹⁰⁾	1,204	-5.9
Pennsylvania.....	42	2,877	+2.5	45,503	+3.9	41	1,861	+3.9	37,152	+5.4
Rhode Island.....	22	1,115	+1.3	19,086	+2.4	6	421	+9.4	7,303	+1.9
South Carolina.....	8	392	+2.1	3,860	-4.1	12	106	+6.0	1,349	+6.8
South Dakota.....	8	135	-1.5	1,731	+2.0	3	40	+21.2	733	+10.4
Tennessee.....	15	1,426	+3.2	14,331	+5.4	13	212	+6.5	2,696	+10.4
Texas.....	23	1,429	+3.0	17,875	+2.5	21	568	+3.8	9,834	+3.8
Utah.....	11	633	+8.8	9,145	+1.1	12	152	+4.1	2,724	-3.3
Vermont.....	10	201	+6.9	2,565	+8.1	5	78	+1.3	1,111	+2.0
Virginia.....	22	1,002	+2.6	11,893	+2.8	38	526	+7.8	8,283	+15.0
Washington.....	16	614	⁽¹⁰⁾	10,784	- ⁽¹⁾	12	189	+2.2	3,725	+1.1
West Virginia.....	18	713	+1.0	10,160	+4.2	11	288	+3.2	4,545	+10.0
Wisconsin.....	¹⁵ 28	1,019	+4.3	14,315	+7.3					
Wyoming.....	7	136	+3.0	2,438	+4.1	4	28	+3.7	545	+12.6

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.¹⁰ No change.¹⁵ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

COMPARI

[Figures in

Alabama.....
Arizona.....
Arkansas.....
California.....
Colorado.....Connecticut.....
Delaware.....
District of C.....
Florida.....
Georgia.....Idaho.....
Illinois.....
Indiana.....
Iowa.....
Kansas.....Kentucky.....
Louisiana.....
Maine.....
Maryland.....
Massachusetts.....Michigan.....
Minnesota.....
Mississippi.....
Missouri.....
Montana.....Nebraska.....
Nevada.....
New Hampshire.....
New Jersey.....
New Mexico.....New York.....
North Carolina.....
North Dakota.....
Ohio.....
Oklahoma.....Oregon.....
Pennsylvania.....
Rhode Island.....
South Carolina.....
South Dakota.....Tennessee.....
Texas.....
Utah.....
Vermont.....
Virginia.....Washington.....
West Virginia.....
Wisconsin.....
Wyoming.....¹ Less than
¹⁰ No change
¹⁵ Does not

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate				
	Number of estab- lishments	Number on pay roll, May 1934	Percent- age change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934	Percent- age change from April 1934
Alabama.....	27	534	+1.3	\$15,253	+3.3
Arizona.....	28	219	-.5	5,880	-1.6
Arkansas.....	20	244	-.8	5,766	-1.9
California.....	1,163	23,187	-.2	761,737	-.6
Colorado.....	36	1,408	+ .6	45,521	+ .8
Connecticut.....	68	1,980	(10)	70,188	-.6
Delaware.....	15	501	(10)	17,451	+1.3
District of Columbia.....	37	1,342	+ .1	49,172	+ .9
Florida.....	19	618	-2.5	21,412	-.8
Georgia.....	46	1,303	+1.4	37,689	+ .6
Idaho.....	17	154	+ .7	3,788	-.7
Illinois.....	96	11,045	+ .5	391,095	+ (1)
Indiana.....	51	1,368	+2.1	44,901	+1.9
Iowa.....	19	989	-.6	31,225	+2.4
Kansas.....	10 40	880	+ .2	27,440	+5.4
Kentucky.....	21	867	+ .6	29,263	-4.0
Louisiana.....	13	376	(10)	13,945	-3.0
Maine.....	18	272	+ .7	7,261	+4.2
Maryland.....	31	1,167	+3.5	40,696	+5.2
Massachusetts.....	10 224	7,643	+ .4	224,956	-1.3
Michigan.....	128	4,844	+2.0	152,386	+1.3
Minnesota.....	55	4,545	+3.1	128,081	-3.4
Mississippi.....	17	207	-1.0	4,411	-1.0
Missouri.....	155	5,987	+ .1	165,620	+ .5
Montana.....	22	246	+ .4	6,964	+1.1
Nebraska.....	21	583	+ .5	20,144	+2.7
Nevada.....	39	473	-.6	13,985	+7.2
New Hampshire.....	130	12,961	+ .4	369,840	-1.2
New Jersey.....	17	123	(10)	3,427	+4.0
New Mexico.....	826	57,349	-.4	2,053,219	+1.5
New York.....	26	594	(10)	15,336	-.5
North Carolina.....	37	266	+ .4	6,319	+ .2
North Dakota.....	298	8,247	+ .2	273,120	-1.3
Ohio.....	30	685	+ .6	21,039	+1.8
Oklahoma.....	15	752	(10)	26,332	+ .2
Oregon.....	757	24,218	+ .4	749,875	+ .6
Pennsylvania.....	34	1,116	+ .1	46,797	-2.4
Rhode Island.....	11	114	-3.4	3,133	-2.3
South Carolina.....	32	240	+ .8	5,953	+1.1
South Dakota.....	40	1,182	-1.2	37,577	-5.8
Tennessee.....	27	1,460	+ .3	40,912	+ .3
Texas.....	23	574	+ .7	19,656	+ .3
Utah.....	30	226	-1.7	6,588	-.1
Vermont.....	50	1,487	-.1	48,121	-1.1
Virginia.....	51	1,763	+ .6	56,106	+1.3
Washington.....	43	648	(10)	18,997	-.4
West Virginia.....	18	931	-.3	32,365	-1.4
Wisconsin.....	13	112	+1.8	3,296	+1.1
Wyoming.....					

1 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

10 No change.

10 Does not include brokerage and real estate.

Employment and Pay Rolls in May 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in May 1934 as compared with April 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in the following table. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MAY 1934 AS COMPARED WITH APRIL 1934

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from April 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from April 1934
		April 1934	May 1934		April 1934	May 1934	
New York City.....	5,599	461,480	459,814	-0.4	12,104,141	12,180,139	+0.6
Chicago, Ill.....	2,029	248,125	252,841	+1.9	5,813,605	6,067,615	+4.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	967	171,941	167,275	-2.7	3,879,487	3,758,587	-3.1
Detroit, Mich.....	1,249	305,148	313,227	+2.6	8,105,623	8,118,474	+0.2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1,045	86,090	85,304	-0.9	2,021,551	1,975,128	-2.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,275	120,249	123,852	+3.0	2,793,813	2,840,782	+1.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	873	94,861	93,574	-1.4	1,987,848	1,933,668	-2.7
Baltimore, Md.....	751	77,314	77,385	+0.1	1,578,427	1,613,124	+2.2
Boston, Mass.....	3,543	140,419	139,591	-0.6	3,250,271	3,220,518	-0.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	518	103,806	106,287	+2.4	2,251,024	2,387,434	+6.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	1,310	65,897	65,899	+0.0	1,589,580	1,594,074	+0.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	473	58,442	58,373	-0.1	1,342,791	1,365,851	+1.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	539	51,506	53,156	+3.0	1,086,601	1,137,067	+4.6

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, May 1934

EMPLOYMENT in the executive departments of the United States Government increased by 14,978, comparing May with April 1934. Comparing May with the corresponding month of the previous year there was an increase of 82,282 employees or 14.3 percent.

The data concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the United States Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government. Employment information for the District of Columbia is shown separately. Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive branches of the United States Government work in the city of Washington.

TABLE 1.—

Number of employees
May 1934
April 1934
May 1933
Gain or loss:
May 1934
April 1934
Percent of change
May 1934
April 1934
Labor turn-over
Addition
Separation
Turn-over

¹ Not included
² Not included
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TABLE 1.—EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1933 AND APRIL 1934 AND MAY 1934

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Perma- nent	Tem- pora- ry ¹	Total	Perma- nent	Tem- pora- ry ¹	Total	Perma- nent	Tem- pora- ry ¹	Total
Number of employees:									
May 1933.....	64,249	2,319	66,568	472,057	38,179	510,236	536,306	40,498	576,804
April 1934.....	75,512	8,338	83,850	488,362	71,896	560,258	563,874	80,234	644,108
May 1934.....	77,483	8,456	85,939	492,659	80,488	573,147	570,142	88,944	659,086
Gain or loss:									
May 1933-May 1934.....	+13,234	+6,137	+19,371	+20,602	+42,309	+62,911	+33,836	+48,446	+82,282
April 1934-May 1934.....	+1,971	+118	+2,089	+4,297	+8,592	+12,889	+6,268	+8,710	+14,978
Percent of change:									
May 1933-May 1934.....	+20.6	+264.6	+29.1	+4.4	+110.8	+12.3	+6.3	+119.6	+14.3
April 1934-May 1934.....	+2.6	+1.4	+2.5	+0.9	+12.0	+2.3	+1.1	+10.9	+2.3
Labor turn-over, May 1934:									
Additions ²	2,507	1,853	4,360	10,330	32,259	42,589	12,837	34,112	46,949
Separations ²	1,006	1,407	2,413	6,030	23,670	29,700	7,036	25,077	32,113
Turn-over rate per 100.....	1.32	16.76	2.84	1.2	31.07	5.24	1.24	29.65	4.93

¹ Not including field employees of the Post Office Department.² Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over, or 142 employees not previously reported but not regarded as additions.

There were nearly 86,000 employees on the pay rolls of the executive departments in the city of Washington for the month ending May 31, 1934. This is an increase of nearly 30 percent as compared with the corresponding month of 1933. The number of permanent employees increased nearly 21 percent over this period, while the number of temporary employees was more than 3½ times as great in May 1934 as during May of the previous year.

Comparing May with April 1934, there was an increase of 2.6 percent in the number of permanent employees and an increase of 1.4 percent in the number of temporary employees, making a net increase of 2.5 percent in total employment in the executive service.

The May turn-over rate for employees in the executive departments in the District of Columbia was 2.84. The monthly turn-over rate for permanent employees was only 1.32. In contrast, the turn-over rate for temporary employees was 16.76.

Employment in the executive departments outside of the Capital City increased 12.3 percent comparing May 1934 with the same month of the previous year. Comparing May with April, there was an increase of 2.3 percent in total employment outside of the District of Columbia.

Table 2 shows the employment in the executive departments of the United States Government, by months—January through May.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, 1934, FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OUTSIDE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND TOTALS

Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
January.....	78,045	¹ 530,094	¹ 608,139
February.....	79,913	¹ 531,839	¹ 611,752
March.....	81,569	541,990	623,559
April.....	83,850	560,258	644,108
May.....	85,939	573,147	659,086

¹ Revised.

There has been an increase of nearly 8,000 employees in the executive service of the Federal Government in Washington, D.C., since January 1934. The number of employees outside of the District has increased 43,053 over this period, while total employment in the executive service has increased 50,947.

Table 3 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls in the various branches of the United States Government during April and May 1934.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, APRIL AND MAY 1934

Branch of service	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	April	May	April	May
Executive service.....	644,108	659,086	¹ \$85,090,283	\$89,577,479
Military service.....	266,923	266,804	18,816,636	19,216,150
Judicial service.....	1,904	1,913	432,401	442,896
Legislative service.....	3,865	3,862	926,484	940,666
Total.....	916,800	931,725	¹ 105,265,804	110,177,191

¹ Revised.

There were slight decreases in the number of employees in the military and legislative branches of the Federal Government, comparing May with April. There were increases, however, in the executive and judicial services.

Table 4 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government for the months of December 1933 to May 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 4.
BRANCHES
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¹ Revised.

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY MONTHS, DECEMBER 1933 THROUGH MAY 1934

Month	Executive service		Military service		Judicial service		Legislative service	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933								
December.....	608, 670	\$82, 011, 601	263, 622	\$17, 656, 909	1, 872	\$432, 435	3, 864	\$886, 781
1934								
January.....	608, 139	\$77, 450, 498	262, 942	\$18, 490, 516	1, 780	\$417, 000	3, 845	\$871, 753
February.....	611, 752	\$83, 524, 296	263, 464	\$19, 532, 832	1, 742	\$430, 843	3, 852	\$926, 363
March.....	623, 559	\$84, 837, 493	266, 285	\$19, 050, 158	1, 854	\$443, 505	3, 867	\$928, 368
April.....	644, 108	\$85, 090, 283	266, 923	\$18, 816, 636	1, 904	\$432, 401	3, 865	\$926, 484
May.....	659, 086	\$89, 577, 479	266, 864	\$19, 216, 150	1, 913	\$442, 896	3, 862	\$940, 666

1 Revised.

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees, exclusive of executives and officials, increased from 1,004,950 on April 15, 1934, to 1,030,989 (preliminary) on May 15, 1934, or 2.6 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for May 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows a decrease from \$123,221,345 in March 1934 to \$118,345,337 in April 1934, or 4 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to May 1934 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or over—is shown by index numbers published in the table following. These index numbers, constructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are based on the 3-year average, 1923–25 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO MAY 1934

[3-year average 1923–25=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	98.4	96.7	95.5	95.6	95.2	89.1	88.0	86.1	73.5	61.1	53.0	54.1
February.....	98.6	96.9	95.3	95.8	95.0	88.7	88.6	85.2	72.6	60.2	52.7	54.6
March.....	100.4	97.3	95.1	96.5	95.6	89.7	89.8	85.3	72.7	60.5	51.5	55.9
April.....	101.9	98.8	96.5	98.6	97.1	91.5	91.9	86.7	73.4	59.9	51.8	56.6
May.....	104.8	99.1	97.7	100.0	99.1	94.4	94.6	88.3	73.8	59.6	52.5	58.4
June.....	107.1	97.9	98.5	101.3	100.7	95.8	95.8	86.3	72.7	57.7	53.6	-----
July.....	108.2	98.0	99.3	102.6	100.7	95.4	96.3	84.5	72.3	56.3	55.4	-----
August.....	109.2	98.9	99.5	102.4	99.2	95.5	97.1	83.5	71.0	54.9	56.8	-----
September.....	107.7	99.6	99.7	102.5	98.8	95.1	96.5	82.0	69.2	55.7	57.7	-----
October.....	107.1	100.7	100.4	103.1	98.5	95.2	96.6	80.2	67.5	56.9	57.4	-----
November.....	105.0	98.9	98.9	101.0	95.5	92.7	92.8	76.9	64.4	55.8	55.8	-----
December.....	99.1	96.0	96.9	98.0	91.7	89.5	88.5	74.8	62.5	54.7	54.0	-----
Average.....	104.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	97.3	92.7	93.1	83.3	70.6	57.8	54.4	55.9

1 Preliminary.

2 Average for 5 months.

Table 2 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of March and April 1934, and by group totals on the 15th day of May 1934; also total pay roll for the entire months of March and April 1934. Total compensation for the month of May is not yet available. Beginning in January 1933, the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in table 2 therefore are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroads shown in table 1 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment from January 1925 to the latest month available. In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I RAILROADS IN MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY 1934, AND EARNINGS IN MARCH AND APRIL 1934

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups. Employment figures for May 1934 are available by group totals only at this time]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings	
	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934	March 1934	April 1934
Professional, clerical and general.....	164,598	165,643	166,127	\$22,534,875	\$22,161,658
Clerks.....	86,204	86,938	-----	11,248,169	10,968,247
Stenographers and typists.....	15,477	15,529	-----	1,888,140	1,858,222
Maintenance of way and structures.....	188,309	202,140	227,385	15,321,619	15,792,994
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	13,303	17,449	-----	776,442	947,631
Laborers, track and roadway section.....	100,019	107,082	-----	5,718,981	5,938,714
Maintenance of equipment and stores.....	283,421	287,186	289,912	32,321,948	31,695,714
Carmen.....	59,011	60,208	-----	7,621,612	7,480,174
Electrical workers.....	8,402	8,532	-----	1,170,976	1,143,744
Machinists.....	40,083	40,374	-----	5,406,746	5,233,858
Skilled trades helpers.....	62,756	63,786	-----	6,000,165	5,904,886
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	21,673	21,609	-----	1,689,345	1,603,363
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	18,666	19,039	-----	1,174,402	1,148,567
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard.....	125,577	125,164	124,683	14,133,386	13,493,162
Station agents.....	23,924	23,909	-----	3,410,725	3,263,128
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	14,774	14,748	-----	2,061,551	1,984,898
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).....	18,801	18,753	-----	1,488,888	1,365,553
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen.....	16,914	16,876	-----	1,120,885	1,109,046
Transportation (yardmaster, switch tenders, and hostlers).....	12,512	12,576	12,564	2,141,997	2,064,775
Transportation, train and engine.....	212,594	212,241	210,318	36,767,520	33,137,034
Road conductors.....	23,015	22,991	-----	5,074,986	4,669,549
Road brakemen and flagmen.....	48,051	48,539	-----	6,937,915	6,308,846
Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	37,299	37,282	-----	5,126,833	4,513,363
Road engineers and motormen.....	28,210	28,372	-----	6,883,973	6,228,183
Road firemen and helpers.....	30,553	30,908	-----	4,990,501	4,498,534
All employees.....	987,011	1,004,950	1,030,989	123,221,345	118,345,337

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TABLE 1.—
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Employment Created by the Public Works Fund, May 1934

DURING the month ending May 15 there were nearly 490,000 people working on construction projects financed either wholly or in part from the Public Works Fund. This is an increase of nearly 120,000 as compared with April. These workers drew over \$24,500,000 for their month's work.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Type of Project.

TABLE 1 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of May 1934¹ on Federal projects financed from Public Works funds.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MAY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
Building construction.....	32,717	\$1,824,816	2,608,639	\$0.700	\$3,163,451
Public roads.....	261,671	10,931,649	22,156,138	.493	17,000,000
River, harbor, and flood control.....	41,173	2,484,871	4,123,890	.603	3,874,953
Streets and roads ¹	12,415	524,852	1,069,731	.491	463,144
Naval vessels.....	11,629	1,250,726	1,521,743	.822	2,161,050
Reclamation.....	13,545	1,467,058	2,339,239	.627	2,221,526
Forestry.....	20,837	1,033,464	2,016,298	.513	518,702
Water and sewerage.....	1,502	79,049	118,999	.664	59,771
Miscellaneous.....	11,129	836,086	1,416,607	.590	1,068,535
Total.....	406,618	20,432,571	37,371,284	.547	30,531,132

¹ Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Federal projects are financed from allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various Federal departments. The construction work is performed either by commercial firms to whom a contract is awarded or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agency.

During the month of May nearly 407,000 men were employed on Federal construction projects. Nearly 65 percent of these workers were engaged in the building of public roads. Over 40,000 were working on river, harbor, and flood-control work and over 30,000 on building construction. Pay rolls for the month's work totaled nearly \$20,500,000, with road building accounting for nearly \$11,000,000. The average hourly earnings for workers on Federal projects were 55 cents. The workers on naval vessels averaged over 82 cents and those on building construction work averaged 70 cents. The only type of work showing hourly earnings of less than 50 cents was road work and street paving.

Material orders valued at over \$30,000,000 were placed by contractors and Government agencies doing force-account work.

¹ Whenever the phrase "during the month of May" is used in this article the month ending May 15 is meant.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours of work during May 1934 on non-Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by type of project.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MAY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
Building construction.....	13, 978	\$841, 608	1, 040, 062	\$0. 809	\$1, 751, 513
Streets and roads.....	9, 741	413, 660	669, 237	. 618	456, 021
Water and sewerage.....	13, 076	608, 211	910, 758	. 668	2, 213, 296
Railroad construction.....	21, 598	767, 351	1, 610, 625	. 476	5, 440, 890
Miscellaneous.....	613	33, 694	53, 036	. 635	134, 234
Total.....	59, 006	2, 664, 524	4, 283, 718	. 622	9, 995, 954

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made from the Public Works Fund to a State or political subdivision thereof or, in some cases, to commercial firms. In the case of allotments to States, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of 30 percent of the total cost while the public agency finances the other 70 percent. In many cases this 70 percent is financed by a loan made by the Public Works Administration. This loan bears interest and must be repaid within a given period.

Funds allotted to commercial firms are wholly loans. Practically all of the commercial allotments have been to railroads. Railroad work falls under two classifications—first, construction such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to railroad buildings, etc.; second, the building or repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops.

Data concerning railroad construction employment is shown in table 2. Employment in railroad shops is shown in table 5, page 162.

There were over 59,000 workers engaged on non-Federal construction projects during May, but over one-third of these were working on railroad construction. Building construction employed the next largest number of men.

The monthly pay of these workers totaled over \$2,500,000. They drew over 62 cents per hour. Workers in the building trades drew over 80 cents per hour, while railroad construction workers drew about 48 cents.

Material orders were placed to cost nearly \$10,000,000.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 3 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during May 1934 on Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

New England
Middle Atlantic
East North
West North
South Atlantic
East South
West South
Mountain
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Grand total

¹ Includes material orders charged to construction projects

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TABLE 4.—FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

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Total
Outside continental United States

Grand total

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Number employed	Weekly average				
New England.....	18,450	17,876	\$1,173,843	1,845,476	\$0.636	\$926,678
Middle Atlantic.....	36,203	34,987	1,859,893	3,256,437	.571	1,134,531
East North Central.....	47,489	46,167	2,375,393	3,843,962	.618	895,658
West North Central.....	63,864	61,902	2,676,109	5,262,776	.508	1,422,683
South Atlantic.....	58,982	56,247	2,848,682	5,609,227	.508	3,238,402
East South Central.....	38,143	37,331	1,845,906	4,010,885	.460	2,276,764
West South Central.....	57,047	54,336	2,072,884	4,572,677	.453	1,317,700
Mountain.....	47,014	46,155	3,159,248	5,240,014	.603	1,004,063
Pacific.....	31,190	29,909	2,120,132	3,010,829	.704	953,599
Total continental United States.....	398,382	384,910	20,132,090	36,652,283	.549	130,170,078
Outside continental United States.....	8,236	7,492	300,481	719,001	.418	361,054
Grand total.....	406,618	392,402	20,432,571	37,371,284	.547	30,531,132

¹ Includes \$17,000,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

More than 60,000 people were working on Federal construction projects in the West North Central States during May and over 50,000 in both the South Atlantic and the West South Central States. The Pacific States showed the highest average earnings per hour (70 cents); the lowest hourly earnings (45 cents) were earned by workers in the West South Central States. The East South Central and the West South Central were the only geographic divisions where the workers earned less than 50 cents per hour.

Table 4 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during May 1934 on non-Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 4.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS DURING MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Number employed	Weekly average				
New England.....	5,479	4,206	\$246,925	404,863	\$0.610	\$1,748,211
Middle Atlantic.....	5,534	4,589	285,410	431,461	.661	941,613
East North Central.....	11,465	9,294	617,179	815,854	.670	2,684,200
West North Central.....	10,344	8,009	379,205	620,872	.611	1,299,536
South Atlantic.....	10,182	8,536	524,593	905,972	.579	2,094,089
East South Central.....	2,003	1,677	79,522	132,068	.602	340,265
West South Central.....	2,207	1,843	105,797	200,908	.527	231,604
Mountain.....	4,680	3,749	151,623	298,711	.508	259,507
Pacific.....	6,820	5,886	263,240	455,310	.578	382,098
Total continental United States.....	58,714	47,789	2,653,494	4,266,019	.622	9,981,123
Outside continental United States.....	292	200	11,030	17,699	.623	14,831
Grand total.....	59,006	47,989	2,664,524	4,283,718	.622	9,995,954

Non-Federal Public Works projects gave work to more than 10,000 employees in each of the following geographic divisions: East North Central, West North Central, and the South Atlantic. Average hourly earnings ranged from 50 cents in the Mountain States to 67 cents in the East North Central States.

Table 5 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railroad shops on new work and repair work financed by loans from the Public Works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Number wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
New England.....	1,056	\$105,428	167,562	\$0.629	\$126,819
Middle Atlantic.....	5,780	472,746	746,198	.634	2,777,965
East North Central.....	2,719	201,465	320,090	.629	392,363
West North Central.....	916	40,097	62,499	.642	61,084
South Atlantic.....	1,062	106,015	167,700	.632	152,194
East South Central.....	2,164	188,222	305,664	.616	534,334
West South Central.....	2,280	150,446	250,108	.602	104,847
Mountain.....	880	40,774	66,678	.612	45,329
Pacific.....	3,685	235,601	389,117	.605	138,710
Total.....	20,542	1,540,794	2,475,616	.622	4,333,645

Nearly 6,000 of the railroad shop workers were employed in the Middle Atlantic States. Over 3,600 were employed in the Pacific States for this type of work. There was a very small range in the average hourly earnings of railroad shop workers, the lowest rate, 60 cents, was paid in the West South Central States, the highest, 64 cents, in the West North Central States.

Table 6 shows expenditures for materials purchased during the month ending May 15, 1934, by type of material.

TABLE 6.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

Type of material	Value of material orders placed ¹
Airplane parts.....	\$31,938
Ammunition and related products.....	26,764
Boat building, steel and wooden (small).....	102,612
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.....	281,079
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	930,193
Cement.....	831,238
Clay products.....	509,865
Coal.....	62,547
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	24,637
Concrete products.....	501,824
Copper products.....	66,367
Cordage and twine.....	12,273
Crushed stone.....	56,068
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim, metal.....	418,057
Electrical machinery and supplies.....	2,203,625
Engines, turbines, tractors, water wheels, and windmills.....	300,530
Explosives.....	73,139

¹ Subject to revision.

TABLE 6.—M

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TABLE 6.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL—Continued

Type of material	Value of material orders placed
Felt goods, wool, hair, or jute.....	\$18, 198
Forgings, iron and steel.....	112, 914
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	2, 981, 708
Fuel oil.....	256, 476
Furniture, including store and office fixtures.....	32, 859
Gasoline.....	220, 990
Glass.....	41, 152
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	190, 018
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	12, 508
Lighting equipment.....	101, 712
Lime.....	14, 022
Locomotives, oil—electric.....	330, 400
Locomotives, other than electric.....	2, 188, 100
Lubricating oils and greases.....	66, 362
Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified.....	2, 544, 476
Machine tools.....	238, 078
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	620, 183
Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators.....	23, 915
Motor vehicles, trucks.....	21, 834
Nails and spikes.....	103, 924
Nonferrous-metal alloys; nonferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified.....	31, 954
Paints and varnishes.....	139, 690
Paving materials and mixtures.....	205, 603
Planing-mill products.....	202, 618
Plumbing supplies.....	324, 092
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	235, 060
Radio apparatus and supplies.....	84, 296
Rail fastenings, excluding spikes.....	1, 148, 041
Rails, steel.....	2, 595, 416
Railway cars, freight.....	2, 345, 006
Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, including mechanical refrigerators.....	21, 640
Roofing, built-up, and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings, other than paint.....	120, 501
Rubber goods.....	35, 333
Sand and gravel.....	1, 797, 504
Sheet-metal work.....	139, 236
Spring, steel.....	33, 021
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	115, 926
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets.....	43, 308
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, including structural and ornamental metal work.....	4, 079, 378
Stoves and ranges and warm-air furnaces.....	13, 120
Switches, railway.....	92, 375
Tools, other than machine tools.....	87, 615
Upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified.....	13, 295
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition.....	114, 202
Window and door screens and weather strip.....	11, 794
Wire, drawn from purchased rods.....	120, 501
Wirework not elsewhere classified.....	41, 396
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy riveted.....	26, 231
Other.....	1, 949, 641
Public road projects ¹	17, 000, 000
Total.....	49, 720, 378

¹ Not available by type of material.

Orders were placed during the month of May for materials valued at nearly \$50,000,000. It is estimated that the fabrication of this material will create approximately 127,000 man-months of labor.

Table 7 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during each of the 8 months elapsing since work started on construction projects financed by Public Works funds.

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED FROM OCTOBER 1933 THROUGH MAY 1934, ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, BY MONTH

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
1933					
October.....	114,098	\$7,006,680	14,077,752	\$0.498	\$22,005,920
November.....	254,784	14,458,364	28,168,280	.513	24,605,055
December.....	270,808	15,724,700	29,866,297	.527	24,839,008
1934					
January.....	273,583	14,574,960	27,658,591	.527	23,522,929
February.....	295,722	15,245,381	28,938,177	.527	24,562,311
March.....	292,696	15,636,545	29,171,634	.536	69,334,754
April.....	369,234	17,732,234	31,247,248	.567	66,639,862
May.....	486,166	24,637,889	44,130,618	.558	49,720,378
Total.....		125,016,753	233,258,597		305,230,307

Workers on the pay rolls of contractors and Government agencies doing force-account work paid from Public Works funds have drawn in the 8 months more than \$125,000,000. Orders have been placed for material valued at over \$305,000,000. The manufacture of this material created over 725,000 man-months of labor.

Civil Works Administration

BY THE last week in May there were less than 9,000 employees on the pay rolls of the Civil Works Administration.

Table 8 shows the number of Civil Works employees drawing pay during the weeks ending April 26 and May 31.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS ON CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS, APR. 26 AND MAY 31, 1934

Geographic division	Number of employees, week ending—		Amount of pay roll, week ending—	
	Apr. 26	May 31	Apr. 26	May 31
New England.....	4,901	596	\$87,336	\$15,610
Middle Atlantic.....	9,818	1,000	107,736	23,834
East North Central.....	9,325	3,470	229,076	94,299
West North Central.....	4,634	755	99,641	18,279
South Atlantic.....	11,460	910	210,922	22,537
East South Central.....	4,610	472	91,436	11,181
West South Central.....	4,265	628	76,091	13,187
Mountain.....	2,521	199	54,855	5,402
Pacific.....	4,630	863	91,612	22,087
Total.....	56,164	8,893	1,138,705	226,416
Percent of change.....		-84.2		-80.1

The Civil Works Administration in winding up its emergency program reduced the number of employees 84 percent, comparing the last week in May with the last week in April. Disbursements for pay rolls decreased 80.1 percent comparing these two weeks.

The Emergency Work program is now under way. Data concerning employees in this agency are shown on table 10, page 166.

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Table 9 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls for Civil Works projects from November 1933 to May 1934, inclusive, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS ON CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS FROM NOVEMBER 1933 THROUGH MAY 1934

Geographic division and month	Number	Pay roll	Geographic division and month	Number	Pay roll
New England:			Middle Atlantic:		
November 1933.....	63,601	\$957,584	November 1933.....	208,251	\$4,535,504
December 1933.....	131,050	7,453,547	December 1933.....	435,144	22,395,485
January 1934.....	222,472	16,187,201	January 1934.....	690,319	49,227,490
February 1934.....	214,943	11,100,670	February 1934.....	685,650	34,694,881
March 1934.....	161,132	8,937,630	March 1934.....	576,072	32,637,667
April 1934.....	5,108	957,570	April 1934.....	10,930	4,157,100
May 1934.....	637	68,274	May 1934.....	1,160	114,700
Total.....		45,662,476	Total.....		147,762,827
East North Central:			West North Central:		
November 1933.....	313,059	5,884,870	November 1933.....	130,291	1,913,370
December 1933.....	732,366	45,428,678	December 1933.....	321,887	16,841,880
January 1934.....	850,464	68,693,850	January 1934.....	445,922	29,918,787
February 1934.....	710,062	39,330,742	February 1934.....	403,495	17,161,856
March 1934.....	520,728	31,458,941	March 1934.....	237,111	11,301,934
April 1934.....	10,663	5,027,492	April 1934.....	6,666	1,906,110
May 1934.....	4,506	476,739	May 1934.....	1,203	114,474
Total.....		196,301,312	Total.....		79,158,411
South Atlantic:			East South Central:		
November 1933.....	219,832	2,407,400	November 1933.....	109,276	1,336,949
December 1933.....	384,829	16,710,583	December 1933.....	214,211	8,815,277
January 1934.....	528,359	29,662,625	January 1934.....	324,657	16,263,569
February 1934.....	457,036	17,306,251	February 1934.....	285,705	9,233,106
March 1934.....	222,317	9,478,384	March 1934.....	137,335	5,242,287
April 1934.....	12,631	1,645,192	April 1934.....	4,956	824,337
May 1934.....	1,078	104,455	May 1934.....	522	48,005
Total.....		77,314,890	Total.....		41,763,530
West South Central:			Mountain:		
November 1933.....	299,731	4,608,866	November 1933.....	43,300	466,607
December 1933.....	365,141	15,004,445	December 1933.....	107,661	7,108,543
January 1934.....	485,772	23,707,085	January 1934.....	133,772	11,028,322
February 1934.....	393,123	13,835,718	February 1934.....	121,193	6,620,681
March 1934.....	206,997	8,492,799	March 1934.....	75,417	4,691,266
April 1934.....	5,307	949,467	April 1934.....	3,259	776,197
May 1934.....	769	63,535	May 1934.....	299	30,873
Total.....		66,661,915	Total.....		30,722,489
Pacific:			All divisions:		
November 1933.....	83,859	706,385	November 1933.....	1,471,200	22,817,535
December 1933.....	192,630	11,612,231	December 1933.....	2,884,919	151,370,669
January 1934.....	246,393	19,024,052	January 1934.....	3,928,130	263,712,981
February 1934.....	221,740	11,921,346	February 1934.....	3,492,947	161,205,251
March 1934.....	147,788	8,540,200	March 1934.....	2,284,897	120,781,108
April 1934.....	5,992	638,382	April 1934.....	65,512	16,881,847
May 1934.....	943	92,887	May 1934.....	11,117	1,113,942
Total.....		52,535,483	Total.....		737,883,333

During this period the Civil Works Administration disbursed over \$700,000,000 to workers who otherwise would have been without employment. At the peak over 4,000,000 persons were given work.

During the month of January an average of over 3,900,000 were employed. From that date the number of workers decreased rapidly until during May an average of slightly over 11,000 were at work on Civil Works projects.

Emergency Work Program

THE emergency work program of the Federal Relief Administration is now giving employment to over 850,000 persons.

Table 10 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls for the workers on the emergency work program for the weeks ending April 26 and May 31.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK PROGRAM, APR. 26 AND MAY 31, 1934

Geographic division	Number of employees, week ending—		Amount of pay roll, week ending—	
	Apr. 26	May 31	Apr. 26	May 31
New England.....	83,335	92,021	\$818,015	\$1,186,844
Middle Atlantic.....	310,565	281,083	4,940,167	3,865,641
East North Central.....	119,457	145,518	1,022,456	1,347,586
West North Central.....	90,218	108,704	768,133	857,897
South Atlantic.....	92,370	97,151	765,516	677,456
East South Central.....	6,095	35,236	42,224	215,015
West South Central.....	63,917	57,760	544,990	453,210
Mountain.....	24,435	34,791	327,470	393,364
Pacific.....	11,767	14,095	143,143	182,449
Total.....	802,159	866,359	9,372,114	9,179,462
Percent of change.....		+8.0		-2.1

Emergency Conservation Work

THERE were over 335,000 workers engaged in Emergency Conservation Work during the month ending May 31, 1934. These workers drew over \$14,000,000 for their month's pay.

Table 11 shows the employment and pay rolls for the Emergency Conservation Work during the months of April and May 1934 by type of work.

TABLE 11.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, APRIL AND MAY 1934

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	April	May	April	May
Enrolled personnel.....	282,756	299,386	\$8,830,470	\$9,349,821
Reserve officers.....	5,587	5,591	1,266,399	1,302,417
Educational advisers.....	1,024	1,081	173,198	164,343
Supervisory and technical.....	¹ 25,119	² 29,689	2,937,138	3,227,121
Total.....	314,486	335,747	13,207,205	14,043,702

¹ 23,829 are included in the table for the executive service.

² 23,775 are included in the table for the executive service.

Information concerning employment and pay rolls for the Emergency Conservation Work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury Department, and the Interior Department.

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The pay of the enlisted personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid \$45 per month, 8 percent \$36 per month, and the remaining 87 percent \$30 per month.

There was an increase of more than 20,000 workers comparing May with April.

Table 12 shows monthly totals of employees and pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work from the inception of the work in May 1933 to May 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 12.—MONTHLY TOTALS OF EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK FROM MAY 1933 TO MAY 1934, INCLUSIVE

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933			1933		
May.....	191,380	\$6,388,760	December.....	321,701	\$12,951,042
June.....	283,481	9,876,780			
July.....	316,109	11,482,262	1934		
August.....	307,100	11,604,401	January.....	331,433	13,577,695
September.....	242,968	9,759,628	February.....	321,631	13,072,768
October.....	294,861	12,311,033	March.....	247,944	10,806,970
November.....	344,273	14,554,695	April.....	314,486	13,207,205
			May.....	335,747	14,043,702

Employment on Public Roads (Other Than Public Works)

ALTHOUGH most of the road building is now being financed from Public Works funds, there is still some work being done by the Federal Government from carry-over appropriations, and considerable maintenance work is being done by several States, financed by State funds.

Table 1 shows the number of employees, exclusive of those paid from Public Works funds, on the pay rolls of Federal and State governments engaged in the building and maintenance of public roads during the months of April and May 1934.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, DURING APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

Geographic division	Federal				State			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls		Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May
New England.....	6	0	\$423	0	7,771	11,970	\$465,985	\$849,404
Middle Atlantic.....	78	421	3,405	\$21,046	43,483	63,397	2,231,450	3,341,437
East North Central.....	298	727	15,645	44,251	19,932	25,409	1,066,241	1,378,771
West North Central.....	110	247	5,854	11,012	14,339	15,585	768,091	836,310
South Atlantic.....	251	342	6,895	9,247	34,345	39,705	1,228,997	1,373,297
East South Central.....	136	67	4,471	2,834	10,729	9,828	666,361	462,734
West South Central.....	264	964	15,082	28,701	11,118	12,219	745,272	789,587
Mountain.....	361	597	22,896	32,927	5,601	5,503	444,593	449,954
Pacific.....	428	576	33,158	35,321	10,230	10,819	790,654	793,555
Total.....	1,932	3,941	107,829	185,339	157,548	194,435	8,407,644	10,275,139
Percent of change.....		+104.0		+71.9		+23.4		+22.2

¹ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works funds.

There were nearly 200,000 employees hired by the States for road work during May. This is an increase of nearly 25 percent as compared with April.

Of the State-road workers, 14 percent were employed in building new roads and 86 percent in maintaining existing roads. By far the largest number of State-road workers were employed in the Middle Atlantic States, Pennsylvania employing an especially large number.

Table 2 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State and public roads by months, January to May 1934.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, BY MONTHS, 1934¹

Month	Federal		State	
	Number	Pay rolls	Number	Pay rolls
January.....	7,633	\$388,426	161,785	\$8,684,109
February.....	2,382	142,528	149,215	7,131,604
March.....	1,396	101,191	152,129	7,989,765
April.....	1,932	107,829	157,548	8,407,644
May.....	3,941	185,339	194,435	10,275,139

¹ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works funds.

Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

CONSTRUCTION projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation gave employment to nearly 20,000 people during the month ending May 15. These projects are self-liquidating. The loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for construction projects amounted to over \$207,000,000.

Table 1 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by type of project.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING MAY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of materials purchased
Building construction.....	2,364	\$222,146	195,276	\$1.138	\$258,523
Bridges.....	6,855	450,557	585,163	.770	741,901
Reclamation.....	2,531	141,061	313,246	.450	60,335
Water and sewerage.....	5,252	588,840	885,372	.665	615,209
Miscellaneous.....	2,209	231,285	350,069	.661	439,777
Total.....	19,211	1,633,889	2,329,126	.702	2,115,745

Nearly 7,000 of these workers were employed on bridges, and over 5,000 on water and sewerage systems. The monthly pay roll for workers on all types of construction amounted to over \$1,500,000. The men worked over 2,000,000 hours. The average hourly earnings amounted to over 70 cents. Building construction workers earned over \$1.10 per hour and bridge workers over 75 cents per hour. Purchase orders were placed for materials totaling over \$2,000,000 by contractors working on these projects.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of materials purchased
New England.....	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	3,648	\$346,724	350,340	\$0.990	\$418,580
East North Central.....	227	18,557	18,729	.991	23,621
West North Central.....	117	9,918	16,668	.595	21,775
South Atlantic.....	1,163	41,758	98,007	.426	42,307
East South Central.....	211	6,431	22,552	.285	13,802
West South Central.....	1,987	128,994	201,500	.640	146,259
Mountain.....	2,634	149,045	322,067	.462	71,805
Pacific.....	9,224	932,462	1,299,263	.718	1,377,596
Total.....	19,211	1,633,889	2,329,126	.702	2,115,745

During May 9,000 men were working on Reconstruction Finance Corporation projects in Pacific States. Over 3,500 were employed in the Middle Atlantic States. Average hourly earnings ranged from 28 cents in the East South Central States to 99 cents in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States.

Table 3 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during April and May on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING APRIL AND MAY 1934 ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
April.....	18,643	\$1,519,204	2,301,271	\$0.660	\$2,307,479
May.....	19,211	1,633,889	2,329,126	.702	2,115,745

Table 4 shows, by types, the material purchased by contractors working on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TABLE 4.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1934, FOR PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

Type of material	Value of materials purchased
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	\$20, 145
Cement.....	169, 544
Clay products.....	75, 290
Coal.....	12, 094
Compressed and liquefied gas.....	4, 355
Concrete products.....	221, 316
Copper products.....	26, 683
Crushed stone.....	19, 646
Electrical machinery and supplies.....	150, 708
Explosives.....	86, 399
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	203, 328
Fuel oil.....	13, 321
Gasoline.....	19, 453
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	64, 500
Lime.....	1, 017
Lubricating oil and greases.....	5, 751
Lumber and timber products.....	156, 978
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	3, 702
Motor vehicles (auto trucks).....	8, 482
Paints and varnishes.....	1, 804
Plumbing supplies.....	46, 646
Roofing, built-up, and roll; asphalt shingles, roof coatings, other than paint.....	2, 931
Rubber goods.....	3, 112
Sand and gravel.....	50, 077
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, including structural and ornamental metal work.....	648, 440
Tools.....	14, 045
Wire, drawn from purchased rods.....	33, 359
Wirework, not elsewhere classified.....	8, 365
Other.....	44, 254
Total.....	2, 115, 745

It is estimated that the fabrication of materials for which the orders were placed during the month of May will create over 5,500 man-months of labor.

Unemployment in Foreign Countries

THE table following gives statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports for the years 1927 to 1933, and by months beginning with March 1933 to the latest available date.

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STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Year and date (end of month)	Australia		Austria	Belgium			
	Trade-unionists unemployed		Compulsory insurance, number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Unemployment-insurance societies			
				Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1927.....	31,032	7.0	172,450	11,112	1.8	23,763	3.9
1928.....	45,669	10.8	156,185	5,386	.9	22,293	3.5
1929.....	47,359	11.1	164,509	8,462	1.3	18,831	3.0
1930.....	84,767	19.3	208,389	23,250	3.6	50,918	7.9
1931.....	117,866	27.4	253,368	79,186	10.9	121,890	16.9
1932.....	120,454	29.4	309,969	161,468	19.0	175,259	20.7
1933.....	104,035	25.1	-----	167,189	17.0	170,023	17.2
1933							
March.....	109,182	26.5	379,693	195,715	20.1	186,942	19.2
April.....	-----	-----	350,552	180,143	18.2	187,222	18.8
May.....	-----	-----	320,955	162,781	16.4	176,174	17.7
June.....	106,652	25.7	307,873	145,881	14.4	158,005	15.5
July.....	-----	-----	300,762	142,119	13.7	168,653	16.3
August.....	-----	-----	291,224	135,105	13.5	162,361	16.3
September.....	104,560	25.1	279,053	138,131	13.8	163,067	16.1
October.....	-----	-----	280,381	146,988	14.5	144,998	14.4
November.....	-----	-----	300,477	156,690	15.8	148,023	14.8
December.....	95,745	23.0	335,919	194,279	19.9	163,537	16.6
1934							
January.....	-----	-----	357,291	206,855	21.5	183,712	18.9
February.....	-----	-----	352,451	195,405	20.3	178,556	18.6
March.....	92,297	21.9	325,657	182,561	18.8	162,780	16.7
April.....	-----	-----	295,814	-----	-----	-----	-----
May.....	-----	-----	273,576	-----	-----	-----	-----

Year and date (end of month)	Canada	Czechoslovakia		Danzig, Free City of	Denmark		
	Percent of trade-unionists unemployed	Number of unemployed on live register	Trade-union insurance funds—unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-union unemployment funds—unemployed		
			Number		Number	Percent	
1927.....	4.9	52,869	17,626	1.6	61,705	22.5	
1928.....	4.5	38,636	16,342	1.4	50,226	18.5	
1929.....	5.7	41,630	23,763	2.2	42,817	15.5	
1930.....	11.1	105,442	52,047	4.6	18,291	13.7	
1931.....	16.8	29,332	102,179	8.3	24,898	17.9	
1932.....	22.0	554,059	184,555	13.5	33,244	31.7	
1933.....	22.3	738,267	247,613	16.9	31,408	28.9	
1933							
March.....	25.1	877,955	295,297	20.2	38,313	35.4	
April.....	24.5	797,516	264,530	17.9	36,205	28.9	
May.....	23.8	726,629	247,087	16.6	33,372	25.4	
June.....	21.8	675,933	236,007	15.8	29,622	21.9	
July.....	21.2	640,360	226,243	15.1	28,714	21.7	
August.....	19.9	625,836	224,375	15.0	26,400	21.4	
September.....	19.8	622,561	210,426	14.1	25,219	22.0	
October.....	19.8	629,992	213,753	14.3	24,628	23.2	
November.....	20.4	691,078	210,771	15.3	25,486	25.7	
December.....	21.0	779,987	236,423	17.1	28,368	35.0	
1934							
January.....	21.2	838,982	268,708	19.4	27,525	34.4	
February.....	20.0	847,994	294,184	20.9	25,718	31.3	
March.....	19.5	789,789	273,418	19.6	21,907	28.4	
April.....	19.1	704,338	-----	-----	20,332	22.8	
May.....	18.5	1 619,847	-----	-----	-----	-----	

1 Provisional figure.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany		
	Number unem- ployed re- maining on live register	Number of unem- ployed registered	Number of unem- ployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-unionists	
					Percent wholly unem- ployed	Percent partially unem- ployed
1927.....	3,037	1,868	33,549	1,353,000	8.7	3.4
1928.....	2,629	1,735	4,993	1,353,000	8.6	5.7
1929.....	3,181	3,906	905	1,678,824	13.2	7.5
1930.....	3,054	7,993	2,432	3,144,910	22.2	13.4
1931.....	3,632	11,522	54,587	4,573,218	34.3	20.0
1932.....	7,121	17,581	264,845	5,579,858	43.8	22.6
1933.....	8,207	17,139	275,395	4,733,014	35.5	18.3
1933						
March.....	14,512	19,083	313,518	5,598,855	52.7	22.2
April.....	11,680	17,732	309,101	5,331,252	46.3	22.6
May.....	4,857	13,082	282,545	5,038,640	44.7	21.6
June.....	2,822	11,479	256,197	4,856,942	(1)	(2)
July.....	1,568	13,437	239,449	4,463,841	(2)	(1)
August.....	2,046	15,269	235,590	4,124,288	26.3	17.1
September.....	3,881	17,134	226,375	3,849,222	22.3	11.5
October.....	6,491	17,752	232,632	3,744,860	20.9	14.0
November.....	10,375	19,729	251,949	3,714,646	20.3	13.4
December.....	9,214	17,062	312,894	4,059,055	24.7	9.4
1934						
January.....	7,720	20,109	332,266	3,772,792	25.4	-----
February.....	6,149	17,510	350,930	3,372,611	20.1	-----
March.....	6,005	14,026	345,783	2,798,324	16.3	-----
April.....	3,530	9,942	334,370	2,608,621	16.3	-----
May.....	-----	-----	323,427	2,528,876	15.4	-----

Year and date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Great Britain	Hungary		
	Compulsory insurance				Number of persons registered with employment exchanges	Employment exchanges, applications for work	Trade-unionists unemployed	
	Wholly unem- ployed		Temporary stoppages				Christian (Buda- pest)	Social Demo- cratic
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent				
1927.....	899,093	7.4	263,077	2.3	1,107,000	13,881	-----	-----
1928.....	980,326	8.2	309,903	2.6	1,355,000	14,715	-----	-----
1929.....	994,091	8.2	268,400	2.2	1,281,000	15,173	852	15,322
1930.....	1,467,347	11.8	526,604	4.3	2,297,000	43,592	951	21,339
1931.....	2,129,359	16.7	587,494	4.6	2,668,000	52,305	977	27,635
1932.....	2,272,590	17.6	573,805	4.5	2,757,000	66,235	1,026	29,772
1933.....	2,110,090	16.4	456,678	3.5	-----	60,595	1,085	26,716
1933								
March.....	2,310,062	18.0	511,309	4.0	2,776,184	69,207	1,131	29,771
April.....	2,200,397	17.2	536,882	4.2	2,697,634	65,793	1,080	28,521
May.....	2,128,614	16.6	497,705	3.9	2,582,879	61,037	1,104	26,778
June.....	2,029,185	15.8	468,868	3.7	2,438,108	54,026	1,061	26,209
July.....	2,000,923	15.6	506,850	4.0	2,442,175	52,351	938	24,881
August.....	1,970,379	15.3	488,365	3.8	2,411,137	52,569	1,002	24,091
September.....	1,976,870	15.3	398,214	3.1	2,336,727	50,978	1,028	23,955
October.....	1,973,120	15.3	361,434	2.8	2,298,753	56,671	1,024	23,971
November.....	1,965,138	15.3	343,641	2.6	2,280,017	60,929	1,149	24,099
December.....	1,949,477	15.1	313,419	2.5	2,224,079	55,523	1,118	25,926
1934								
January.....	2,045,636	15.9	361,479	2.8	2,389,068	56,478	1,120	26,280
February.....	1,996,344	15.5	346,450	2.7	2,317,909	57,882	1,118	26,066
March.....	1,907,908	14.8	316,960	2.5	2,201,577	60,821	1,085	24,235
April.....	1,813,550	14.1	334,180	2.6	2,148,195	52,575	960	23,586
May.....	1,751,983	13.6	345,268	2.7	2,090,381	-----	-----	-----

¹ Not reported.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	Irish Free State	Italy		Japan		Latvia	Netherlands	
	Compulsory insurance—number unemployed	Number of unemployed registered		Official estimates, unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Unemployment insurance societies—unemployed	
		Wholly unemployed	Partially unemployed	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
1927.....	21,100	278,484	97,054	-----	-----	3,131	26,868	9.0
1928.....	22,721	324,422	38,457	-----	-----	4,700	22,009	6.9
1929.....	20,860	300,787	16,154	-----	-----	5,617	27,775	7.5
1930.....	22,176	425,437	23,408	368,465	5.2	4,851	41,281	9.7
1931.....	25,230	734,454	28,721	413,248	5.9	8,709	87,659	18.2
1932.....	² 62,817	1,006,442	33,468	489,168	6.9	14,582	162,638	30.1
1933.....	² 72,255	1,018,955	-----	-----	-----	8,156	176,429	31.4
1933								
March.....	² 82,503	1,081,536	29,129	424,287	5.8	13,087	165,367	27.3
April.....	² 70,039	1,025,754	51,871	414,392	5.7	10,377	147,531	24.3
May.....	² 65,296	1,000,128	45,183	429,295	5.9	5,993	123,447	25.3
June.....	² 60,578	883,621	38,815	428,708	5.9	3,769	117,805	22.5
July.....	² 56,230	824,195	⁴ 229,217	418,177	5.8	3,690	118,346	22.6
August.....	² 55,590	888,560	⁴ 259,640	413,649	5.7	3,930	113,988	21.9
September.....	² 58,937	907,463	-----	400,118	5.5	3,140	116,237	22.4
October.....	² 71,586	962,868	-----	392,294	5.3	4,404	119,092	23.0
November.....	² 82,565	1,066,215	-----	383,582	5.2	10,209	121,680	23.6
December.....	² 79,414	1,132,257	-----	378,928	5.1	10,605	213,349	35.7
1934								
January.....	² 94,266	1,158,418	-----	382,315	5.2	10,435	187,438	31.5
February.....	² 98,642	1,103,550	-----	-----	-----	11,041	146,327	24.7
March.....	² 100,521	1,056,823	-----	-----	-----	10,142	165,367	27.3
April.....	² 98,144	995,548	-----	-----	-----	-----	127,404	23.5
May.....	² 94,420	941,257	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Year and date (end of month)	New Zealand	Norway		Poland	Rumania
	Number unemployed registered by employment exchanges ²	Trade-unionists (10 unions) unemployed		Number unemployed registered with employment offices	Number unemployed remaining on live register
		Number	Per cent		
1927.....	-----	8,561	25.4	23,889	165,340
1928.....	-----	6,502	19.2	21,759	125,552
1929.....	2,895	5,902	15.4	19,089	129,450
1930.....	5,037	7,175	16.6	19,353	226,659
1931.....	41,430	-----	23.3	27,479	299,502
1932.....	51,549	14,790	30.8	33,831	255,582
1933.....	53,382	-----	-----	36,279	249,660
1933					
March.....	51,035	18,992	38.5	42,437	279,779
April.....	53,171	17,678	35.7	39,846	258,954
May.....	55,477	15,335	30.9	35,803	235,356
June.....	56,563	13,532	27.2	30,394	224,566
July.....	57,169	12,995	26.0	25,918	213,806
August.....	56,750	14,204	28.4	27,459	204,364
September.....	56,173	15,431	30.9	32,848	200,030
October.....	54,105	15,682	31.3	35,223	211,926
November.....	50,140	16,720	33.4	39,723	246,577
December.....	48,334	19,570	39.2	42,595	342,058
1934					
January.....	46,527	20,349	40.6	41,831	399,530
February.....	45,125	19,276	38.5	43,559	409,892
March.....	44,831	18,454	36.6	42,000	388,906
April.....	-----	-----	-----	40,439	363,146
May.....	-----	-----	-----	34,175	329,366

² Registration area extended.⁴ New series. Coverage extended in middle of year 1932.⁵ Includes not only workers wholly unemployed but also those intermittently employed.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	Saar Territory	Sweden		Switzerland				Yugo-slavia
	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-unionists unemployed		Unemployment funds				Number of unemployed registered
		Number	Percent	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed		
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1927		31,076	12.0		2.7		2.0	
1928		29,716	10.6		2.1		1.1	6,781
1929	6,591	32,621	10.7		1.8		1.7	8,465
1930	9,286	42,016	12.2		3.4		7.2	8,198
1931	20,963	64,815	17.2		5.9		12.1	10,018
1932	41,373	89,922	22.8		9.1		12.2	14,761
1933	38,749	97,316	23.7		10.8		8.5	15,997
1933								
March	42,258	121,456	28.4	60,698	12.0	52,575	10.4	22,609
April	40,082	110,055	26.1	49,100	9.8	47,400	9.6	19,671
May	37,341	93,360	22.2	43,600	8.7	44,100	8.9	15,111
June	36,492	89,485	21.1	40,958	8.0	40,431	7.9	14,492
July	35,053	83,771	20.0	39,200	7.8	37,500	7.5	11,710
August	34,840	76,686	19.7	39,200	7.8	38,400	7.6	9,841
September	35,287	77,013	19.6	38,578	7.3	36,349	6.9	10,043
October	35,836	79,678	20.2	42,800	8.4	32,900	6.3	10,419
November	37,096	88,100	22.2	52,000	10.1	34,700	6.6	11,409
December	39,900	109,778	27.6	84,239	15.8	38,153	7.1	17,733
1934								
January	40,719	91,762	24.3	84,600	16.0	40,600	7.7	27,768
February	39,749	101,794	24.3	77,600	14.7	40,300	7.6	29,001
March	37,223	104,442	24.2	56,853	10.6	34,267	6.4	21,077
April	34,112	85,857	20.2	43,000	8.2			18,915

RETAIL PRICES

Scope of Retail Price Reports

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has since 1913 collected, compiled, and issued, as of the 15th of each month, retail prices of food. From time to time the work has been expanded by including additional cities and articles. The Bureau now covers 51 localities well scattered throughout the continental United States and also the Territory of Hawaii. Retail prices are secured for 78 of the principal articles of food.

In order that current information may be available more often, the Bureau is now collecting these prices every 2 weeks. The plan was inaugurated during August 1933, and prices are being collected every other Tuesday.

Retail prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail food study. Beginning with June 1920, prices have been collected on the 15th of each month. No further change has been made in the dates for the collection of retail prices of coal. A summary of prices and index numbers for earlier years and for current months is shown in a section of this publication.

Retail Prices of Food, May 1934

RETAIL prices of food were collected by the Bureau for two periods during the month, namely, May 8 and 22. Prices were received from the same dealers and the same cities were covered as have been included in the Bureau's reports for former periods. For August 29, 1933, however, a representative number of reports was not received from some of the cities, and average prices for the United States as a whole for this date are not strictly comparable with average prices shown for other dates. The index numbers, however, have been adjusted by using the percent of change in identical cities and are, therefore, comparable with indexes of other periods.

Three commodities were added to the Bureau's list of food items beginning with August 29, 1933. These items are rye bread, canned peaches, and canned pears. Thirty-one food commodities were added beginning January 30, 1934. These items are lamb chops, breast of lamb, chuck or shoulder of lamb, loin roast of pork, whole ham, picnic ham, salt pork, veal cutlets, canned pink salmon, lard compound, whole wheat bread, apples, lemons, canned pineapple, dried peaches, fresh green beans, carrots, celery, lettuce, sweetpotatoes, spinach,

canned asparagus, canned green beans, dried black-eyed peas, dried lima beans, corn sirup, molasses, peanut butter, table salt, tomato soup, and tomato juice. Two food commodities, cream and pound cake, were added beginning March 13, 1934. Only average prices can be shown for these articles as corresponding prices for the year 1913 are not available for the purpose of index numbers.

Data for the tabular statements shown in this report are compiled from simple averages of the actual selling prices as reported to the Bureau by retail dealers in the 51 cities. Comparable information for months and years, 1913 to 1928, inclusive, is shown in Bulletins Nos. 396 and 495; and by months and years, 1929 to 1932, inclusive, in the March, April, and June 1933 issues of this publication.

Indexes of all articles combined, or groups of articles combined, both for cities and for the United States, are weighted according to the average family consumption. Consumption figures used since January 1921, are given in Bulletin No. 495 (p. 13). Those used for prior dates are given in Bulletin No. 300 (p. 61).

For a number of years the Bureau has issued an index number of retail food prices for the groups of cereals, meats, and dairy products in addition to the index for all foods. These three groups did not include all the items covered by the Bureau and comprising the index for all foods. An index has been computed for the group of "Other foods", which includes the remainder of the items not incorporated in the three former groups.

The groups of items, together with the list of the items included in each group, are:

Cereals.—White bread, flour, corn meal, corn flakes, rolled oats, wheat cereal, macaroni, and rice.

Meats.—Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, sliced bacon, sliced ham, leg of lamb, and hens.

Dairy products.—Fresh milk, evaporated milk, butter, and cheese.

Other foods.—Lard, eggs, potatoes, sugar, tea, coffee, canned red salmon, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute, navy beans, onions, cabbage, pork and beans, canned corn, canned peas, canned tomatoes, prunes, raisins, bananas, and oranges.

The index numbers for each of the groups and for all foods are based on average prices for the year 1913 as 100, and are comparable throughout the period. The indexes have been computed by the same method and based upon the same weighting factors as those appearing in former reports of the Bureau.

Table 1 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of four groups of these items, namely, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States, 51 cities combined, by years 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and on specified dates of the months of 1933 and 1934.

TABLE 1.—
CEREAL
BY YEAR
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Year and
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TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FOODS IN THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF EACH MONTH, JAN. 15, 1933, TO MAY 22, 1934, INCLUSIVE

[1913=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1933—Con.					
1914.....	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	May 15.....	93.7	115.8	100.1	92.2	89.0
1915.....	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	100.1	June 15.....	96.9	117.2	103.7	93.5	94.9
1916.....	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	125.8	July 15.....	104.8	128.0	103.5	97.7	110.3
1917.....	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	160.4	Aug. 15.....	106.7	137.8	105.7	96.5	110.2
1918.....	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	164.5	Aug. 29.....	107.1	138.8	106.9	97.5	109.2
1919.....	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	191.5	Sept. 12.....	107.0	140.2	104.4	97.8	109.4
1920.....	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	236.8	Sept. 26.....	107.4	142.7	107.8	97.9	107.2
1921.....	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	156.1	Oct. 10.....	107.3	143.8	107.3	98.6	105.9
1922.....	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	147.0	Oct. 24.....	106.6	143.3	106.3	98.4	104.7
1923.....	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	154.3	Nov. 7.....	106.7	143.4	105.9	98.6	105.2
1924.....	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3	Nov. 21.....	106.8	143.5	104.1	98.5	106.5
1925.....	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8	Dec. 5.....	105.5	142.5	101.2	98.7	105.0
1926.....	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	175.9	Dec. 19.....	103.9	142.0	100.4	94.7	103.8
1927.....	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	160.8	1934					
1928.....	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	152.4	Jan. 2.....	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6
1929.....	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	157.0	Jan. 16.....	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8
1930.....	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	148.0	Jan. 30.....	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7
1931.....	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	115.9	Feb. 13.....	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5
1932.....	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	98.6	Feb. 27.....	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7
1933.....	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	98.3	Mar. 13.....	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8
1933						Mar. 27.....	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1
Jan. 15.....	94.8	112.3	99.9	93.3	94.1	Apr. 10.....	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7
Feb. 15.....	90.9	112.0	99.0	90.3	84.8	Apr. 24.....	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1
Mar. 15.....	90.5	112.3	100.1	88.3	84.3	May 8.....	108.2	104.2	114.9	99.9	102.4
Apr. 15.....	90.4	112.8	98.8	88.7	84.3	May 22.....	108.4	104.4	115.3	99.9	102.7

Table 2 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, and changes on May 22, 1934, compared with May 15, 1933, and April 24 and May 8, 1934.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD, AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FOODS FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE MAY 22, 1934, COMPARED WITH MAY 15, 1933, AND APR. 24 AND MAY 8, 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)					Percentage of change May 22, 1934, compared with—		
	1933	1934				1933	1934	
	May 15	Apr. 10	Apr. 24	May 8	May 22	May 15	Apr. 24	May 8
All food.....	93.7	107.4	107.3	108.2	108.4	+15.7	+1.0	+0.2
Cereals.....	115.8	144.7	144.0	144.2	144.4	+24.7	+3	+1
Meats.....	100.1	110.5	112.6	114.9	115.3	+15.2	+2.4	+3
Dairy products.....	92.2	99.7	99.0	99.9	99.9	+8.4	+9	(1)
Other foods.....	89.0	102.7	102.1	102.4	102.7	+15.4	+6	+3

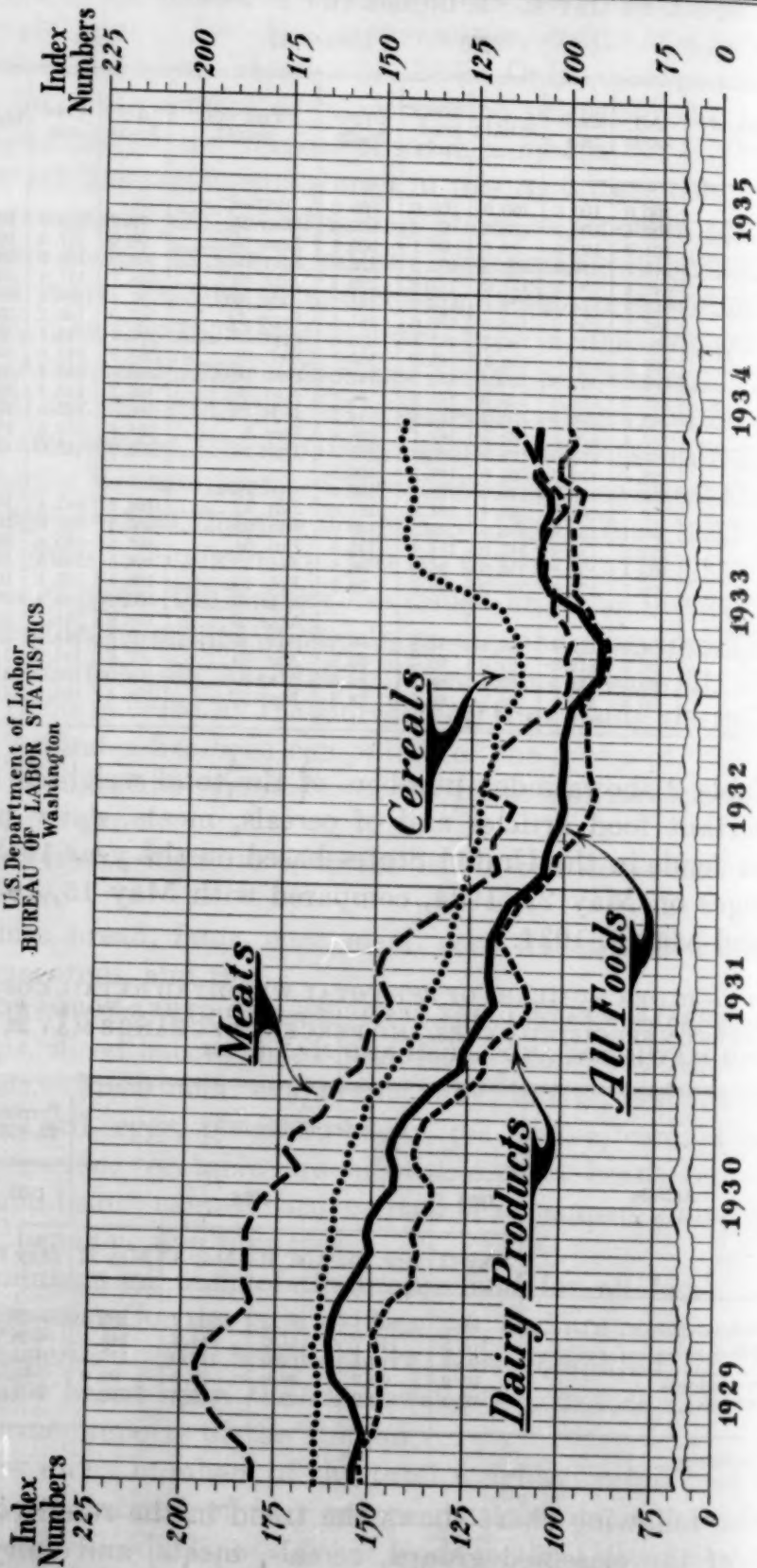
¹ No change.

The following chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the classified groups, cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States (51 cities) from January 15, 1929, to May 22, 1934, inclusive.

RETAIL PRICES of FOOD

1913 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



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Aug. 29.....
Sept. 12.....
Sept. 26.....
Oct. 10.....
Oct. 24.....
Nov. 7.....

¹ Revised.

The 51 cities covered by the Bureau have been divided into five geographical regions. Index numbers of retail food prices have been calculated for these regions to meet the many requests for this type of information.

The regional divisions and the cities included in each are:

North Atlantic.—Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Fall River, Manchester, Newark, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine), Providence, Rochester, and Scranton.

South Atlantic.—Atlanta, Baltimore, Charleston, Jacksonville, Norfolk, Richmond, Savannah, and Washington (D.C.).

North Central.—Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Springfield, Ill.

South Central.—Birmingham, Dallas, Houston, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, and New Orleans.

Western.—Butte, Denver, Los Angeles, Portland (Oreg.), Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Table 3 shows index numbers of retail food prices for these regions by years, 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and on specified dates of the months of 1933 and 1934. These index numbers are based on the average for the year 1913 as 100.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF THE MONTHS OF 1933 AND 1934

[1913=100]

Year and month	North Atlantic	South Atlantic ¹	North Central	South Central	Western	United States
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	101.9	102.0	102.4	102.5	100.9	102.4
1915.....	101.0	100.6	100.9	101.3	99.7	101.3
1916.....	112.7	110.6	113.6	111.8	106.7	113.7
1917.....	146.1	146.2	149.9	147.6	134.8	146.4
1918.....	169.3	174.3	167.2	169.0	157.0	168.3
1919.....	184.7	191.7	187.2	188.5	171.6	185.9
1920.....	203.2	204.5	206.9	201.3	187.0	203.4
1921.....	154.9	155.8	151.2	149.8	139.4	153.3
1922.....	143.1	142.9	139.1	138.4	130.2	141.6
1923.....	149.7	146.4	143.8	141.9	134.3	146.2
1924.....	146.8	146.0	144.6	142.9	134.9	145.9
1925.....	156.7	159.1	156.2	155.8	144.4	157.4
1926.....	160.9	164.7	160.8	157.6	142.7	160.6
1927.....	156.5	157.8	155.1	152.7	140.1	155.4
1928.....	156.2	156.1	153.4	152.4	139.7	154.3
1929.....	157.5	157.5	156.6	155.0	143.1	156.7
1930.....	147.8	147.9	146.1	144.9	133.7	147.1
1931.....	123.9	122.8	120.4	116.1	111.6	121.3
1932.....	105.1	102.5	99.1	96.6	95.6	102.1
1933.....	101.9	98.7	97.2	94.5	93.0	99.7
Jan. 15.....	97.9	95.1	90.8	89.1	90.6	94.8
Feb. 15.....	93.0	89.8	87.6	85.5	86.3	90.9
Mar. 15.....	91.9	88.7	87.1	86.0	86.3	90.5
Apr. 15.....	91.9	88.8	88.0	86.2	86.2	90.4
May 15.....	95.1	92.2	91.1	89.2	89.7	93.7
June 15.....	98.4	94.8	94.7	91.7	92.1	96.7
July 15.....	107.6	101.8	105.0	98.1	97.4	104.8
Aug. 15.....	109.0	105.3	106.1	101.7	98.4	106.7
Aug. 29.....	110.0	106.1	106.1	101.8	97.8	107.1
Sept. 12.....	109.4	106.8	104.9	102.2	98.5	107.0
Sept. 26.....	110.3	107.4	105.2	102.1	98.1	107.4
Oct. 10.....	110.3	107.6	104.5	101.5	97.8	107.3
Oct. 24.....	109.5	107.3	103.6	101.3	98.0	106.6
Nov. 7.....	109.5	107.2	104.0	101.4	97.8	106.7

¹ Revised.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF THE MONTHS OF 1933 AND 1934—Continued

[1913=100]

Year and month	North Atlantic	South Atlantic ¹	North Central	South Central	Western	United States
1933:						
Nov. 21.....	109.4	106.8	104.3	101.7	97.3	106.8
Dec. 5.....	108.4	106.1	101.7	101.0	96.7	105.5
Dec. 19.....	106.6	105.2	101.2	100.7	94.5	103.9
1934:						
Jan. 2.....	107.7	104.9	102.3	100.2	95.4	104.5
Jan. 16.....	108.1	105.1	103.7	101.4	94.5	105.2
Jan. 30.....	108.9	105.1	104.1	102.1	95.9	105.8
Feb. 13.....	111.1	107.4	106.0	102.8	97.6	108.3
Feb. 27.....	111.4	107.9	106.2	103.4	97.4	108.1
Mar. 13.....	111.6	108.4	106.7	103.6	97.7	108.5
Mar. 27.....	110.8	107.8	106.6	103.5	97.2	108.0
Apr. 10.....	110.2	107.3	105.8	103.1	96.9	107.4
Apr. 24.....	110.4	107.6	106.0	102.9	96.9	107.3
May 8.....	111.3	108.1	106.3	103.3	96.6	108.2
May 22.....	112.0	108.5	106.5	102.9	97.2	108.4

¹ Revised.

Table 4 shows index numbers of 23 food articles for the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, for May 15, 1933, April 10 and 24, and May 8 and 22, 1934.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON MAY 15, 1933, AND APR. 10 AND 24, AND MAY 8 AND 22, 1934

Article	1933	1934				
	May 15	Apr. 10	Apr. 24	May 8	May 22	
Sirloin steak.....pound.....	111.8	116.5	119.3	122.8	123.6	
Round steak.....do.....	110.3	114.8	118.8	122.0	123.8	
Rib roast.....do.....	105.1	105.1	108.6	111.1	112.1	
Chuck roast.....do.....	94.4	96.9	98.8	100.6	101.3	
Plate beef.....do.....	82.6	84.3	84.3	86.8	85.1	
Pork chops.....do.....	85.7	112.9	114.8	115.7	113.8	
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	78.9	95.6	95.9	95.9	96.3	
Ham, sliced.....do.....	110.0	123.8	124.2	126.0	127.9	
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	113.2	133.3	139.7	146.0	147.1	
Hens.....do.....	100.9	116.0	116.4	119.2	119.2	
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	112.4	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	
Butter.....pound.....	73.6	76.5	75.2	77.3	77.3	
Cheese.....do.....	100.9	109.0	106.8	105.4	105.9	
Lard.....do.....	56.3	65.2	65.2	63.9	63.9	
Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	58.8	69.6	68.1	67.5	67.8	
Bread, white, wheat.....pound.....	116.1	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	
Flour.....do.....	103.0	145.5	142.4	142.4	142.4	
Cornmeal.....do.....	116.7	143.3	143.3	143.3	150.0	
Rice.....do.....	66.7	90.8	89.7	90.8	90.8	
Potatoes.....do.....	100.0	158.8	158.8	158.8	158.8	
Sugar, granulated.....do.....	96.4	100.0	98.2	98.2	98.2	
Tea.....do.....	118.4	128.1	126.7	128.5	129.0	
Coffee.....do.....	90.6	92.3	91.9	92.3	92.6	

Table 5 shows average retail prices of principal food articles for the United States for May 15, 1933, April 10 and 24, and May 8 and 22, 1934.

TABLE 5.—UNITED STATES

Beef:
Sirloin
Round
Rib ch
Chuck
Plate...
Lamb:
Leg...
Rib ch
Breast
Chuck
Pork:
Chops
Loin ro
Bacon,
Ham,
Ham,
Picnic
Salt po
Veal:
Cutlet
Poultry:
Roasti
Fish:
Salmon
Salmon
Fat and oil
Lard,
Lard o
Vegeta
Oleom
Dairy prod
Eggs,
Butter
Cheese
Milk,
Milk,
Cream
Cereal food
Flour,
Corn
Rolled
Corn
Wheat
Rice
Macar
Bakery prod
Bread
Bread
Bread
Cake,
Fruits, fru
Apple
Banana
Lemon
Orange
Vegetable
Beans
Cabb
Carro
Celer
Lettu
Onion
Potato
Sweet
Spinach
Fruits ca
Peach
Pear
Pine
Vegetable
Aspara
Bean
Corn
Peas
Tomato
Pork

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON MAY 15, 1933, AND APR. 10 AND 24 AND MAY 8 AND 22, 1934

Article	1933	1934			
	May 15	Apr. 10	Apr. 24	May 8	May 22
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Beef:					
Sirloin steak.....pound	28.4	29.6	30.3	31.2	31.4
Round steak.....do	24.6	25.6	26.5	27.2	27.6
Rib roast.....do	20.8	20.8	21.5	22.0	22.2
Chuck roast.....do	15.1	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.2
Plate.....do	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.3
Lamb:					
Leg.....do	21.4	25.2	26.4	27.6	27.8
Rib chops.....do		32.4	33.4	35.6	35.7
Breast.....do		10.7	10.8	11.5	11.6
Chuck or shoulder.....do		18.1	18.8	20.2	20.2
Pork:					
Chops.....do	18.0	23.7	24.1	24.3	23.9
Loin roast.....do		19.0	19.5	19.5	19.2
Bacon, sliced.....do	21.3	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0
Ham, smoked, sliced.....do	29.6	33.3	33.4	33.9	34.4
Ham, smoked, whole.....do		18.6	18.7	18.8	19.3
Picnic, smoked.....do		13.9	14.0	13.8	13.9
Salt pork.....do		15.0	15.1	15.1	15.4
Veal:					
Cutlets.....do		30.4	30.5	30.9	30.9
Poultry:					
Roasting chickens.....do	21.5	24.7	24.8	25.4	25.4
Fish:					
Salmon, canned, pink.....16-oz. can		14.3	14.2	14.2	14.2
Salmon, canned, red.....do	18.6	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.2
Fat and oils:					
Lard, pure.....pound	8.9	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.1
Lard compound.....do		9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Vegetable lard substitute.....do	18.5	19.1	19.0	19.1	19.1
Oleomargarine.....do	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.7
Dairy products:					
Eggs, fresh.....dozen	20.3	24.0	23.5	23.3	23.4
Butter.....pound	28.2	29.3	28.8	29.6	29.6
Cheese.....do	22.3	24.1	23.6	23.3	23.4
Milk, fresh.....quart	10.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Milk, evaporated.....14½-oz. can	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8
Cream.....½ pint		14.1	14.3	14.2	14.2
Cereal foods:					
Flour, wheat, white.....pound	3.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Cornmeal.....do	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5
Rolls oats.....do	5.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package	8.2	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.9
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package	22.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2
Rice.....pound	5.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9
Macaroni.....do	14.4	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6
Bakery products:					
Bread, white, wheat.....do	6.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Bread, rye.....do		8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Bread, whole wheat.....do		8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
Cake, pound.....do		22.2	22.3	22.2	22.2
Fruits, fresh:					
Apples.....do		6.4	6.5	6.9	7.0
Bananas.....dozen	22.4	22.1	22.4	22.5	22.2
Lemons.....do		28.1	27.5	27.2	29.2
Oranges.....do	26.0	27.7	27.7	29.7	32.9
Vegetables, fresh:					
Beans, green.....pound		13.0	12.3	12.3	8.8
Cabbage.....do	5.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7
Carrots.....bunch		5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4
Celery.....stalk		9.7	9.8	9.8	10.6
Lettuce.....head		8.2	9.3	10.1	10.8
Onions.....pound	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4
Potatoes.....do	1.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Sweetpotatoes.....do		5.1	5.1	5.3	5.6
Spinach.....do		6.7	6.5	6.8	6.0
Fruits canned:					
Peaches.....no. 2½ can		18.0	17.9	18.1	18.1
Pears.....do		20.8	20.8	21.0	21.0
Pineapple.....do		21.9	21.9	22.0	22.0
Vegetables, canned:					
Asparagus.....no. 2 can		23.3	23.3	23.5	23.5
Beans, green.....do		11.8	11.8	11.7	11.8
Corn.....do	9.8	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Peas.....do	12.7	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.8
Tomatoes.....do	8.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Pork and beans.....16-oz. can	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON MAY 15, 1933, AND APR. 10 AND 24 AND MAY 8 AND 22, 1934—Continued

Article	1933	1934				
	May 15	Apr. 10	Apr. 24	May 8	May 22	
Fruits, dried:	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	
Peaches.....pound.....		15.4	15.3	15.5	15.5	
Prunes.....do.....	9.0	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.5	
Raisins.....do.....	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	
Vegetables, dried:						
Black-eyed peas.....do.....		7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	
Lima beans.....do.....		9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	
Navy beans.....do.....	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	
Sugar and sweets:						
Sugar.....do.....	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	
Corn syrup.....24-oz. can.....		12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	
Molasses.....18-oz. can.....		13.6	13.5	13.8	13.8	
Beverages:						
Coffee.....pound.....	27.0	27.5	27.4	27.5	27.6	
Tea.....do.....	64.4	69.7	68.9	69.9	70.2	
Miscellaneous foods:						
Peanut butter.....do.....		16.4	16.3	16.5	16.5	
Salt, table.....do.....		4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	
Soup, tomato.....10½-oz. can.....		8.1	7.9	8.0	8.0	
Tomato juice.....13¼-oz. can.....		8.5	8.4	8.6	8.5	

Table 6 shows index numbers of the weighted retail cost of food for the United States and 39 cities, based on the year 1913 as 100. The percentage of change on May 22, 1934, compared with May 15, 1933, and April 24 and May 8, 1934, are also given for these cities and the United States and for 12 additional cities from which prices were not secured in 1913.

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES, AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE MAY 22, 1934, COMPARED WITH MAY 15, 1933, AND APR. 24 AND MAY 8, 1934

City	Index (1913=100)					Percentage of change May 22, 1934, compared with—		
	1933	1934				1933	1934	
		May 15	Apr. 10	Apr. 24	May 8		Apr. 24	May 8
United States.....	93.7	107.4	107.3	108.2	108.4	+15.7	+1.0	+0.2
Atlanta.....	90.5	103.8	105.0	105.9	105.6	+16.8	+6	-3
Baltimore.....	97.2	112.7	113.3	114.5	115.5	+18.8	+1.9	+9
Birmingham.....	93.3	105.4	104.6	106.3	103.7	+11.1	-9	-2.5
Boston.....	93.1	106.0	107.0	108.0	107.9	+15.8	+8	-2
Bridgeport.....						+17.2	+9	+2
Buffalo.....	96.8	112.5	112.7	111.9	113.0	+16.8	+3	+1.0
Butte.....						+4.4	-1.6	-4
Charleston, S.C.....	93.0	108.1	107.3	107.1	106.7	+14.8	-5	-3
Chicago.....	100.0	108.6	108.4	109.0	107.5	+7.4	-9	-1.4
Cincinnati.....	92.9	108.0	108.1	108.2	109.3	+17.7	+1.1	+1.1
Cleveland.....	88.1	105.7	105.1	105.8	106.6	+21.1	+1.5	+8
Columbus.....						+19.1	+1.2	+9
Dallas.....	90.8	103.7	102.7	103.6	103.9	+14.5	+1.2	+3
Denver.....	91.0	98.6	99.4	100.1	100.8	+10.8	+1.4	+7
Detroit.....	90.8	109.7	111.7	110.8	110.0	+21.2	-1.6	-7
Fall River.....	90.4	105.1	105.7	106.3	107.5	+18.9	+1.7	+1.2
Houston.....						+16.4	+3	+1.0
Indianapolis.....	86.2	103.4	103.0	103.9	105.4	+22.2	+2.3	+1.4
Jacksonville.....	85.7	98.1	97.9	98.3	98.8	+15.3	+1.0	+5
Kansas City.....	94.0	105.6	106.9	107.5	106.4	+13.2	-5	-1.0

TABLE 6.—CITIES, OF CHA 1934—Co

Little Roc
Los Angele
Louisville.
Manchest
Memphis.
Milwauke
Minneapo
Mobile....
Newark....
New Have
New Orle
New York
Norfolk...
Omaha....
Peoria....
Philadelphi
Pittsburg
Portland,
Portland,
Providence
Richmond
Rochester
St. Louis.
St. Paul...
Salt Lake
San Franc
Savannah
Scranton.
Seattle...
Springfield
Washingt

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TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES, AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE MAY 22, 1934, COMPARED WITH MAY 15, 1933, AND APR. 24 AND MAY 8, 1934—Continued

City	Index (1913=100)					Percentage of change May 22, 1934, compared with—		
	1933	1934				1933	1934	
	May 15	Apr. 10	Apr. 24	May 8	May 22	May 15	Apr. 24	May 8
Little Rock.....	82.9	98.7	98.6	98.0	98.5	+18.8	-0.1	+0.5
Los Angeles.....	86.5	93.5	93.4	92.5	93.6	+8.3	+3	+1.2
Louisville.....	90.6	103.9	105.4	106.2	104.8	+15.7	-6	-1.3
Manchester.....	92.5	107.5	107.2	108.2	108.7	+17.5	+1.4	+5
Memphis.....	86.1	100.9	100.6	101.7	101.7	+18.2	+1.1	+1
Milwaukee.....	97.9	108.9	110.2	110.0	110.8	+13.2	+5	+8
Minneapolis.....	90.1	109.6	110.3	110.9	110.6	+22.7	+3	-2
Mobile.....						+13.4	(1)	(1)
Newark.....	93.0	109.8	110.2	112.4	112.7	+21.1	+2.2	+2
New Haven.....	97.1	112.7	112.3	113.5	116.1	+19.5	+3.4	+2.3
New Orleans.....	91.7	107.3	107.3	107.0	106.3	+16.0	-1.0	-7
New York.....	101.6	116.1	116.6	117.3	118.5	+16.7	+1.6	+1.0
Norfolk.....						+19.8	+1.3	-2
Omaha.....	87.5	102.8	102.8	103.0	103.2	+18.0	+4	+2
Peoria.....						+13.2	-2	+5
Philadelphia.....	95.5	116.9	116.4	118.3	118.2	+23.8	+1.5	-1
Pittsburgh.....	92.4	108.0	109.1	109.6	111.0	+20.0	+1.7	+1.2
Portland, Maine.....						+12.4	+2.5	+1.4
Portland, Oreg.....	88.0	94.6	95.5	94.9	95.6	+8.7	+1	+8
Providence.....	95.4	106.7	106.9	107.3	108.3	+13.6	+1.4	+1.0
Richmond.....	95.2	112.9	113.3	113.3	114.9	+20.6	+1.4	+1.4
Rochester.....						+20.8	-3	(1)
St. Louis.....	95.9	110.5	109.3	109.6	108.4	+13.1	-7	-1.0
St. Paul.....						+22.7	+1.4	+6
Salt Lake City.....	83.0	92.4	92.2	92.2	92.8	+11.8	+7	+6
San Francisco.....	101.6	108.9	109.2	108.9	108.9	+7.2	-2	-1
Savannah.....						+18.7	-8	-2
Scranton.....	99.4	114.3	113.6	115.3	115.0	+15.6	+1.2	-3
Seattle.....	96.9	103.2	103.7	102.9	103.8	+7.1	(1)	+8
Springfield, Ill.....						+13.3	+7	+1
Washington.....	100.2	113.7	115.0	116.0	117.1	+16.9	+1.8	+1.0

¹ No change.

Table 7 shows index numbers of the weighted retail cost of food in each of 39 cities and for the United States on specified dates for 1933 and 1934. These index numbers are based on the average cost of food in the year 1913 as 100. The figures are a continuation of data published in Bulletin 495 (pp. 30 and 31), and the April 1933 edition of the Monthly Labor Review (pp. 951-954, inclusive).

TABLE 7.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES OF 1933 AND 1934

Year and month	Atlan- ta	Balti- more	Bir- ming- ham	Boston	Buffalo	Charles- ton, S.C.	Chica- go	Cincin- nati	Cleve- land	Dallas
1933.....	96.7	103.5	97.5	101.0	103.7	99.9	104.2	99.6	95.6	95.8
Jan. 15.....	92.0	99.3	92.7	98.1	97.9	97.3	97.7	95.1	88.1	90.4
Feb. 15.....	87.6	94.2	89.2	92.6	92.8	91.6	95.1	91.3	84.7	85.7
Mar. 15.....	85.8	94.2	89.6	91.8	92.7	89.3	94.2	90.2	85.3	85.2
Apr. 15.....	86.2	93.3	89.5	91.0	92.7	91.5	96.4	90.4	84.7	86.9
May 15.....	90.5	97.2	93.3	93.1	96.8	93.0	100.0	92.9	88.1	90.8
June 15.....	95.8	99.6	97.6	98.1	100.4	94.5	102.4	96.7	92.1	94.0
July 15.....	100.9	106.8	100.9	107.4	109.8	101.2	112.5	105.5	103.8	99.5
Aug. 15.....	104.9	109.3	103.7	107.9	113.0	106.7	112.9	106.9	106.8	103.9
Aug. 29.....	106.6	110.1	103.7	110.1	112.1	107.3	113.4	108.8	106.7	102.8
Sept. 12.....	105.4	110.5	103.0	108.6	112.6	108.0	111.0	106.1	105.6	103.8
Sept. 26.....	104.6	110.8	102.9	108.5	113.0	108.5	111.0	106.9	106.0	103.7
Oct. 10.....	104.1	113.4	103.6	108.4	112.1	107.9	110.0	108.6	105.5	102.5
Oct. 24.....	104.7	112.9	103.6	107.4	111.8	107.3	110.0	107.6	102.4	103.4
Nov. 7.....	105.0	113.2	103.7	108.0	111.8	107.8	111.1	107.4	102.4	103.3
Nov. 21.....	102.9	112.4	104.0	108.1	111.7	108.0	110.5	109.1	103.2	104.5
Dec. 5.....	101.3	111.6	103.3	106.2	110.0	107.8	109.4	105.0	101.9	105.6
Dec. 19.....	102.4	109.5	102.3	103.6	108.4	109.3	108.0	101.3	100.7	103.2
1934:										
Jan. 2.....	100.0	110.8	102.7	105.6	109.3	108.8	108.3	104.3	100.6	101.6
Jan. 16.....	100.5	110.8	105.0	105.4	109.7	108.8	110.0	105.2	102.8	102.2
Jan. 30.....	101.8	110.6	105.7	106.1	110.1	107.1	109.6	106.0	101.4	102.3
Feb. 13.....	103.8	112.9	104.6	108.4	114.4	108.9	113.0	107.8	104.8	103.8
Feb. 27.....	104.1	115.2	105.9	107.1	115.3	108.2	111.0	107.9	104.8	103.5
Mar. 13.....	104.7	115.8	105.3	108.0	114.8	108.6	110.7	108.2	106.1	103.7
Mar. 27.....	105.2	113.3	104.0	106.4	113.6	108.1	110.1	109.1	106.1	103.4
Apr. 10.....	103.8	112.7	105.4	106.0	112.5	108.1	108.6	108.0	105.7	103.7
Apr. 24.....	105.0	113.3	104.6	107.0	112.7	107.3	108.4	108.1	105.1	102.7
May 8.....	105.9	114.5	106.3	108.0	111.9	107.1	109.0	108.2	105.8	103.6
May 22.....	105.6	115.5	103.7	107.9	113.0	106.7	107.5	109.3	106.6	103.9
	Denver	Detroit	Fall River	Indian- apolis	Jack- sonville	Kansas City	Little Rock	Los Angeles	Louis- ville	Man- chester
1933.....	94.9	97.9	97.9	94.2	91.2	98.5	88.6	93.4	95.7	100.6
Jan. 15.....	92.9	89.6	94.0	87.8	86.0	93.9	81.3	91.8	88.5	96.1
Feb. 15.....	87.1	86.7	89.9	84.3	82.2	91.4	80.7	87.0	84.7	90.9
Mar. 15.....	86.8	86.6	88.5	84.1	80.3	91.2	80.0	87.5	85.1	90.7
Apr. 15.....	87.3	86.2	87.1	82.3	82.0	91.9	80.1	84.9	86.8	90.3
May 15.....	91.0	90.8	90.4	86.2	85.7	94.0	82.9	86.5	90.6	92.5
June 15.....	93.1	94.0	93.6	92.8	87.6	98.2	83.3	88.4	94.0	97.0
July 15.....	101.8	105.4	105.0	103.8	95.2	103.6	89.3	93.2	102.3	109.6
Aug. 15.....	99.8	107.0	106.4	105.9	98.0	105.4	97.0	100.2	103.9	109.4
Aug. 29.....	98.8	109.1	106.2	105.6	98.6	106.6	96.7	99.9	105.7	(1)
Sept. 12.....	101.2	108.8	105.5	104.4	99.8	105.7	96.9	101.9	105.8	108.5
Sept. 26.....	100.1	109.4	106.9	101.9	101.5	105.0	97.9	102.1	104.2	108.5
Oct. 10.....	100.5	107.8	106.7	101.2	99.7	103.5	96.7	101.3	103.6	108.3
Oct. 24.....	100.6	105.4	105.6	99.7	98.8	101.7	96.7	101.8	101.9	107.2
Nov. 7.....	100.5	105.0	105.4	100.6	99.4	103.6	97.1	101.9	101.2	107.6
Nov. 21.....	99.3	106.3	105.1	101.2	99.1	102.7	97.6	100.1	101.0	108.3
Dec. 5.....	98.9	104.5	104.5	99.6	99.4	102.3	95.5	98.1	100.1	106.7
Dec. 19.....	97.0	103.1	103.1	98.0	97.8	100.3	98.0	94.9	99.5	105.1
1934:										
Jan. 2.....	97.3	105.6	103.3	98.6	98.1	101.0	96.4	95.4	100.2	106.3
Jan. 16.....	97.4	105.2	103.9	99.7	97.8	103.2	99.0	93.8	100.2	105.8
Jan. 30.....	100.5	104.8	105.0	99.2	97.6	104.0	97.4	92.8	102.2	107.1
Feb. 13.....	100.7	107.5	105.9	101.8	100.1	105.9	98.9	93.9	102.3	108.5
Feb. 27.....	101.3	108.1	105.2	101.9	98.8	106.8	99.1	90.9	104.2	108.6
Mar. 13.....	100.2	108.4	106.2	104.0	98.2	106.8	99.7	94.4	104.9	108.7
Mar. 27.....	100.6	109.0	105.8	103.6	98.5	106.2	100.0	93.2	105.0	107.7
Apr. 10.....	98.6	109.7	105.1	103.4	98.1	105.6	98.7	93.5	103.9	107.5
Apr. 24.....	99.4	111.7	105.7	103.0	97.9	106.9	98.6	93.4	105.4	107.2
May 8.....	100.1	110.8	106.3	103.9	98.3	107.5	98.0	92.5	106.2	108.2
May 22.....	100.8	110.0	107.5	105.4	98.8	106.4	98.5	93.6	104.8	108.7

(1) Data not available.

TABLE 7.—
CITIES
Continued

Year and

1933.....

Jan. 15.....
Feb. 15.....
Mar. 15.....
Apr. 15.....
May 15.....
June 15.....
July 15.....
Aug. 15.....
Aug. 29.....
Sept. 12.....
Sept. 26.....
Oct. 10.....
Oct. 24.....
Nov. 7.....
Nov. 21.....
Dec. 5.....
Dec. 19.....

1934:

Jan. 2.....
Jan. 16.....
Jan. 30.....
Feb. 13.....
Feb. 27.....
Mar. 13.....
Mar. 27.....
Apr. 10.....
Apr. 24.....
May 8.....
May 22.....

1933.....

Jan. 15.....
Feb. 15.....
Mar. 15.....
Apr. 15.....
May 15.....
June 15.....
July 15.....
Aug. 15.....
Aug. 29.....
Sept. 12.....
Sept. 26.....
Oct. 10.....
Oct. 24.....
Nov. 7.....
Nov. 21.....
Dec. 5.....
Dec. 19.....

1934:

Jan. 2.....
Jan. 16.....
Jan. 30.....
Feb. 13.....
Feb. 27.....
Mar. 13.....
Mar. 27.....
Apr. 10.....
Apr. 24.....
May 8.....
May 22.....

TABLE 7.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES OF 1933 AND 1934—Continued

Year and month	Memphis	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	Newark	New Haven	New Orleans	New York	Omaha	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh
1933.....	91.7	102.4	97.7	99.9	104.3	98.8	106.4	93.2	102.2	96.9
Jan. 15.....	86.1	95.4	92.0	98.5	101.5	96.2	102.6	85.4	96.8	90.7
Feb. 15.....	82.8	94.7	86.7	91.9	96.0	91.1	97.0	82.5	92.6	87.0
Mar. 15.....	82.4	93.5	85.6	90.2	92.3	91.1	96.1	82.3	92.5	87.3
Apr. 15.....	82.5	94.8	86.1	89.8	94.2	88.9	96.7	84.0	91.8	88.5
May 15.....	86.1	97.9	90.1	93.0	97.1	91.7	101.6	87.5	95.5	92.4
June 15.....	89.3	100.0	93.9	96.5	100.1	93.9	103.4	92.2	99.0	94.1
July 15.....	95.8	111.3	107.0	103.3	109.2	102.6	109.9	100.8	106.0	102.5
Aug. 15.....	99.3	111.8	106.7	106.0	112.8	105.2	111.2	101.2	106.4	103.8
Aug. 29.....	98.6	110.3	104.4	107.5	113.9	105.7	112.3	99.8	109.1	104.3
Sept. 12.....	98.9	109.8	104.4	106.5	112.3	107.4	112.4	98.6	110.1	103.9
Sept. 26.....	100.3	108.8	106.8	109.1	113.1	107.0	115.2	101.9	111.0	105.2
Oct. 10.....	99.6	107.0	106.9	109.8	113.7	106.2	116.3	101.1	110.8	105.3
Oct. 24.....	98.5	107.9	105.6	108.5	112.0	105.9	114.4	100.2	110.8	104.9
Nov. 7.....	99.2	109.8	106.2	108.0	112.7	105.8	114.6	99.6	111.3	104.2
Nov. 21.....	99.3	109.2	106.1	108.2	111.8	105.9	114.1	100.5	111.2	104.3
Dec. 5.....	98.7	106.1	106.6	106.7	110.1	105.0	113.7	99.8	110.7	104.7
Dec. 19.....	98.7	103.9	104.7	105.4	110.2	104.3	110.6	98.8	108.2	102.1
1934:.....										
Jan. 2.....	98.0	105.6	106.3	106.2	111.5	104.9	112.5	98.8	110.5	103.0
Jan. 16.....	99.2	107.3	107.5	106.1	112.2	103.6	112.3	101.1	110.6	105.2
Jan. 30.....	100.2	108.3	107.8	106.9	110.5	105.4	113.5	102.2	114.4	109.6
Feb. 13.....	100.8	109.3	109.7	109.2	114.1	107.5	116.5	104.0	116.6	106.5
Feb. 27.....	102.0	108.8	109.7	110.2	114.6	108.6	116.4	104.4	116.9	109.0
Mar. 13.....	101.8	110.6	109.4	110.1	114.2	108.6	116.5	103.8	116.9	109.4
Mar. 27.....	102.0	109.9	109.7	110.9	114.1	108.5	115.3	104.1	116.5	109.1
Apr. 10.....	100.9	108.9	109.6	109.8	112.7	107.3	116.1	102.3	116.9	108.0
Apr. 24.....	100.6	110.2	110.3	110.2	112.3	107.3	116.6	102.8	116.4	109.1
May 8.....	101.7	110.0	110.9	112.4	113.5	107.0	117.3	103.0	118.3	109.6
May 22.....	101.7	110.8	110.6	112.7	116.1	106.3	118.5	103.2	118.2	111.0
	Portland, Oreg.	Providence	Richmond	St. Louis	Salt Lake City	San Francisco	Scranton	Seattle	Washington	United States
1933.....	91.3	101.9	101.8	101.4	86.6	104.6	106.2	98.7	105.7	99.7
Jan. 15.....	90.2	98.7	98.3	94.1	82.2	102.2	102.0	94.1	101.4	94.8
Feb. 15.....	85.5	93.8	91.8	90.4	78.4	98.4	97.5	90.2	97.2	90.9
Mar. 15.....	85.1	92.7	91.9	91.3	78.8	97.8	96.6	90.4	97.3	90.5
Apr. 15.....	83.7	92.0	91.5	91.4	80.2	98.7	96.2	92.4	95.5	90.4
May 15.....	88.0	95.4	95.2	95.9	83.0	101.6	99.4	96.9	100.2	93.7
June 15.....	90.2	99.3	97.8	99.9	87.7	103.4	102.2	100.3	102.7	96.7
July 15.....	95.7	108.5	104.1	108.7	92.4	106.7	112.0	103.5	108.5	104.8
Aug. 15.....	95.9	109.1	107.9	111.8	92.9	109.5	113.5	104.7	110.7	106.7
Aug. 29.....	96.1	110.0	109.2	112.3	91.5	109.7	113.6	105.1	112.6	107.1
Sept. 12.....	96.7	109.0	110.9	110.2	90.1	110.2	113.4	105.3	113.3	107.0
Sept. 26.....	95.9	110.4	111.1	109.1	91.0	109.1	114.5	104.1	114.3	107.4
Oct. 10.....	95.9	110.1	112.0	107.9	91.5	108.8	113.8	103.3	114.8	107.3
Oct. 24.....	96.0	109.1	110.3	107.6	90.9	110.3	114.4	103.6	115.0	106.6
Nov. 7.....	94.6	109.1	110.9	107.6	91.0	110.0	113.5	103.3	114.3	106.7
Nov. 21.....	94.5	108.5	110.1	107.4	93.0	110.3	114.0	103.1	114.6	106.8
Dec. 5.....	94.1	107.8	110.0	107.4	91.5	109.4	113.9	101.9	112.4	105.5
Dec. 19.....	92.8	105.8	109.0	107.7	89.1	106.3	112.0	100.0	110.3	103.9
1934:.....										
Jan. 2.....	93.8	106.8	108.1	105.8	90.6	108.4	111.5	100.9	110.0	104.5
Jan. 16.....	93.6	106.3	109.0	107.3	89.3	104.4	112.9	101.6	110.6	105.2
Jan. 30.....	93.7	107.1	108.4	108.4	90.3	107.9	112.2	103.3	110.9	105.8
Feb. 13.....	96.5	111.9	111.9	110.9	93.1	109.8	114.8	105.1	114.4	108.3
Feb. 27.....	96.7	110.7	113.1	110.5	93.7	110.3	114.9	104.9	114.3	108.1
Mar. 13.....	96.0	108.7	113.2	111.6	93.5	110.5	115.7	105.0	114.8	108.5
Mar. 27.....	96.2	107.5	113.2	111.3	93.3	108.5	115.0	103.9	114.5	108.0
Apr. 10.....	94.6	106.7	112.9	110.5	92.4	108.9	114.3	103.2	113.7	107.4
Apr. 24.....	95.5	106.9	113.3	109.3	92.2	109.2	113.6	103.7	115.0	107.3
May 8.....	94.9	107.3	113.3	109.6	92.2	108.9	115.3	102.9	116.0	108.2
May 22.....	95.6	108.3	114.9	108.4	93.6	108.9	115.0	103.8	117.1	108.4

Table 8 shows index numbers of the weighted retail cost of food by years 1932 and 1933, for the United States and 39 cities. These index numbers are based on the year 1913 as 100. The percentage of change in the year is shown for the United States and each of the 51 cities covered by the Bureau.

TABLE 8.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE 1933 COMPARED WITH 1932

City	Index (1913=100)		Percentage of change 1933 compared with 1932	City	Index (1913=100)		Percentage of change 1933 compared with 1932
	1932	1933			1932	1933	
United States.....	102.1	99.7	-2.3	Milwaukee.....	105.3	102.4	-2.8
Atlanta.....	100.0	96.7	-3.4	Minneapolis.....	101.0	97.7	-3.3
Baltimore.....	105.9	103.5	-2.2	Mobile.....			-2.4
Birmingham.....	101.2	97.5	-3.6	Newark.....	105.8	99.9	-5.6
Boston.....	103.2	101.0	-2.1	New Haven.....	109.5	104.3	-4.8
Bridgeport.....			-3.5	New Orleans.....	104.4	98.8	-5.4
Buffalo.....	105.2	103.7	-1.5	New York.....	110.2	106.4	-3.4
Butte.....			-6.1	Norfolk.....			-8.0
Charleston, S.C.....	106.1	99.9	-5.8	Omaha.....	95.3	93.2	-2.3
Chicago.....	111.2	104.2	-6.3	Peoria.....			-6.6
Cincinnati.....	101.0	99.6	-1.4	Philadelphia.....	105.8	102.2	-3.5
Cleveland.....	97.2	95.6	-1.7	Pittsburgh.....	99.7	96.9	-2.9
Columbus.....			-1.2	Portland, Maine.....			-3.5
Dallas.....	97.4	95.8	-1.6	Portland, Oreg.....	95.8	91.3	-4.6
Denver.....	95.6	94.9	-.7	Providence.....	103.8	101.9	-1.9
Detroit.....	96.3	97.9	+1.7	Richmond.....	104.7	101.8	-2.7
Fall River.....	101.2	97.9	-3.3	Rochester.....			-2.9
Houston.....			-1.3	St. Louis.....	102.6	101.4	-1.2
Indianapolis.....	97.2	94.2	-3.1	St. Paul.....			-2.5
Jacksonville.....	93.8	91.2	-2.8	Salt Lake City.....	88.3	86.6	-1.9
Kansas City.....	100.1	98.5	-1.5	San Francisco.....	107.3	104.6	-2.5
Little Rock.....	91.1	88.6	-2.8	Savannah.....			-1.9
Los Angeles.....	93.4	93.4	-.1	Scranton.....	108.3	106.2	-1.9
Louisville.....	95.4	95.7	+.3	Seattle.....	101.5	98.7	-2.7
Manchester.....	102.4	100.6	-1.7	Springfield, Ill.....			-.8
Memphis.....	94.9	91.7	-3.4	Washington.....	108.1	105.7	-2.2

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TABLE 1.
COAL
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Year an
month

1913: Yr. a
Jan.
July
1914: Jan.
July
1915: Jan.
July
1916: Jan.
July
1917: Jan.
July
1918: Jan.
July
1919: Jan.
July
1920: Jan.
July
1921: Jan.
July
1922: Jan.
July
1923: Jan.
July
1924: Jan.
July
1925: Jan.
July
1926: Jan.
July

Insuff

Retail Prices of Coal, May 15, 1934

RETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from which retail food prices are obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or bins where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

Table 1 shows for the United States both average prices and index numbers of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove and chestnut sizes, and of bituminous coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1932, and for each month from January 15, 1933, to May 15, 1934. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the index number.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES PER 2,000 POUNDS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES BASED ON THE YEAR 1913 AS 100, ON THE 15TH OF SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1913 TO MAY 1934

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous		Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous	
	Stove		Chestnut		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)		Stove		Chestnut		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)
	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)				Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)		
	Dol.		Dol.		Dol.			Dol.		Dol.		Dol.	
1913: Yr. av.	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	5.43	100.0	1927: Jan.	15.66	202.7	15.42	194.8	9.96	183.3
Jan.	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8	July	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1	8.91	163.9
July	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2	1928: Jan.	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6	9.30	171.1
1914: Jan.	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9	July	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9	8.69	159.9
July	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6	1929: Jan.	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3	9.09	167.2
1915: Jan.	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2	July	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8	8.62	158.6
July	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1	1930: Jan.	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5	9.11	167.6
1916: Jan.	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8	July	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6	8.65	159.1
July	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6	1931: Jan.	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1	8.87	163.2
1917: Jan.	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1	July	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3	8.09	148.9
July	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7	1932: Jan.	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1	8.17	150.3
1918: Jan.	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3	July	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2	7.50	138.0
July	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8	1933: Jan.	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9	7.46	137.3
1919: Jan.	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3	Feb.	13.75	178.0	13.53	171.0	7.45	137.0
July	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1	Mar.	13.70	177.3	13.48	170.4	7.43	136.7
1920: Jan.	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1	Apr.	13.22	171.1	13.00	164.3	7.37	135.6
July	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1	May	12.44	161.0	12.25	154.8	7.17	132.0
1921: Jan.	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6	June	12.18	157.6	12.00	151.6	7.18	132.1
July	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7	July	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0	7.64	140.7
1922: Jan.	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0	Aug.	12.85	166.3	12.65	159.8	7.77	143.0
July	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6	Sept.	13.33	172.5	13.12	165.8	7.94	146.0
1923: Jan.	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7	Oct.	13.44	174.0	13.23	167.1	8.08	148.7
July	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7	Nov.	13.46	174.3	13.26	167.5	8.18	150.6
1924: Jan.	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5	Dec.	13.45	174.0	13.24	167.2	8.18	150.6
July	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5	1934: Jan.	13.44	174.0	13.23	167.4	8.24	151.6
1925: Jan.	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0	Feb.	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7	8.22	151.3
July	15.14	196.4	14.93	188.6	8.61	158.5	Mar.	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6	8.23	151.5
1926: Jan.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.74	179.3	Apr.	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5	8.18	150.5
July	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	8.70	160.1	May	12.53	162.2	12.34	155.9	8.13	149.5

¹ Insufficient data.

Table 2 shows average retail prices per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers (1913=100) for the United States on May 15, 1933, April 15, 1934, and May 15, 1934, and percentage change over the year and month periods.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE MAY 15, 1934, COMPARED WITH MAY 15, 1933, AND APRIL 15, 1934

Article	Average retail price and index number on—			Percentage of change, May 15, 1934, compared with—	
	May 15, 1933	Apr. 15, 1934	May 15, 1934	May 15, 1933	Apr. 15, 1934
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Stove:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$12.44	\$13.14	\$12.53		
Index (1913=100).....	161.0	170.1	162.2	+0.7	-4.6
Chestnut:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$12.25	\$12.94	\$12.34		
Index (1913=100).....	154.8	163.5	155.9	+7	-4.6
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$7.17	\$8.18	\$8.13		
Index (1913=100).....	132.0	150.5	149.5	+13.3	-7

Table 3 shows average retail prices of coal for household use by cities on May 15, 1933, April 15 and May 15, 1934, as reported by local dealers in each city.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, MAY 15, 1933, AND APR. 15 AND MAY 15, 1934, BY CITIES

City and kind of coal	1933	1934		City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15		May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
Atlanta, Ga.:				Chicago, Ill.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	\$5.30	\$7.02	\$6.52	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Baltimore, Md.:				Stove.....	\$13.33	\$13.99	\$12.45
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut.....	13.15	13.79	12.20
Stove.....	11.50	13.25	12.25	Bituminous:			
Chestnut.....	11.25	13.00	12.00	Prepared sizes:			
Bituminous:				High volatile.....	6.92	8.18	7.90
Prepared sizes:				Low volatile.....	8.63	10.79	9.63
Low volatile.....	8.31	9.38	8.94	Run of mine:			
Run of mine:				Low volatile.....	6.52	7.71	7.71
High volatile.....	6.79	7.54	7.36	Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Birmingham, Ala.:				Bituminous:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	4.49	6.06	5.94	Prepared sizes:			
Boston, Mass.:				High volatile.....	4.75	5.69	5.83
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Low volatile.....	6.25	7.39	7.46
Stove.....	12.85	13.75	13.00	Cleveland, Ohio:			
Chestnut.....	12.60	13.50	12.75	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bridgeport, Conn.:				Stove.....	12.69	12.38	11.63
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut.....	12.44	12.13	11.38
Stove.....	12.75	13.75	13.00	Bituminous:			
Chestnut.....	12.75	13.75	13.00	Prepared sizes:			
Buffalo, N. Y.:				High volatile.....	5.26	6.34	6.81
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Low volatile.....	7.46	9.00	8.75
Stove.....	11.65	11.85	11.85	Columbus, Ohio:			
Chestnut.....	11.40	11.60	11.60	Bituminous:			
Butte, Mont.:				Prepared sizes:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	9.71	9.79	9.76	High volatile.....	4.60	5.78	5.75
Charleston, S. C.:				Low volatile.....	5.58	7.04	7.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	8.67	9.92	9.92				

TABLE 3.—
HOLD

City a

Dallas, Tex.
Arkansas
Bitumin
Denver, C
Colorado
Furnac
Stove,
Bitumin
Detroit, M
Pennsyl
Stove.
Chestn
Bitumin
Prepar
High
Low
Run o
Low
Fall River
Pennsyl
Stove.
Chestn
Houston,
Bitumin
Indianapo
Bitumin
Prepa
High
Low
Run o
Low
Jacksonvi
Bitumin
Kansas C
Arkansa
Furna
Stove
Bitumin
Little Ro
Arkansa
Bitumin
Los Ange
Bitumi
Louisvill
Bitumi
Prepa
High
Low
Manches
Pennsy
Stove
Chest
Memphis
Bitumi
Milwau
Pennsy
Stove
Ches
Bitumi
Prep
High
Low
Minneap
Pennsy
Stove
Ches
Bitumi
Prep
High
Low

1 The a
delivered

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, MAY 15, 1933, AND APR. 15 AND MAY 15, 1934, BY CITIES—Continued

City and kind of coal	1933	1934		City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15		May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
Dallas, Tex.:				Mobile, Ala.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$13.50	Bituminous, prepared sizes	\$6.72	\$8.48	\$7.75
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.75	10.50	10.00	Newark, N.J.:			
Denver, Colo.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Colorado anthracite:				Stove	10.25	11.75	11.75
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	14.31	15.50	15.50	Chestnut	10.00	11.50	11.50
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	14.31	15.50	15.50	New Haven, Conn.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.76	8.04	8.07	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Detroit, Mich.:				Stove	12.90	13.90	13.15
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut	12.90	13.90	13.15
Stove	12.83	13.13	11.59	New Orleans, La.:			
Chestnut	12.71	12.88	11.59	Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.07	10.10	10.10
Bituminous:				New York, N.Y.:			
Prepared sizes:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
High volatile	5.83	7.17	7.17	Stove	11.50	11.30	11.30
Low volatile	6.63	8.51	8.52	Chestnut	11.25	11.05	11.05
Run of mine:				Norfolk, Va.:			
Low volatile	5.88	7.92	7.98	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Fall River, Mass.:				Stove	12.00	14.00	12.50
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut	12.00	14.00	12.50
Stove	13.50	14.50	13.50	Bituminous:			
Chestnut	13.25	14.25	13.25	Prepared sizes:			
Houston, Tex.:				High volatile	6.00	8.00	8.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.60	10.80	10.80	Low volatile	7.00	9.50	8.50
Indianapolis, Ind.:				Run of mine:			
Bituminous:				Low volatile	6.00	8.00	7.50
Prepared sizes:				Omaha, Nebr.:			
High volatile	5.03	5.96	5.84	Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.35	8.59	8.59
Low volatile	6.70	8.10	7.70	Peoria, Ill.:			
Run of mine:				Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.92	6.45	6.57
Low volatile	5.94	6.94	6.88	Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Jacksonville, Fla.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.00	10.63	10.13	Stove	10.75	11.25	11.25
Kansas City, Mo.:				Chestnut	10.50	11.00	11.00
Arkansas anthracite:				Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Furnace	10.67	10.41	10.41	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove, No. 4	12.50	12.22	12.30	Stove		12.75	12.75
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.54	5.97	5.95	Chestnut	12.75	13.00	12.75
Little Rock, Ark.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes	3.56	4.75	4.64
Arkansas anthracite, egg	10.75	10.50	10.50	Portland, Maine:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.72	8.33	8.33	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Los Angeles, Calif.:				Stove	13.50	14.50	13.75
Bituminous, prepared sizes	15.25	16.78	16.27	Chestnut	13.25	14.25	13.50
Louisville, Ky.:				Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous:				Bituminous, prepared sizes	11.26	12.71	12.75
Prepared sizes:				Providence, R.I.:			
High volatile	4.44	5.20	5.36	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Low volatile	6.56	7.25	7.50	Stove	13.20	15.00	14.25
Manchester, N.H.:				Chestnut	12.95	14.75	14.00
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Richmond, Va.:			
Stove	14.00	15.00	14.50	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Chestnut	14.00	15.00	14.50	Stove	12.25	14.00	12.56
Memphis, Tenn.:				Chestnut	12.25	14.00	12.56
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.66	7.15	7.15	Bituminous:			
Milwaukee, Wis.:				Prepared sizes:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				High volatile	6.67	7.83	7.42
Stove	12.96	13.25	12.55	Low volatile	7.15	8.87	8.37
Chestnut	12.71	13.00	12.30	Run of mine:			
Bituminous:				Low volatile	6.25	7.25	7.00
Prepared sizes:				Rochester, N.Y.:			
High volatile	6.91	7.51	7.96	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Low volatile	8.87	10.11	10.39	Stove	11.60	13.10	12.73
Minneapolis, Minn.:				Chestnut	11.35	12.85	12.48
Pennsylvania anthracite:				St. Louis, Mo.:			
Stove	14.95	14.45	14.55	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Chestnut	14.70	14.10	14.30	Stove	14.10	13.97	13.91
Bituminous:				Chestnut	13.85	13.72	13.72
Prepared sizes:				Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.36	5.59	5.52
High volatile	9.11	9.93	10.31				
Low volatile	11.50	12.17	12.78				

¹ The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, MAY 15, 1933, AND APR. 15 AND MAY 15, 1934, BY CITIES—Continued

City and kind of coal	1933	1934		City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15		May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
St. Paul, Minn.:				Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove.....	\$14.95	\$14.45	\$14.55	Stove.....	\$7.88	\$7.81	\$8.06
Chestnut.....	14.70	14.20	14.30	Chestnut.....	7.63	7.56	7.81
Bituminous:				Seattle, Wash.:			
Prepared sizes:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	9.87	9.93	9.91
High volatile.....	8.78	9.78	10.19	Springfield, Ill.:			
Low volatile.....	11.51	12.33	12.94	Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	3.68	4.08	4.09
Salt Lake City, Utah:				Washington, D.C.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	7.01	7.38	7.37	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
San Francisco, Calif.:				Stove.....	\$12.92	\$14.45	\$13.10
New Mexico anthracite:				Chestnut.....	\$12.66	\$14.15	\$12.80
Cerillos egg.....	25.00	25.63	25.63	Bituminous:			
Colorado anthracite:				Prepared sizes:			
Egg.....	24.50	25.11	25.11	High volatile.....	\$7.97	\$8.64	\$8.56
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	15.00	16.06	15.04	Low volatile.....	\$9.31	\$10.19	\$10.00
Savannah, Ga.:				Run of mine:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	\$7.94	\$9.70	\$9.70	Mixed.....	\$7.40	\$8.02	\$8.02

² All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.

³ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States and in Certain Foreign Countries

THE index numbers of retail prices of food published by certain foreign countries have been brought together with those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the subjoined table, the base years in all cases being as given in the original reports. As stated in the table, the number of articles included in the index numbers for the different countries differs widely. These results, which are designed merely to show price trends and not actual differences in prices in the several countries should not, therefore, be considered as closely comparable with one another. In certain instances, also, the figures are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and the localities included on successive dates. Indexes are shown for July of each year from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, and by months since January 1931.

INDEX N

Country...

Computing

Number of

Commodities included...

Base=100...

192

July.....

192

July.....

192

July.....

192

July.....

192

July.....

192

January.....

February.....

March.....

April.....

May.....

June.....

July.....

August.....

September.....

October.....

November.....

December.....

19

January.....

February.....

March.....

April.....

May.....

June.....

July.....

August.....

September.....

October.....

November.....

December.....

19

January.....

February.....

March.....

April.....

May.....

June.....

July.....

August.....

September.....

October.....

November.....

December.....

INDEX NUMBER OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country.....	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	China	Czechoslovakia
Computing agency....	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistics Bureau	Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare	General Direction of Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	National Tariff Commission	Central Bureau of Statistics
Number of localities...	51	30	Vienna	59	12	70	Shanghai	Prague
Commodities included.....	42 foods	46 foods and groceries	18 foods	33 foods	35 foods	46 foods	24 foods	35 foods
Base=100.....	1913	1923-27 (1,000)	July 1914	1921	1926	1926	1926	July 1914
1926								
July.....	157.0	¹ 1,027	¹ 116	184.9	¹ 100.0	100.1	101.3	117.8
1927								
July.....	153.4	¹ 1,004	¹ 119	209.6	¹ 97.8	98.0	110.7	126.2
1928								
July.....	152.8	¹ 989	¹ 119	203.8	¹ 102.5	96.6	93.2	125.5
1929								
July.....	158.5	1,041	123	212.3	¹ 106.4	98.5	94.8	123.1
1930								
July.....	144.0	958	119	205.5	¹ 86.7	98.5	130.0	119.0
1931								
January.....	132.8	876	109	195.1	-----	89.1	104.9	107.0
February.....	127.0	864	106	186.8	-----	85.6	122.0	105.6
March.....	126.4	854	105	183.1	-----	82.8	117.4	104.2
April.....	124.0	851	104	180.1	-----	80.5	98.7	106.2
May.....	121.0	840	104	176.6	-----	77.7	98.7	107.0
June.....	118.3	833	108	176.5	-----	75.0	99.6	109.3
July.....	119.0	811	110	174.8	¹ 68.0	74.7	96.4	107.9
August.....	119.7	805	109	171.5	-----	75.5	116.5	102.2
September.....	119.4	804	109	172.9	-----	73.5	124.4	104.3
October.....	119.1	805	111	170.2	-----	71.4	110.0	103.1
November.....	116.7	812	110	167.9	-----	71.5	103.2	99.6
December.....	114.3	809	110	160.7	-----	71.2	97.0	99.1
1932								
January.....	109.3	814	111	156.5	67.1	69.6	98.2	98.0
February.....	105.3	829	110	151.3	65.7	66.5	122.8	95.6
March.....	105.0	825	109	148.2	65.8	66.0	114.2	100.1
April.....	103.7	824	107	144.3	65.2	65.4	99.1	97.3
May.....	101.3	812	108	144.8	64.8	62.9	98.4	100.8
June.....	100.1	803	113	143.8	65.1	62.1	107.3	101.4
July.....	101.0	800	110	144.4	65.0	61.4	101.4	97.5
August.....	100.8	796	109	142.9	63.2	63.5	103.6	94.4
September.....	100.3	792	110	150.8	62.6	63.0	102.6	97.6
October.....	100.4	786	110	155.4	62.8	63.6	94.9	100.0
November.....	99.4	764	109	159.4	62.8	63.9	87.9	102.3
December.....	98.7	759	109	156.9	62.1	64.0	84.5	102.3
1933								
January.....	94.8	747	106	154.4	61.9	62.8	87.3	100.4
February.....	90.9	742	103	156.1	62.3	60.6	94.8	99.3
March.....	90.5	734	103	150.4	62.2	60.4	92.3	94.9
April.....	90.4	746	103	147.7	60.9	61.3	85.2	94.1
May.....	93.7	750	103	143.0	59.6	61.9	86.0	96.8
June.....	96.7	759	106	143.4	59.2	62.2	84.1	98.8
July.....	104.8	754	104	144.0	60.0	63.2	86.3	96.8
August.....	² 106.9	767	104	146.6	59.5	67.8	90.0	95.2
September.....	² 107.2	768	104	151.2	59.5	65.9	88.0	94.2
October.....	² 107.0	764	104	153.3	59.8	65.4	88.1	94.2
November.....	² 106.8	750	104	153.6	60.7	65.8	83.2	94.6
December.....	² 104.7	769	104	153.6	61.4	66.6	79.8	92.7
1934								
January.....	² 105.2	767	104	150.3	-----	67.7	78.0	92.9
February.....	² 108.2	771	102	146.8	-----	69.4	80.4	91.3
March.....	² 108.3	774	101	-----	-----	72.9	75.0	75.9
April.....	² 107.4	-----	101	-----	-----	71.0	74.2	-----
May.....	² 108.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Year.² Average.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country.....	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	India	Ireland	Italy
Computing agency.....	Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Social Affairs	Commission of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Central Office of Statistics	Labor Office	Department of Industry and Commerce	Office Provincial of Economy
Number of localities.....	Tallin	21	Paris	72	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan
Commodities included.....	51 foods	14 foods	Foods	24 foods	12 foods	17 foods	29 foods	18 foods
Base=100.....	1913	January-June 1914	January-June 1914	October 1913-July 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1914	January-June 1914
1926								
July.....	121	1, 104.5	* 507	145.3	115.0	155	174	654.3
1927								
July.....	117	1, 102.3	* 559	156.8	125.6	154	166	524.0
1928								
July.....	127	1, 155.3	* 544	154.1	130.5	143	166	512.5
1929								
July.....	134	1, 116.4	* 590	155.7	127.2	145	166	528.3
1930								
July.....	103	969.4	* 593	145.9	104.6	136	156	519.3
1931								
January.....	95	893.2		133.5	93.5	111		467.1
February.....	96	882.6		131.0	94.1	106	151	462.8
March.....	96	878.8	641	129.6	96.3	103		464.7
April.....	96	869.8		129.2	95.7	104		466.8
May.....	95	849.4		129.9	96.6	102	139	460.0
June.....	93	842.4	642	130.9	96.5	101		456.6
July.....	94	846.0		130.4	98.9	100		452.0
August.....	91	869.5		126.1	99.7	100	143	444.1
September.....	87	844.3	607	124.9	99.6	100		438.3
October.....	83	847.9		123.4	96.8	100		435.1
November.....	82	885.2		121.8	94.1	100	155	436.8
December.....	80	918.8	555	119.9	93.0	101		437.8
1932								
January.....	81	915.8		116.1	91.8	103		431.2
February.....	81	908.3		113.9	89.9	102	151	432.5
March.....	83	911.2	561	114.4	89.8	103		445.6
April.....	83	886.3		113.4	89.9	99		450.4
May.....	81	875.7		112.7	93.4	99	144	441.8
June.....	80	871.0	567	113.4	93.3	99		438.0
July.....	83	885.7		113.8	92.1	102		426.8
August.....	80	897.8		111.8	93.8	102	134	411.1
September.....	79	891.4	534	110.5	92.9	101		409.7
October.....	77	894.5		109.6	92.0	102		423.4
November.....	76	919.8		109.5	88.4	103	135	428.0
December.....	75	910.2	531	109.0	86.7	103		433.9
1933								
January.....	75	894.1		107.3	86.5	101		426.1
February.....	74	883.5		106.5	86.2	98	130	422.8
March.....	75	869.8	542	106.2	86.1	98		416.6
April.....	73	868.0		106.3	85.5	93		405.1
May.....	74	867.8		109.5	84.7	91	126	398.3
June.....	74	881.7	532	110.7	84.4	95		402.9
July.....	77	907.1		110.5	79.2	95		402.5
August.....	81	919.9		110.2	77.8	94	129	391.2
September.....	81	920.1	530	111.1	77.3	94		401.5
October.....	77	923.2		112.3	73.7	91		405.1
November.....	78	911.0		113.4	72.2	92	140	400.5
December.....	79	881.2	548	114.2	74.3	88		408.9
1934								
January.....	78	853.4		114.1	74.8	86		421.9
February.....	79	843.1		113.8	76.1	85	133	407.9
March.....	78	865.3		113.5	75.7	84		406.8
April.....		853.8		113.7		83		

* June.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country.....	Nether- lands	New Zea- land	Norway	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzer- land	United Kingdom
Computing agency....	Bureau of Statis- tics	Census and Sta- tistics Office	Central Bureau of Statis- tics	Central Statisti- cal Office	Office of Census and Sta- tistics	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor
Number of localities..	Amster- dam	25	31	Warsaw	9	49	34	509
Commodities in- cluded.....	15 foods	58 foods	89 foods	85 foods	20 foods	43 foods	28 foods	14 foods
Base=100.....	1911-13	1926-30 (1,000)	July 1914	1928	1914 (1,000)	July 1914	June 1914	July 1914
1926								
July.....	³ 168.1	¹ 1,026	198	-----	1,165	156	159	161
1927								
July.....	³ 163.0	¹ 983	175	-----	1,188	148	157	159
1928								
July.....	³ 169.4	¹ 1,004	173	-----	1,157	156	157	157
1929								
July.....	³ 165.3	¹ 1,013	158	-----	1,156	148	155	149
1930								
July.....	³ 151.6	981	151	-----	1,092	138	152	141
1931								
January.....		910	146	-----	1,081	132	148	138
February.....		879	144	-----	1,074	-----	146	136
March.....	139.9	856	143	-----	1,071	-----	144	134
April.....		851	141	-----	1,073	130	142	129
May.....		847	139	-----	1,082	-----	141	129
June.....	140.6	839	138	-----	1,064	-----	141	127
July.....		824	140	-----	1,043	127	140	130
August.....		820	138	-----	1,031	-----	139	128
September.....	136.9	812	136	-----	1,022	-----	139	128
October.....		834	136	-----	1,026	128	138	128
November.....		832	136	-----	1,022	-----	137	130
December.....	125.5	835	136	-----	1,004	-----	134	132
1932								
January.....		827	135	-----	990	127	132	131
February.....		810	135	-----	992	-----	129	131
March.....	118.8	792	135	-----	993	-----	128	129
April.....		797	134	-----	987	125	128	126
May.....		787	133	-----	981	-----	126	125
June.....	119.2	778	133	-----	963	-----	125	123
July.....		761	134	-----	944	124	124	125
August.....		761	133	-----	933	-----	123	123
September.....	119.7	758	134	-----	927	-----	122	123
October.....		765	133	-----	927	125	123	125
November.....		745	134	-----	928	-----	122	125
December.....	119.2	713	132	-----	926	-----	120	125
1933								
January.....		707	130	57.4	931	123	118	123
February.....		727	130	58.6	938	-----	117	122
March.....	115.5	712	130	60.0	950	-----	116	119
April.....		714	130	60.4	966	119	116	115
May.....		727	130	60.0	976	-----	116	114
June.....	116.5	723	130	59.5	989	-----	116	114
July.....		732	132	60.4	980	120	116	118
August.....		741	133	55.3	971	-----	116	119
September.....	121.1	746	132	56.0	987	-----	117	122
October.....		753	132	55.9	1,029	123	117	123
November.....		751	130	55.9	1,052	-----	117	126
December.....	128.3	750	129	56.5	1,050	-----	117	126
1934								
January.....		750	128	54.8	1,035	120	117	124
February.....		763	128	55.3	1,038	-----	116	122
March.....	125.5	169	128	54.6	-----	-----	115	120
April.....			130	55.0	-----	120	115	118
May.....					-----	-----	-----	116

¹ Year.³ June.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Method of Computing Price Indexes

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor collects prices of important commodities at wholesale. An index number is compiled from 784 of the individual price series to show the trend of wholesale commodity prices. Each item is weighted according to its relative importance in the markets and the average for the year 1926 is used as the base in calculating the index. The list of articles is classified into 10 major groups of commodities, which in turn are broken down into subgroups of closely related items. The method used in the compiling of the data and in calculating the index is explained in the introduction to Bulletin No. 493, Wholesale Prices 1913 to 1928, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Yearly and monthly indexes by groups of commodities have been constructed for the period since January 1890. To this series has been spliced the index of wholesale prices extending back to the year 1840, taken from the Report of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, otherwise known as the "Aldrich Report." The series of indexes used for the years 1801 to 1840 is that compiled by Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, University of Minnesota. A combination of these series gives an index number of wholesale prices by years since 1801 and by months since 1890.

The number of commodities included in the index has varied considerably from time to time. Since January 1926, 784 individual price series have been included, 234 of which were added during the revision in 1931. Detailed monthly data for the added individual items for the years 1926 to 1930, inclusive, have not been published. Annual averages for the 234 added items, however, will be found in Bulletin No. 572. Monthly statistics for all items for the year 1931 are contained in Bulletin No. 572.

For monthly and yearly statistics prior to 1931 reference is made to previous reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Monthly prices and indexes since January 1932 are shown in the monthly reports entitled "Wholesale Prices." Averages for the years 1932 and 1933 will be found in the December issues for these years. Each monthly report gives prices and index numbers and other data relating to the different items for the month indicated on the outside cover in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month a year ago. Summary data for certain former periods are also contained in current reports.

¹ Bulletins Nos. 27, 39, 45, 51, 57, 63, 69, 75, 81, 87, 93, 99, 114, 149, 181, 200, 226, 269, 296, 320, 335, 367, 390, 415, 440, 473, 493, 521, and 543.

Since January 1932 the Bureau has calculated and issued a weekly index number of wholesale prices. Indexes are published only for the 10 major groups of commodities and the special group, "All commodities other than farm products and foods." Weekly prices of individual items are not published in any form.

The apparent discrepancy between the monthly index and the average of the weekly indexes is caused partly by the fact that the months and weeks do not run concurrently, and partly by the necessity of using "pegged" prices when current weekly information is not available.

Wholesale Prices, 1913 to May 1934

TABLE 1 presents index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities by years, from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, by months from January 1933 to May 1934, inclusive, and by weeks for May 1934.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913.....	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914.....	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915.....	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916.....	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917.....	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918.....	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919.....	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920.....	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921.....	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922.....	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923.....	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924.....	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925.....	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928.....	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929.....	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930.....	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931.....	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932.....	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933.....	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
By months:											
1933:											
January.....	42.6	55.8	68.9	51.9	66.0	78.2	70.1	71.6	72.9	61.2	61.0
February.....	40.9	53.7	68.0	51.2	63.6	77.4	69.8	71.3	72.3	59.2	59.8
March.....	42.8	54.6	68.1	51.3	62.9	77.2	70.3	71.2	72.2	58.9	60.2
April.....	44.5	56.1	69.4	51.8	61.5	76.9	70.2	71.4	71.5	57.8	60.4
May.....	50.2	59.4	76.9	55.9	60.4	77.7	71.4	73.2	71.7	58.9	62.7
June.....	53.2	61.2	82.4	61.5	61.5	79.3	74.7	73.7	73.4	60.8	65.0
July.....	60.1	65.5	86.3	68.0	65.3	80.6	79.5	73.2	74.8	64.0	68.9
August.....	57.6	64.8	91.7	74.6	65.5	81.2	81.3	73.1	77.6	65.4	69.5
September.....	57.0	64.9	92.3	76.9	70.4	82.1	82.7	72.7	79.3	65.1	70.8
October.....	55.7	64.2	89.0	77.1	73.6	83.0	83.9	72.7	81.2	65.3	71.2
November.....	56.6	64.3	88.2	76.8	73.5	82.7	84.9	73.4	81.0	65.5	71.1
December.....	55.5	62.5	89.2	76.4	73.4	83.5	85.6	73.7	81.0	65.7	70.8
1934:											
January.....	58.7	64.3	89.5	76.5	73.1	85.5	86.3	74.4	80.8	67.5	72.2
February.....	61.3	66.7	89.6	76.9	72.4	87.0	86.6	75.5	81.0	68.5	73.6
March.....	61.3	67.3	88.7	76.5	71.4	87.1	86.4	75.7	81.4	69.3	73.7
April.....	59.6	66.2	88.9	75.3	71.7	87.9	86.7	75.5	81.6	69.5	73.3
May.....	59.6	67.1	87.9	73.6	72.5	89.1	87.3	75.4	82.0	69.8	73.7
By weeks ending:											
May 5, 1934.....	59.1	66.6	89.5	74.1	72.7	88.7	87.4	75.3	83.1	69.6	73.4
May 12, 1934.....	60.5	67.3	89.3	73.5	73.0	88.8	87.4	75.3	83.0	70.1	73.8
May 19, 1934.....	59.6	67.2	88.5	73.5	73.2	88.7	87.0	75.4	83.0	69.7	73.5
May 26, 1934.....	60.1	67.4	88.0	73.1	73.4	88.7	87.2	75.3	83.9	69.7	73.7

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, 1913 to May 1934

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to May 1934 are shown in table 2. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in May 1934 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base, is shown to be 73.7. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01357 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes \$1.357. Table 2 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that \$1 of 1926 had increased in value to \$1.357 in May 1934 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

Additional tables showing the purchasing power of the dollar at wholesale will be found on pages 198, 203 and 212.

TABLE 2.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
[1926=\$1]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913.....	\$1.399	\$1.558	\$1.468	\$1.745	\$1.631	\$1.101	\$1.764	\$1.247	\$1.776	\$1.074	\$1.433
1914.....	1.404	1.546	1.410	1.832	1.767	1.247	1.898	1.229	1.761	1.112	1.468
1915.....	1.399	1.529	1.325	1.848	1.931	1.159	1.869	.893	1.786	1.151	1.439
1916.....	1.185	1.321	1.071	1.420	1.346	.858	1.479	.622	1.629	.994	1.170
1917.....	.775	.957	.808	1.013	.949	.664	1.134	.606	1.348	.819	.851
1918.....	.676	.840	.796	.729	.916	.733	1.014	.549	1.072	.744	.762
1919.....	.635	.772	.574	.739	.959	.764	.865	.637	.944	.719	.722
1920.....	.664	.728	.584	.607	.611	.669	.666	.607	.705	.597	.648
1921.....	1.131	1.104	.916	1.058	1.033	.851	1.027	.870	.885	.916	1.025
1922.....	1.066	1.142	.956	.998	.932	.972	1.028	.997	.966	1.078	1.034
1923.....	1.014	1.079	.960	.898	1.028	.915	.920	.989	.918	1.003	.994
1924.....	1.000	1.099	.985	.937	1.087	.941	.978	1.011	.953	1.068	1.019
1925.....	.911	.998	.950	.923	1.036	.969	.983	.982	.970	.917	.966
1926.....	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927.....	1.006	1.034	.929	1.046	1.133	1.038	1.056	1.033	1.026	1.099	1.048
1928.....	.944	.990	.824	1.047	1.186	1.031	1.063	1.046	1.052	1.171	1.034
1929.....	.953	1.001	.917	1.106	1.205	.995	1.048	1.062	1.060	1.211	1.049
1930.....	1.133	1.105	1.000	1.245	1.274	1.086	1.112	1.122	1.079	1.287	1.157
1931.....	1.543	1.340	1.161	1.508	1.481	1.183	1.263	1.261	1.178	1.433	1.370
1932.....	2.075	1.639	1.372	1.821	1.422	1.247	1.401	1.361	1.332	1.553	1.543
1933.....	1.946	1.653	1.236	1.543	1.508	1.253	1.299	1.377	1.319	1.600	1.517
By months:											
1933:											
January.....	2.347	1.792	1.451	1.927	1.515	1.279	1.427	1.397	1.372	1.634	1.639
February.....	2.445	1.862	1.471	1.953	1.572	1.292	1.433	1.403	1.383	1.689	1.672
March.....	2.336	1.832	1.468	1.949	1.500	1.295	1.422	1.404	1.385	1.698	1.661
April.....	2.247	1.783	1.441	1.931	1.626	1.300	1.425	1.401	1.399	1.730	1.656
May.....	1.992	1.684	1.300	1.789	1.656	1.287	1.401	1.366	1.395	1.698	1.595
June.....	1.880	1.634	1.214	1.626	1.626	1.261	1.339	1.357	1.362	1.645	1.538
July.....	1.664	1.527	1.159	1.471	1.531	1.241	1.258	1.366	1.337	1.563	1.451
August.....	1.736	1.543	1.091	1.340	1.527	1.232	1.230	1.368	1.289	1.529	1.439
September.....	1.754	1.541	1.083	1.300	1.420	1.218	1.209	1.376	1.261	1.536	1.412
October.....	1.795	1.558	1.124	1.297	1.359	1.205	1.192	1.376	1.232	1.531	1.404
November.....	1.767	1.555	1.134	1.302	1.361	1.209	1.178	1.362	1.235	1.527	1.406
December.....	1.802	1.600	1.121	1.309	1.362	1.198	1.168	1.357	1.235	1.522	1.412
1934:											
January.....	1.704	1.555	1.117	1.307	1.368	1.170	1.159	1.344	1.238	1.481	1.385
February.....	1.631	1.499	1.116	1.300	1.381	1.149	1.155	1.325	1.235	1.460	1.359
March.....	1.631	1.486	1.127	1.307	1.401	1.148	1.157	1.321	1.229	1.443	1.357
April.....	1.678	1.511	1.125	1.328	1.395	1.138	1.153	1.325	1.225	1.439	1.364
May.....	1.678	1.490	1.138	1.359	1.379	1.122	1.145	1.326	1.220	1.433	1.357
By weeks ending:											
May 5, 1934.....	1.692	1.502	1.117	1.350	1.376	1.127	1.144	1.328	1.203	1.437	1.362
May 12, 1934.....	1.653	1.486	1.120	1.361	1.370	1.126	1.144	1.328	1.205	1.427	1.355
May 19, 1934.....	1.678	1.488	1.130	1.361	1.366	1.127	1.149	1.326	1.205	1.435	1.361
May 26, 1934.....	1.664	1.484	1.136	1.368	1.362	1.127	1.147	1.328	1.192	1.435	1.357

Table 3 shows index numbers for special groups of commodities by years from 1913 to 1933, and by months from January 1933 to May 1934. A list of the commodities included in each of the groups will be found on pages 11 and 12 of Bulletin No. 572.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913.....	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1933:					
1914.....	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January.....	50.2	56.9	66.7	64.9	67.3
1915.....	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February....	48.4	56.3	65.7	63.7	66.0
1916.....	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March.....	49.4	56.9	65.7	63.8	65.8
1917.....	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April.....	50.0	57.3	65.7	63.7	65.3
1918.....	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May.....	53.7	61.3	67.2	65.4	66.5
1919.....	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June.....	56.2	65.3	69.0	67.4	68.9
1920.....	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July.....	61.8	69.1	72.2	70.7	72.2
1921.....	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August.....	60.6	71.7	73.4	72.0	74.1
1922.....	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September...	61.7	72.9	74.8	73.7	76.1
1923.....	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October.....	61.8	72.8	75.4	74.4	77.2
1924.....	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November...	62.4	71.4	75.2	74.2	77.2
1925.....	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December...	61.9	72.3	74.8	74.0	77.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1934:					
1927.....	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January.....	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
1928.....	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February....	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
1929.....	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March.....	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
1930.....	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	April.....	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6
1931.....	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	May.....	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9
1932.....	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2						
1933.....	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2						

Table 4 shows the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of index numbers of the special groups of commodities contained in table 3. The period covered is by years from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and by months from January 1933 to May 1934, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the dollar is explained on page 196.

TABLE 4.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN TERMS OF INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY SPECIAL COMMODITY GROUPS

[1926=\$1]

Period	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Period	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913.....	\$1.453	\$1.335	\$1.441	\$1.449	\$1.429	1933:					
1914.....	1.479	1.429	1.475	1.497	1.506	January....	\$1.992	\$1.757	\$1.499	\$1.541	\$1.486
1915.....	1.488	1.232	1.451	1.460	1.471	February..	2.066	1.776	1.522	1.570	1.515
1916.....	1.211	.845	1.215	1.172	1.133	March.....	2.024	1.757	1.522	1.567	1.520
1917.....	.816	.665	.916	.884	.876	April.....	2.000	1.745	1.522	1.570	1.531
1918.....	.736	.650	.802	.799	.803	May.....	1.862	1.631	1.488	1.529	1.504
1919.....	.685	.633	.766	.760	.776	June.....	1.779	1.531	1.449	1.484	1.451
1920.....	.659	.505	.668	.646	.620	July.....	1.618	1.447	1.385	1.414	1.385
1921.....	1.133	1.041	.968	.999	.953	August....	1.650	1.395	1.362	1.389	1.350
1922.....	1.042	1.011	1.036	1.028	.977	September..	1.621	1.372	1.337	1.357	1.314
1923.....	1.015	.843	1.008	.991	.959	October....	1.618	1.374	1.326	1.344	1.295
1924.....	1.025	.920	1.038	1.030	1.003	November..	1.603	1.401	1.330	1.348	1.295
1925.....	.937	.950	.994	.986	.975	December..	1.616	1.383	1.337	1.351	1.290
1926.....	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1934:					
1927.....	1.036	1.060	1.053	1.057	1.064	January....	1.560	1.391	1.316	1.333	1.277
1928.....	1.009	1.058	1.043	1.055	1.076	February..	1.515	1.337	1.299	1.314	1.271
1929.....	1.026	1.065	1.058	1.072	1.092	March.....	1.517	1.346	1.295	1.312	1.274
1930.....	1.186	1.222	1.136	1.164	1.174	April.....	1.536	1.353	1.297	1.312	1.272
1931.....	1.524	1.449	1.299	1.340	1.333	May.....	1.536	1.357	1.285	1.305	1.267
1932.....	1.815	1.686	1.422	1.464	1.425						
1933.....	1.770	1.529	1.418	1.449	1.404						

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Purchasing Power of the Dollar by Subgroups of Commodities, January 1932 to May 1934

THE monthly price trend as shown by index numbers of subgroups of closely related items comprising the general index number of wholesale prices for the period from January 1932 to May 1934, inclusive, is shown in the subjoined table 5. These indexes are the regular series compiled and issued monthly by the Bureau, using the average for the year 1926 as 100, and have been contained in the monthly reports on wholesale prices. Comparable indexes from January 1913 to December 1925, inclusive, will be found on pages 11 to 33, inclusive, of Bulletin 543, Wholesale Prices, 1930. On pages 3 to 10, inclusive, of Bulletin 572, Wholesale Prices, 1931, will be found the indexes for the period from January 1926 to December 1931.

TABLE 5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY 1932 THROUGH MAY 1934
[1926=100]

Year and month	Farm products				Foods				Hides and leather products				Textile products										
	Grains	Live-stock and poultry	Other farm products	All farm products	Butter, cheese, and milk	Cereals and products	Fruits and vegetables	Meats	Other foods	All foods	Boots and shoes	Hides and skins	Leather products	Other leather products	All hides and leather products	Clothing	Cotton goods	Knit goods	Silk and rayon	Woolen and worsted goods	Other textile products	All textile products	
1932																							
Average for year.....	39.4	48.2	51.4	48.2	61.3	66.4	58.0	58.2	60.7	61.0	86.1	42.1	65.1	90.1	72.9	63.0	54.0	51.6	31.0	57.7	67.9	54.9	
January.....	46.7	53.4	54.8	52.8	67.8	71.0	62.2	61.9	61.9	64.7	88.8	49.0	77.5	98.9	79.3	69.6	55.8	55.8	37.7	63.3	70.7	59.6	
February.....	46.1	50.3	52.7	50.6	64.1	69.6	61.8	59.5	59.4	62.5	88.5	46.1	76.5	98.8	78.3	69.4	56.4	55.8	36.5	63.1	69.7	59.5	
March.....	48.5	51.4	52.1	50.2	64.2	68.3	62.3	61.4	57.1	62.3	88.5	44.7	73.4	98.8	77.3	66.1	56.2	54.9	33.5	62.7	69.5	58.0	
April.....	44.5	49.2	51.2	49.2	61.6	68.2	62.3	59.8	55.8	61.0	88.4	40.8	67.2	98.0	75.0	64.9	55.1	51.9	31.3	59.7	68.2	56.1	
May.....	42.6	44.4	49.6	46.6	59.6	68.1	61.5	56.5	54.9	59.3	88.4	35.7	60.6	97.9	72.5	62.9	52.9	50.5	29.1	58.3	67.2	54.3	
June.....	37.7	46.7	48.2	45.7	57.4	66.8	62.4	56.0	55.4	58.8	87.5	32.5	58.7	96.4	70.8	62.2	51.0	49.6	27.5	55.0	66.7	52.7	
July.....	36.7	54.1	48.4	47.9	58.2	63.7	59.7	62.0	58.5	60.9	84.4	33.5	60.0	83.7	68.6	60.9	50.0	47.8	26.2	53.6	66.5	51.5	
August.....	38.2	52.8	50.8	49.1	60.2	66.0	55.6	61.9	62.1	61.8	84.4	39.3	60.0	82.3	69.7	61.0	52.6	48.5	29.5	53.4	67.4	52.7	
September.....	37.4	51.2	52.1	49.1	60.6	65.8	52.5	60.9	64.6	61.8	84.4	48.2	63.2	81.5	72.2	61.8	57.9	50.4	32.6	56.7	68.6	55.6	
October.....	34.4	45.0	52.1	46.9	60.5	64.1	52.2	56.4	65.4	60.5	84.6	49.6	64.1	81.9	72.8	62.5	56.2	50.9	30.8	56.5	67.7	55.0	
November.....	33.2	41.9	53.9	46.7	62.3	62.7	52.4	53.7	67.7	60.6	84.2	46.1	61.9	81.9	71.4	62.2	56.6	51.0	29.5	55.3	67.1	53.9	
December.....	31.7	38.7	51.3	44.1	59.5	61.7	52.8	49.4	66.1	58.3	83.8	41.7	59.2	81.9	69.6	62.5	51.7	49.3	29.3	54.2	66.6	53.0	
1933																							
Average for year.....	53.1	43.4	55.8	51.4	60.7	75.0	61.7	50.0	61.1	60.5	90.2	67.1	71.4	81.1	80.9	72.2	71.2	58.9	30.6	69.3	72.5	64.8	
January.....	32.9	37.8	48.7	42.6	55.2	60.9	53.0	49.5	60.1	55.8	83.3	43.0	57.1	78.2	68.9	61.9	50.1	48.4	27.0	53.4	66.3	51.9	
February.....	32.7	40.1	44.2	40.9	52.4	60.4	52.4	50.2	54.1	53.7	83.3	40.9	55.3	77.9	68.0	61.2	49.1	48.3	25.6	53.2	66.2	51.2	
March.....	36.0	43.0	45.3	42.8	50.9	62.7	54.3	50.5	55.8	54.6	83.2	41.4	55.6	77.9	68.1	61.3	50.0	47.1	25.5	53.2	66.7	51.3	
April.....	44.8	41.0	66.7	44.5	53.1	65.9	57.8	50.3	56.6	56.1	83.2	45.8	57.2	77.2	69.4	61.4	50.7	47.2	26.3	53.3	67.5	51.8	
May.....	52.8	46.8	51.8	50.2	58.8	69.3	58.8	52.3	60.4	59.4	83.6	67.3	68.3	77.2	76.9	61.9	57.9	48.0	29.1	61.5	70.7	55.9	
June.....	57.4	46.6	56.2	53.2	63.1	70.7	63.9	52.4	61.1	61.2	85.5	81.4	74.3	78.5	82.4	64.5	67.1	50.9	35.2	68.8	73.6	61.5	
July.....	73.4	47.4	63.7	60.1	66.1	83.3	75.6	50.8	63.7	65.5	88.3	88.7	78.0	80.0	86.3	70.6	80.2	55.2	37.9	72.3	76.7	68.0	
August.....	64.6	45.9	62.5	57.6	65.7	84.8	71.1	51.0	62.6	64.8	96.1	91.5	82.5	81.2	91.7	74.4	93.5	69.4	34.6	78.9	77.8	74.6	
September.....	63.9	46.7	61.2	57.0	66.8	84.7	66.8	51.5	64.5	64.9	98.9	84.1	85.4	84.6	89.3	81.1	91.3	74.8	34.5	82.7	76.5	76.9	
October.....	58.2	45.4	61.2	55.7	65.0	85.0	62.5	51.0	64.4	64.2	98.9	71.2	83.2	85.1	89.0	84.8	88.8	74.7	32.0	84.5	75.3	77.1	
November.....	61.3	41.2	64.3	56.6	67.2	85.8	61.7	48.2	66.4	64.3	99.0	70.1	79.3	87.9	88.2	88.0	86.0	72.5	30.4	84.4	75.8	76.8	
December.....	60.4	38.0	64.3	55.5	65.1	84.7	63.0	46.0	63.4	62.5	98.6	74.9	80.1	87.6	89.2	87.9	85.5	71.2	29.6	84.3	75.9	76.4	
1934																							
Average for year.....	63.7	41.1	67.4	58.7	65.0	85.8	68.0	48.9	64.0	64.3	98.5	77.2	79.9	87.0	89.5	87.5	86.5	70.6	29.7	84.3	76.9	76.5	
January.....	63.2	48.2	68.3	61.3	69.1	85.7	71.7	53.3	64.1	66.7	98.4	78.0	80.1	86.9	89.6	87.2	88.6	67.0	31.0	84.3	77.8	76.9	
February.....	62.3	49.5	67.7	61.3	68.9	85.3	71.6	56.5	63.5	67.3	98.5	73.4	79.7	86.7	88.7	87.2	89.1	65.6	29.4	84.0	78.5	76.5	
March.....	58.8	49.2	65.7	59.6	66.5	84.8	67.9	57.3	62.1	66.2	98.5	76.7	78.4	86.7	88.9	85.7	88.2	64.2	28.4	82.0	78.9	75.3	
April.....	63.9	47.8	65.0	59.6	67.1	87.3	68.2	60.0	60.8	67.1	98.5	73.5	76.3	86.8	87.9	82.7	86.3	65.3	26.5	81.0	77.3	73.6	

TABLE 5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY 1932 THROUGH MAY 1934—Con.

[1926=100]

Year and month	Fuel and lighting materials						Metals and metal products						Building materials								
	An-thra-cite coal	Bitu-min-ious coal	Coke	Elec-tricity	Gas	Petro-leum prod-ucts	All fuel and light-ing mate-rials	Agri-cul-tural imple-ments	Iron and steel	Motor vehi-cles	Non-ferrous metals	Plumb-ing and heating	All metals and metal prod-ucts	Brick and tile	Ce-ment	Lum-ber	Paint and paint mate-rials	Plumb-ing and heating	Struc-tural steel	Other build-ing mate-rials	All build-ing mate-rials
1932																					
Average for year.....	88.4	82.0	77.7	104.7	101.3	45.4	70.3	84.9	79.4	94.1	49.8	66.8	80.2	77.3	77.2	58.5	71.1	66.8	80.9	79.5	71.4
January.....	94.8	84.4	80.5	107.5	98.6	38.8	67.9	85.5	79.9	95.3	55.4	74.1	81.8	79.3	75.2	65.6	75.4	74.1	77.3	81.0	74.8
February.....	94.8	84.3	80.4	104.8	98.0	38.6	68.3	85.1	79.3	95.3	52.7	65.8	80.9	79.3	75.3	62.9	75.1	65.8	77.9	80.2	73.4
March.....	89.9	83.5	80.4	104.4	97.5	39.8	67.9	85.0	79.7	95.3	50.5	64.4	80.8	79.3	75.0	61.5	75.4	64.4	79.7	80.6	73.2
April.....	85.7	82.7	79.8	103.5	99.1	45.5	70.2	85.0	80.1	93.8	49.3	64.4	80.3	78.4	75.0	60.0	74.7	64.4	81.7	80.2	72.5
May.....	85.6	82.0	77.1	106.1	103.0	47.2	70.7	84.9	80.0	93.8	48.3	64.4	80.1	77.4	75.0	59.5	73.9	64.4	81.7	78.2	71.5
June.....	85.3	81.8	76.9	105.5	106.3	48.2	71.6	84.9	79.8	93.8	47.5	66.7	79.9	76.1	77.3	57.6	73.3	66.7	81.7	77.9	69.7
July.....	84.5	81.6	76.3	105.8	108.3	49.7	72.3	84.9	78.7	95.3	48.5	67.1	80.1	75.2	79.0	55.5	67.2	67.1	81.7	78.3	69.6
August.....	86.0	81.3	76.7	104.4	107.0	48.9	72.1	84.9	79.7	92.7	51.6	66.8	80.1	75.4	79.0	56.3	68.2	66.8	81.7	79.9	70.5
September.....	87.7	81.1	76.7	103.4	107.6	46.7	70.8	84.9	79.7	92.7	50.7	67.5	80.3	75.3	79.0	56.6	68.3	67.5	81.7	80.0	70.7
October.....	88.7	81.1	76.7	104.6	104.4	47.4	71.4	84.7	80.4	92.7	49.1	67.5	79.6	75.4	79.0	56.6	68.5	67.5	81.7	80.1	70.7
November.....	88.8	80.4	75.6	103.1	100.0	48.2	71.4	84.6	79.4	92.7	48.3	67.5	79.4	75.1	81.1	56.5	68.1	67.5	81.7	80.1	70.8
December.....	88.7	80.2	75.3	104.1	96.5	45.0	69.3	84.5	78.8	93.0	48.3	67.5	79.4	75.1	81.1	56.5	68.1	67.5	81.7	80.1	70.8
1933																					
Average for year.....	82.2	82.8	77.9	94.3	97.5	41.0	66.3	83.5	78.6	90.2	59.6	67.1	79.8	79.2	86.1	70.7	73.3	67.1	83.1	82.7	77.0
January.....	88.7	79.8	75.3	103.2	96.7	38.7	66.0	84.5	78.5	91.3	46.4	62.8	78.2	74.9	81.2	55.9	68.1	62.8	81.7	79.4	70.1
February.....	88.7	79.4	75.2	102.9	96.6	34.3	63.6	83.1	77.3	90.9	46.2	59.4	77.4	75.1	81.8	56.4	68.0	59.4	81.7	78.5	69.8
March.....	88.3	79.3	75.2	100.5	96.6	33.1	62.9	83.1	76.4	90.9	47.9	59.4	77.2	74.9	81.8	57.8	68.4	59.4	81.7	78.4	70.3
April.....	81.4	78.1	75.2	98.3	97.5	32.5	61.5	83.1	75.7	90.4	49.2	59.4	76.9	75.0	81.8	57.9	68.9	59.4	81.7	77.9	70.2
May.....	78.5	78.3	75.3	94.6	99.5	31.2	60.4	83.0	75.2	90.4	56.6	61.3	77.7	75.2	81.8	59.6	70.7	61.3	81.7	78.8	71.4
June.....	76.8	78.3	75.3	91.4	101.7	34.4	61.5	83.0	76.2	90.4	63.2	67.4	79.3	77.0	81.8	67.4	71.9	67.4	81.7	80.6	74.7
July.....	77.9	81.0	76.0	89.4	100.2	41.3	65.3	83.0	77.7	90.4	67.6	69.4	80.6	78.2	88.2	75.9	77.9	69.4	81.7	83.3	79.5
August.....	79.2	83.6	77.4	88.8	99.5	40.9	65.5	83.2	78.6	90.4	68.2	70.3	81.2	81.5	90.3	79.4	77.5	70.3	81.7	85.0	81.3
September.....	82.0	84.7	79.7	90.4	101.5	49.6	70.4	83.2	80.3	90.4	68.5	74.7	82.1	82.6	90.8	82.0	77.3	74.7	82.4	86.9	82.7
October.....	81.8	89.8	82.6	92.3	100.5	52.7	73.6	83.7	82.4	90.9	67.0	73.7	83.0	84.6	91.2	84.2	76.1	74.7	86.8	87.1	83.9
November.....	81.8	90.7	83.2	93.8	94.6	51.6	73.5	83.7	81.5	90.9	68.0	73.7	82.7	84.7	91.2	86.5	76.3	73.7	86.8	88.4	84.9
December.....	81.5	90.6	83.6	94.0	92.2	51.6	73.4	85.1	83.6	90.9	66.6	72.5	83.5	85.7	91.2	88.0	77.5	72.5	86.8	88.6	85.6
1934																					
Average for year.....	81.5	90.8	83.5	92.3	90.8	51.1	73.1	85.2	83.6	96.9	66.1	72.5	85.5	86.6	93.9	87.4	78.4	72.5	86.8	89.8	86.3
January.....	81.5	91.1	83.5	91.8	89.3	48.7	72.4	85.2	86.3	97.8	65.8	72.7	87.0	87.2	93.9	87.3	79.3	72.7	86.8	90.3	86.6
February.....	81.2	91.1	83.4	88.5	89.4	48.7	71.4	85.2	86.3	97.8	66.3	72.7	87.1	88.5	93.9	86.4	79.7	72.7	86.8	90.9	86.4
March.....	78.1	93.7	84.3	88.3	92.2	49.4	71.7	85.2	87.3	97.8	68.0	76.2	87.9	90.7	89.7	87.2	79.8	76.2	86.8	92.0	86.7
April.....	75.7	94.6	84.5	88.3	92.2	50.7	72.5	91.1	90.2	97.3	68.1	75.0	89.1	91.2	89.4	85.9	80.3	75.0	94.5	92.0	87.3

Chemicals and drugs

House-furnishing goods

Miscellaneous

Semi-

Non-mod-

All com-

81.2	91.1	83.4	88.3	89.4	48.7	71.4	83.2	86.3	72.7	87.1	88.5	93.9	86.4	79.7	72.7	86.8	89.4	86.4
78.1	93.7	84.3	88.3	92.2	49.4	71.7	85.2	87.3	76.2	87.9	90.7	89.7	87.2	79.8	76.2	86.8	90.4	86.7
75.7	94.6	84.5	88.3	92.2	50.7	72.5	91.1	90.2	75.0	89.1	91.2	89.4	85.9	80.3	75.0	94.5	92.0	87.3

Year and month	Chemicals and drugs				House-furnishing goods			Miscellaneous					Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	All commodities			
	Chemicals	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	Fertilizer materials	Mixed fertilizers	All chemicals and drugs	Furnishings	Furniture	All house-furnishing goods	Automobile tires and tubes	Cattle feed	Paper and pulp	Rubber, crude						Other miscellaneous	All miscellaneous	
1932																				
Average for year	79.5	57.7	66.9	69.3	73.5	75.4	75.0	75.1	41.1	46.0	75.5	7.3	83.7	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	64.8
January	80.6	60.6	69.9	75.5	75.7	76.1	79.5	77.7	39.7	53.0	78.0	9.3	85.2	65.6	58.3	63.1	72.1	70.3	71.7	67.3
February	80.8	59.7	69.8	73.2	75.5	75.9	79.5	77.5	39.5	48.2	76.7	8.6	84.4	64.7	56.9	61.9	71.4	69.6	71.3	66.3
March	80.9	59.7	68.6	71.1	74.4	75.4	79.1	76.3	39.2	52.4	76.8	7.2	84.5	64.7	56.1	60.8	71.5	69.3	70.9	66.0
April	79.7	58.9	70.1	73.6	74.8	75.5	77.4	76.3	39.2	53.4	76.8	6.6	84.5	64.7	55.5	59.6	71.1	68.9	70.9	65.5
May	79.1	58.7	69.4	69.0	73.1	75.4	74.1	74.8	39.6	45.9	76.5	6.7	84.6	64.4	53.9	58.1	70.3	68.1	70.4	64.4
June	78.6	58.3	68.0	68.8	73.0	75.1	73.0	74.0	40.1	42.2	76.2	5.8	84.6	64.2	53.2	57.6	70.5	67.8	70.1	63.9
July	78.9	57.6	66.8	68.3	73.3	74.8	72.6	73.6	40.1	47.4	76.3	7.9	84.2	64.6	55.7	57.9	70.7	68.5	70.1	64.5
August	79.7	57.0	66.4	68.3	72.9	74.7	72.7	73.7	42.7	45.9	75.5	8.2	83.2	64.7	56.2	60.7	70.4	68.7	70.4	65.3
September	79.8	56.6	63.6	66.9	72.9	74.7	72.8	73.7	44.6	42.7	73.4	7.3	82.1	63.7	54.6	60.7	69.6	68.1	70.2	64.4
October	79.8	55.9	63.4	66.5	72.7	74.7	72.7	73.7	44.6	40.8	73.4	7.2	81.5	63.7	54.2	58.9	69.3	67.5	69.8	63.9
November	79.7	55.0	63.5	65.6	72.4	74.7	72.7	73.7	44.6	37.1	73.0	6.8	81.3	63.4	52.1	57.7	68.4	66.5	69.0	62.6
December	79.7	54.7	63.1	65.6	72.3	74.7	72.7	73.6	44.6	37.1	73.0	6.8	81.3	63.4	52.1	57.7	68.4	66.5	69.0	62.6
1933																				
Average for year	79.6	56.3	65.9	64.5	72.6	76.6	75.1	75.8	42.1	57.9	76.6	12.2	76.2	62.5	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2	65.9
January	79.3	54.9	62.3	62.7	71.6	73.5	72.3	72.9	44.6	38.2	72.0	6.5	76.8	61.2	50.2	56.9	66.7	64.9	67.3	61.0
February	79.0	54.8	61.5	62.4	71.3	72.9	71.9	72.3	42.6	40.6	72.1	6.1	73.3	59.2	48.4	56.3	63.7	63.7	66.0	59.8
March	79.3	54.8	61.9	60.1	71.2	72.9	71.8	72.2	41.3	47.3	72.2	6.3	72.6	58.9	49.4	56.9	63.7	63.8	65.8	60.2
April	79.5	54.6	62.9	60.0	71.4	71.7	71.5	71.5	37.4	49.5	70.6	7.4	72.7	57.8	50.0	57.3	65.7	63.7	65.3	60.4
May	80.9	55.0	66.8	63.1	73.2	72.0	71.6	71.7	37.6	54.4	70.7	10.2	74.0	58.9	53.7	61.3	67.2	65.4	66.5	62.7
June	81.5	55.5	68.0	63.0	73.7	73.6	73.4	73.4	40.1	55.8	73.5	12.6	75.0	60.8	56.2	65.3	69.0	67.4	68.9	65.0
July	80.3	56.8	68.6	63.3	73.2	75.1	74.6	74.8	41.4	52.4	78.1	16.3	76.3	64.0	61.8	69.1	72.2	70.7	72.2	68.9
August	79.6	57.6	69.0	64.4	73.1	78.6	76.8	77.6	43.2	78.0	81.0	14.9	77.8	65.4	60.6	71.7	73.4	72.0	74.1	69.5
September	78.8	56.8	66.6	67.8	72.7	80.5	78.4	79.3	43.2	64.2	82.2	14.9	78.1	65.1	61.7	72.9	74.8	73.7	76.1	70.8
October	78.6	56.8	67.6	68.3	72.7	82.8	79.8	81.2	43.2	60.4	82.4	15.6	78.6	65.3	61.8	72.8	75.4	74.4	77.2	71.2
November	79.2	58.4	67.8	68.5	73.4	82.8	79.4	81.0	43.2	63.5	82.5	17.5	78.4	65.5	62.4	71.4	75.2	74.2	77.2	71.1
December	79.2	59.0	68.1	69.9	73.7	82.9	79.3	81.0	43.2	60.3	82.5	18.0	79.0	65.7	61.9	72.3	74.8	74.0	77.5	70.8
1934																				
Average for year	78.8	65.2	68.4	71.2	74.4	82.9	78.8	80.8	43.2	68.5	83.0	18.9	81.8	67.5	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3	72.2
January	78.8	71.5	69.2	72.5	75.5	83.0	79.2	81.0	43.5	73.4	82.7	21.4	83.2	68.5	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7	73.6
February	79.0	71.9	69.5	72.6	75.7	83.2	79.8	81.4	44.6	79.6	82.7	22.8	83.2	69.3	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5	73.7
March	78.6	72.2	68.7	72.7	75.5	83.5	79.9	81.6	44.6	76.1	83.6	24.5	83.2	69.3	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6	73.7
April	78.6	72.2	68.7	72.7	75.5	83.5	79.9	81.6	44.6	76.1	83.6	24.5	83.2	69.3	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9	73.7

Table 6 shows the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the indexes contained in table 5 for the period from January 1932 to May 1934, inclusive. The average for the year 1926 represents \$1.

WHOLESALE PRICES

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TABLE 6.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, JANUARY 1932 THROUGH MAY 1934
[1926=1]

Year and month	Farm products			Foods						Hides and leather products					Textile products							
	Grains	Live-stock and poultry	Other farm products	All farm products	Butter, cheese and milk	Cereal products	Fruits and vegetables	Meats	Other foods	All foods	Boots and shoes	Hides and skins	Leather	Other leather products	All hides and leather products	Clothing	Cotton goods	Knit goods	Silk and rayon	Woolen and worsted goods	Other textile products	All textile products
1932																						
A. v. for year	\$2.538	\$2.075	\$1.946	\$2.075	\$1.631	\$1.506	\$1.724	\$1.718	\$1.647	\$1.639	\$1.161	\$2.375	\$1.536	\$1.110	\$1.372	\$1.587	\$1.852	\$1.938	\$3.226	\$1.733	\$1.473	\$1.821
January	2.141	1.873	1.825	1.894	1.475	1.408	1.608	1.616	1.616	1.546	1.126	2.041	1.290	1.011	1.261	1.437	1.792	1.792	2.653	1.580	1.414	1.678
February	2.169	1.988	1.898	1.976	1.560	1.437	1.618	1.681	1.684	1.600	1.130	2.169	1.307	1.012	1.277	1.441	1.773	1.792	2.740	1.585	1.435	1.681
March	2.269	1.946	1.919	1.992	1.558	1.464	1.605	1.629	1.751	1.605	1.130	2.237	1.362	1.012	1.294	1.513	1.779	1.821	2.965	1.595	1.439	1.724
April	2.247	2.033	1.953	2.033	1.623	1.466	1.605	1.672	1.792	1.639	1.131	2.451	1.488	1.020	1.353	1.541	1.815	1.927	3.195	1.675	1.466	1.783
May	2.347	2.252	2.016	2.146	1.678	1.468	1.626	1.770	1.821	1.686	1.131	2.801	1.650	1.021	1.379	1.590	1.890	1.980	3.436	1.715	1.488	1.842
June	2.653	2.141	2.075	2.188	1.742	1.497	1.603	1.786	1.805	1.701	1.143	3.077	1.704	1.037	1.412	1.608	1.961	2.016	3.636	1.818	1.499	1.898
July	2.725	1.848	2.066	2.088	1.718	1.522	1.675	1.613	1.709	1.642	1.185	2.985	1.667	1.195	1.458	1.642	2.000	2.092	3.817	1.866	1.504	1.942
August	2.618	1.894	1.969	2.037	1.661	1.515	1.799	1.616	1.610	1.618	1.185	2.545	1.667	1.215	1.435	1.639	1.901	2.062	3.390	1.873	1.484	1.898
September	2.674	1.953	1.919	2.037	1.650	1.520	1.905	1.642	1.548	1.618	1.185	2.075	1.582	1.227	1.385	1.618	1.727	1.984	3.067	1.764	1.458	1.799
October	2.907	2.222	1.919	2.132	1.653	1.560	1.916	1.773	1.529	1.653	1.182	2.016	1.560	1.221	1.374	1.608	1.779	1.965	3.247	1.770	1.477	1.818
November	3.012	2.387	1.855	2.141	1.605	1.595	1.908	1.862	1.477	1.650	1.188	2.169	1.616	1.221	1.401	1.608	1.866	1.961	3.390	1.808	1.490	1.855
December	3.155	2.584	1.949	2.268	1.681	1.621	1.894	2.024	1.513	1.715	1.193	2.398	1.689	1.221	1.437	1.600	1.934	2.028	3.413	1.845	1.502	1.887
1933																						
A. v. for year	1.883	2.304	1.792	1.946	1.647	1.333	1.621	2.000	1.637	1.653	1.109	1.490	1.401	1.233	1.236	1.385	1.404	1.698	3.268	1.443	1.379	1.543
January	3.040	2.646	2.053	2.347	1.812	1.642	1.887	2.020	1.664	1.792	1.200	2.326	1.751	1.279	1.451	1.616	1.996	2.066	3.704	1.873	1.508	1.927
February	3.058	2.494	2.262	2.445	1.908	1.656	1.908	1.992	1.845	1.862	1.200	2.445	1.808	1.284	1.471	1.634	2.037	2.070	3.906	1.880	1.511	1.953
March	2.778	2.326	2.208	2.336	1.965	1.595	1.842	1.980	1.792	1.832	1.202	2.415	1.799	1.284	1.468	1.631	2.000	2.123	3.922	1.880	1.499	1.949
April	2.232	2.439	2.141	2.247	1.883	1.517	1.730	1.988	1.767	1.783	1.202	2.183	1.748	1.295	1.441	1.629	1.972	2.119	3.802	1.876	1.481	1.931
May	1.894	2.137	1.931	1.992	1.701	1.443	1.701	1.912	1.656	1.684	1.196	1.486	1.464	1.295	1.300	1.616	1.727	2.083	3.436	1.626	1.414	1.789
June	1.742	2.146	1.779	1.880	1.585	1.414	1.565	1.908	1.637	1.634	1.170	1.229	1.346	1.274	1.214	1.550	1.490	1.965	2.841	1.453	1.359	1.626
July	1.362	2.110	1.570	1.664	1.513	1.200	1.323	1.969	1.570	1.527	1.133	1.127	1.282	1.250	1.159	1.416	1.247	1.812	2.639	1.383	1.304	1.471
August	1.548	2.179	1.600	1.736	1.522	1.179	1.406	1.961	1.597	1.543	1.041	1.093	1.212	1.232	1.091	1.344	1.070	1.441	2.890	1.267	1.285	1.340
September	1.565	2.141	1.634	1.754	1.520	1.181	1.497	1.942	1.550	1.541	1.011	1.189	1.171	1.182	1.083	1.233	1.095	1.337	2.899	1.209	1.307	1.300
October	1.718	2.203	1.634	1.795	1.515	1.176	1.600	1.961	1.553	1.558	1.011	1.404	1.202	1.175	1.124	1.179	1.126	1.339	3.125	1.183	1.328	1.297
November	1.631	2.427	1.555	1.767	1.488	1.166	1.621	2.075	1.506	1.555	1.010	1.427	1.261	1.138	1.134	1.136	1.163	1.379	3.289	1.185	1.319	1.302
December	1.656	2.632	1.555	1.802	1.536	1.181	1.587	2.174	1.577	1.600	1.014	1.335	1.248	1.142	1.121	1.138	1.170	1.404	3.378	1.186	1.318	1.309
1934																						
A. v. for year	1.570	2.433	1.484	1.704	1.538	1.166	1.471	2.045	1.563	1.555	1.015	1.295	1.252	1.149	1.117	1.143	1.156	1.416	3.367	1.186	1.300	1.307
January	1.582	2.075	1.464	1.631	1.447	1.167	1.395	1.876	1.560	1.499	1.016	1.282	1.248	1.151	1.116	1.147	1.129	1.493	3.226	1.186	1.285	1.300
February	1.605	2.020	1.477	1.631	1.451	1.172	1.397	1.770	1.575	1.486	1.015	1.362	1.255	1.153	1.127	1.147	1.122	1.524	3.401	1.190	1.274	1.307
March	1.701	2.033	1.522	1.678	1.504	1.179	1.473	1.745	1.610	1.511	1.015	1.304	1.276	1.153	1.125	1.167	1.134	1.558	3.521	1.220	1.267	1.328
April	1.565	2.092	1.538	1.678	1.490	1.145	1.466	1.667	1.645	1.490	1.015	1.361	1.311	1.152	1.138	1.209	1.159	1.531	3.774	1.235	1.294	1.359

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

TABLE 6.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, JANUARY 1932 THROUGH MAY 1934—Continued

(1926=\$1)

Year and month	Fuel and lighting materials						Metals and metal products						Building materials								
	An-thra-cite	Bitu-minous coal	Coke	Elec-tric-ity	Gas	Petro-leum prod-ucts	All fuel and light-ing mate-rials	Agri-cul-tural im-ple-ments	Iron and steel	Motor vehi-cles	Non-fer-rous metals	Plumb-ing and heat-ing	All metals and metal prod-ucts	Brick and tile	Ce-ment	Lum-ber	Paint and paint mate-rials	Plumb-ing and heat-ing	Struc-tural steel	Other build-ing mate-rials	All build-ing mate-rials
1932																					
Average for year.....	\$1.131	\$1.220	\$1.287	\$0.955	\$0.987	\$2.203	\$1.422	\$1.178	\$1.259	\$1.003	\$2.008	\$1.407	\$1.247	\$1.294	\$1.295	\$1.709	\$1.406	\$1.497	\$1.236	\$1.258	\$1.401
January.....	1.056	1.185	1.242	.930	1.014	2.577	1.473	1.170	1.252	1.049	1.805	1.350	1.222	1.261	1.330	1.524	1.326	1.350	1.294	1.235	1.337
February.....	1.055	1.186	1.244	.954	1.020	2.591	1.464	1.175	1.261	1.049	1.898	1.350	1.226	1.261	1.328	1.590	1.332	1.350	1.284	1.247	1.362
March.....	1.112	1.198	1.244	.958	1.026	2.513	1.473	1.176	1.255	1.049	1.980	1.553	1.238	1.261	1.333	1.626	1.326	1.553	1.255	1.241	1.366
April.....	1.167	1.209	1.253	.966	1.009	2.198	1.425	1.176	1.248	1.066	2.028	1.553	1.245	1.276	1.333	1.687	1.339	1.553	1.224	1.247	1.379
May.....	1.168	1.220	1.297	.943	.971	2.119	1.414	1.178	1.250	1.066	2.070	1.553	1.248	1.292	1.333	1.681	1.353	1.553	1.224	1.279	1.399
June.....	1.172	1.222	1.300	.948	.941	2.075	1.397	1.178	1.253	1.066	2.105	1.553	1.248	1.292	1.333	1.681	1.353	1.553	1.224	1.284	1.435
July.....	1.183	1.225	1.311	.945	.923	2.012	1.383	1.178	1.255	1.066	2.105	1.499	1.252	1.314	1.294	1.757	1.364	1.490	1.224	1.284	1.435
August.....	1.163	1.230	1.304	.958	.935	2.045	1.387	1.178	1.271	1.049	2.062	1.490	1.248	1.330	1.266	1.802	1.488	1.490	1.224	1.277	1.437
September.....	1.140	1.233	1.304	.967	.929	2.141	1.412	1.178	1.255	1.079	1.938	1.497	1.248	1.326	1.266	1.776	1.466	1.497	1.224	1.252	1.418
October.....	1.127	1.233	1.304	.956	.958	2.110	1.406	1.181	1.244	1.079	1.972	1.481	1.245	1.326	1.266	1.767	1.460	1.481	1.224	1.250	1.414
November.....	1.126	1.244	1.323	.970	1.000	2.075	1.401	1.182	1.269	1.079	2.037	1.481	1.256	1.326	1.266	1.767	1.460	1.481	1.224	1.248	1.414
December.....	1.127	1.247	1.328	.961	1.036	2.222	1.443	1.183	1.269	1.075	2.070	1.481	1.259	1.332	1.233	1.770	1.468	1.481	1.224	1.248	1.412
1933																					
Average for year.....	1.217	1.208	1.284	1.040	1.026	2.439	1.508	1.198	1.272	1.109	1.678	1.490	1.253	1.293	1.161	1.414	1.364	1.490	1.203	1.209	1.299
January.....	1.127	1.253	1.328	.969	1.034	2.584	1.515	1.183	1.274	1.095	2.155	1.592	1.279	1.335	1.232	1.789	1.468	1.592	1.224	1.259	1.427
February.....	1.127	1.259	1.330	.972	1.035	2.915	1.572	1.203	1.294	1.100	2.165	1.592	1.279	1.335	1.232	1.789	1.468	1.592	1.224	1.259	1.427
March.....	1.133	1.261	1.330	.995	1.035	3.021	1.590	1.203	1.309	1.100	2.088	1.592	1.279	1.335	1.232	1.789	1.468	1.592	1.224	1.259	1.427
April.....	1.229	1.280	1.330	1.017	1.026	3.077	1.626	1.203	1.321	1.106	2.033	1.592	1.279	1.335	1.232	1.789	1.468	1.592	1.224	1.259	1.427
May.....	1.274	1.277	1.330	1.057	1.005	3.205	1.656	1.205	1.330	1.106	1.767	1.592	1.279	1.335	1.232	1.789	1.468	1.592	1.224	1.259	1.427
June.....	1.302	1.277	1.328	1.094	.983	2.907	1.626	1.205	1.312	1.106	1.582	1.592	1.279	1.335	1.232	1.789	1.468	1.592	1.224	1.259	1.427
July.....	1.284	1.235	1.316	1.119	.998	2.421	1.531	1.205	1.287	1.106	1.470	1.592	1.279	1.335	1.232	1.789	1.468	1.592	1.224	1.259	1.427
August.....	1.263	1.196	1.292	1.126	1.005	2.445	1.527	1.205	1.272	1.106	1.466	1.592	1.279	1.335	1.232	1.789	1.468	1.592	1.224	1.259	1.427
September.....	1.220	1.181	1.255	1.106	.985	2.016	1.420	1.202	1.245	1.106	1.460	1.592	1.279	1.335	1.232	1.789	1.468	1.592	1.224	1.259	1.427
October.....	1.222	1.114	1.211	1.083	.995	1.898	1.359	1.195	1.214	1.100	1.493	1.592	1.279	1.335	1.232	1.789	1.468	1.592	1.224	1.259	1.427
November.....	1.222	1.103	1.202	1.066	1.057	1.938	1.361	1.195	1.227	1.100	1.471	1.592	1.279	1.335	1.232	1.789	1.468	1.592	1.224	1.259	1.427
December.....	1.227	1.104	1.196	1.064	1.085	1.938	1.362	1.175	1.196	1.100	1.502	1.592	1.279	1.335	1.232	1.789	1.468	1.592	1.224	1.259	1.427
1934																					
Average for year.....	1.227	1.101	1.198	1.083	1.101	1.957	1.368	1.174	1.196	1.032	1.513	1.379	1.170	1.156	1.065	1.144	1.276	1.379	1.152	1.114	1.159
January.....	1.232	1.068	1.198	1.089	1.120	1.988	1.381	1.174	1.159	1.022	1.520	1.376	1.149	1.147	1.065	1.145	1.261	1.376	1.152	1.114	1.159
February.....	1.232	1.068	1.198	1.130	1.119	2.053	1.401	1.174	1.159	1.022	1.508	1.376	1.148	1.130	1.065	1.157	1.255	1.376	1.152	1.114	1.159
March.....	1.280	1.067	1.186	1.133	1.085	2.024	1.395	1.174	1.145	1.022	1.471	1.312	1.138	1.103	1.115	1.147	1.253	1.312	1.152	1.106	1.153
April.....	1.321	1.057	1.183	1.133	1.085	1.972	1.379	1.098	1.109	1.028	1.468	1.333	1.122	1.096	1.119	1.164	1.245	1.333	1.058	1.087	1.145

Chemicals and drugs

Housefurnishing goods

Miscellaneous

All com-

Year and month	Chemicals and drugs				Housefurnishing goods			Miscellaneous						Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
	Chemicals	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	Fertilizer material	Mixed fertilizers and drugs	Furnishings	Furniture	All house-furnishing goods	Auto-mobile tires and tubes	Cattle feed	Paper and pulp	Rubber and crude	Other miscellaneous	All miscellaneous					Raw materials
1932																	
Average for year	\$1.258	\$1.733	\$1.405	\$1.443	\$1.361	\$1.326	\$1.333	\$1.332	\$2.433	\$2.174	\$1.325	\$13.099	\$1.195	\$1.553	\$1.815	\$1.686	\$1.422
January	1.241	1.650	1.431	1.325	1.321	1.314	1.258	1.287	2.519	1.887	1.282	10.753	1.174	1.524	1.715	1.585	1.387
February	1.238	1.664	1.433	1.357	1.325	1.318	1.258	1.290	2.532	2.075	1.304	11.628	1.185	1.546	1.757	1.401	1.433
March	1.236	1.675	1.458	1.366	1.328	1.326	1.264	1.297	2.551	1.908	1.302	13.889	1.183	1.546	1.783	1.645	1.399
April	1.252	1.698	1.427	1.406	1.344	1.326	1.292	1.311	2.551	1.873	1.302	15.152	1.183	1.546	1.802	1.678	1.406
May	1.264	1.704	1.441	1.449	1.359	1.325	1.339	1.337	2.551	2.179	1.307	14.925	1.182	1.553	1.855	1.721	1.422
June	1.272	1.715	1.471	1.449	1.359	1.326	1.351	1.339	2.525	2.375	1.312	17.241	1.182	1.558	1.880	1.736	1.408
July	1.267	1.736	1.497	1.453	1.370	1.332	1.370	1.351	2.494	2.370	1.312	16.393	1.183	1.555	1.828	1.802	1.471
August	1.255	1.754	1.506	1.464	1.364	1.337	1.377	1.359	2.494	2.110	1.311	12.638	1.188	1.548	1.795	1.727	1.414
September	1.253	1.767	1.502	1.495	1.372	1.339	1.376	1.357	2.494	2.179	1.325	12.195	1.202	1.546	1.779	1.647	1.420
October	1.253	1.789	1.577	1.504	1.376	1.339	1.374	1.357	2.242	2.342	1.362	13.699	1.218	1.560	1.832	1.647	1.437
November	1.255	1.818	1.575	1.524	1.381	1.339	1.376	1.357	2.242	2.451	1.362	13.889	1.227	1.570	1.845	1.698	1.443
December	1.255	1.828	1.585	1.524	1.383	1.339	1.376	1.359	2.242	2.695	1.370	14.706	1.230	1.577	1.919	1.733	1.462
1933																	
Average for year	1.256	1.776	1.517	1.550	1.377	1.305	1.332	1.319	2.375	1.727	1.305	8.197	1.312	1.600	1.770	1.529	1.418
January	1.261	1.821	1.605	1.595	1.397	1.361	1.383	1.372	2.242	2.618	1.389	15.385	1.302	1.634	1.962	1.757	1.499
February	1.266	1.825	1.626	1.603	1.403	1.372	1.391	1.383	2.347	2.463	1.387	16.393	1.364	1.689	2.066	1.776	1.522
March	1.261	1.825	1.616	1.664	1.404	1.372	1.393	1.385	2.421	2.114	1.385	15.873	1.377	1.698	2.024	1.757	1.522
April	1.258	1.832	1.590	1.667	1.401	1.395	1.399	1.399	2.674	2.020	1.416	13.514	1.376	1.730	2.000	1.745	1.522
May	1.236	1.818	1.597	1.585	1.366	1.359	1.362	1.395	2.600	1.838	1.414	9.804	1.351	1.698	1.862	1.631	1.488
June	1.277	1.802	1.471	1.587	1.357	1.359	1.362	1.362	2.494	1.792	1.361	7.937	1.331	1.645	1.779	1.531	1.449
July	1.245	1.761	1.458	1.580	1.366	1.332	1.340	1.337	2.415	1.214	1.280	6.135	1.285	1.529	1.650	1.395	1.362
August	1.256	1.736	1.449	1.553	1.368	1.272	1.302	1.289	2.315	1.282	1.235	6.711	1.280	1.536	1.621	1.372	1.337
September	1.269	1.761	1.502	1.475	1.376	1.242	1.276	1.261	2.315	1.558	1.217	6.410	1.272	1.531	1.618	1.374	1.326
October	1.272	1.761	1.479	1.464	1.376	1.208	1.253	1.232	2.315	1.656	1.214	5.714	1.276	1.527	1.603	1.401	1.330
November	1.263	1.712	1.475	1.460	1.362	1.208	1.259	1.235	2.315	1.575	1.212	5.556	1.266	1.522	1.616	1.383	1.337
December	1.263	1.695	1.468	1.431	1.357	1.206	1.261	1.235	2.315	1.658	1.212	5.556	1.266	1.522	1.616	1.383	1.351
1934																	
January	1.269	1.534	1.462	1.404	1.344	1.206	1.269	1.238	2.315	1.460	1.205	5.291	1.222	1.481	1.560	1.391	1.316
February	1.269	1.399	1.445	1.379	1.325	1.205	1.263	1.235	2.299	1.362	1.209	4.673	1.202	1.460	1.515	1.337	1.299
March	1.266	1.391	1.439	1.377	1.321	1.202	1.253	1.229	2.242	1.256	1.200	4.386	1.202	1.443	1.517	1.346	1.295
April	1.272	1.385	1.456	1.376	1.325	1.198	1.252	1.225	2.242	1.314	1.196	4.065	1.202	1.439	1.536	1.353	1.297
May	1.272	1.374	1.506	1.366	1.326	1.189	1.248	1.220	2.242	1.379	1.195	3.610	1.196	1.433	1.536	1.357	1.285

Comparison of High and Low Points, 1926 to 1934

THE following table shows for each year since 1926 the high and low points reached during the year for wholesale commodity prices. Table 7 shows, in addition to the index figures, the months in which these levels were reached. The indexes are the regular series of the Bureau and are based upon averages for the year 1926 as 100.

TABLE 7.—INDEXES OF HIGH AND LOW POINTS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR EACH YEAR, 1926 TO 1934, INCLUSIVE

[1926=100]

Groups	1926				1927				1928			
	High		Low		High		Low		High		Low	
	Month	Index	Month	Index	Month	Index	Month	Index	Month	Index	Month	Index
All commodities.....	Jan.	103.2	Nov.	98.4	Oct.	96.6	Apr.	94.1	Sept.	98.6	Mar.	95.5
Farm products.....	Jan.	107.4	Nov.	94.7	Sept.	105.9	Mar.	94.2	May	109.8	Nov.	101.6
Foods.....	Jan.	102.6	Aug.	97.5	Nov.	101.4	July	94.3	Sept.	106.5	Dec.	98.1
Hides and leather products.....	Jan.	103.3	Apr.	98.7	Dec.	116.5	Feb.	100.1	Apr.	126.3	Nov.	115.3
Textile products.....	Jan.	105.8	Dec.	95.4	Sept.	98.0	Mar.	94.3	Jan.	96.1	Sept.	94.9
Fuel and lighting materials.....	Nov.	102.2	Apr.	98.0	Jan.	98.2	Dec.	84.7	Sept.	86.4	Mar.	82.7
Metals and metal products.....	Sept.	100.9	May	98.7	Jan.	97.0	Nov.	95.3	Dec.	99.6	Jan.	95.6
Building materials.....	Jan.	101.3	June	99.1	Jan.	98.3	Dec.	91.6	Dec.	95.8	Mar.	92.0
Chemicals and drugs.....	Jan.	101.5	Nov.	98.9	Feb.	98.0	July	95.6	Jan.	96.2	July	94.8
Housefurnishing goods.....	Jan.	101.1	Dec.	98.7	June	97.7	Oct.	97.3	Jan.	96.5	Oct.	94.1
Miscellaneous.....	Jan.	110.0	Dec.	92.2	Apr.	91.9	Nov.	89.5	Jan.	90.1	Dec.	82.5
Raw materials.....	Jan.	105.9	Dec.	96.9	Sept.	99.9	Apr.	92.7	May	101.4	Nov.	96.2
Semimanufactured articles.....	Jan.	103.2	Dec.	98.5	Sept.	95.5	July	93.2	May	95.4	Sept.	94.1
Finished products.....	Jan.	101.8	Dec.	98.3	Jan.	96.2	Aug.	94.2	Sept.	98.3	Mar.	94.4
Nonagricultural commodities.....	Jan.	102.3	Dec.	98.5	Jan.	96.4	June	93.6	Sept.	96.5	Mar.	93.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	Jan.	102.5	Dec.	98.0	Jan.	96.5	Nov.	93.0	Sept.	93.0	July	92.6

Groups	1929				1930				1931			
	High		Low		High		Low		High		Low	
	Month	Index	Month	Index	Month	Index	Month	Index	Month	Index	Month	Index
All commodities.....	July	96.5	Dec.	93.3	Jan.	92.5	Dec.	79.6	Jan.	78.2	Dec.	68.6
Farm products.....	July	107.6	Nov.	101.1	Jan.	101.0	Dec.	75.2	Jan.	73.1	Dec.	55.7
Foods.....	Aug.	103.5	May	98.0	Jan.	97.3	Dec.	82.4	Jan.	80.7	Dec.	69.1
Hides and leather products.....	Jan.	113.4	May	106.7	Jan.	105.1	Dec.	91.4	July	89.4	Dec.	79.8
Textile products.....	Jan.	92.5	Dec.	87.8	Jan.	87.2	Dec.	73.7	Jan.	71.3	Dec.	60.8
Fuel and lighting materials.....	June	84.5	Apr.	81.9	Jan.	81.7	Dec.	74.0	Jan.	73.3	June	62.9
Metals and metal products.....	Mar.	102.3	Dec.	98.5	Jan.	97.2	Nov.	87.8	Jan.	86.9	Dec.	82.2
Building materials.....	Mar.	96.7	Nov.	94.4	Jan.	94.3	Dec.	84.8	Jan.	83.8	Dec.	75.7
Chemicals and drugs.....	Feb.	95.7	July	93.3	Jan.	93.0	Dec.	85.6	Jan.	84.5	Oct.	75.6
Housefurnishing goods.....	Oct.	94.7	Feb.	93.8	Jan.	93.8	Dec.	88.8	Jan.	88.3	Dec.	78.5
Miscellaneous.....	Oct.	83.2	Apr.	81.9	Jan.	81.3	Dec.	73.5	Jan.	72.2	Oct.	66.6
Raw materials.....	Aug.	99.2	Nov.	94.8	Jan.	94.0	Dec.	74.2	Jan.	72.7	Nov.	60.2
Semimanufactured articles.....	Mar.	96.1	Dec.	92.0	Jan.	90.2	Dec.	75.1	Jan.	73.7	Dec.	63.7
Finished products.....	July	95.6	Dec.	92.7	Jan.	92.1	Dec.	82.8	Jan.	81.5	Dec.	73.3
Nonagricultural commodities.....	July	94.1	Dec.	91.5	Jan.	90.7	Dec.	80.5	Jan.	79.3	Dec.	71.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	Jan.	92.3	Dec.	90.5	Jan.	89.5	Dec.	80.3	Jan.	79.0	Dec.	72.3

TABLE 7.—INDEXES OF HIGH AND LOW POINTS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY COM-MODITY GROUPS FOR EACH YEAR, 1926 TO 1934, INCLUSIVE—Continued

[1926=100]

Groups	1932				1933				1934			
	High		Low		High		Low		High		Low	
	Month	Index	Month	Index	Month	Index	Month	Index	Month	Index	Month	Index
All commodities.....	Jan.	67.3	Dec.	62.6	Oct.	71.2	Feb.	59.8	May	73.7	Jan.	72.2
Farm products.....	Jan.	52.8	Dec.	44.1	July	60.1	Feb.	40.9	Mar.	61.3	Jan.	58.7
Foods.....	Jan.	64.7	Dec.	58.3	July	65.5	Feb.	53.7	Mar.	67.3	Jan.	64.3
Hides and leather products.....	Jan.	79.3	July	68.6	Sept.	92.3	Feb.	68.0	Feb.	89.6	May	87.9
Textile products.....	Jan.	59.6	July	51.5	Oct.	77.1	Feb.	51.2	Feb.	76.9	May	73.6
Fuel and lighting materials.....	July	72.3	Mar.	67.9	Oct.	73.6	May	60.4	Jan.	73.1	Mar.	71.4
Metals and metal products.....	Jan.	81.8	July	79.2	Dec.	83.5	Apr.	76.9	May	89.1	Jan.	85.5
Building materials.....	Jan.	74.8	Aug.	69.6	Dec.	85.6	Feb.	69.8	May	97.3	Jan.	86.3
Chemicals and drugs.....	Jan.	75.7	Dec.	72.3	{June Dec.}	73.7	Mar.	71.2	Mar.	75.7	Jan.	74.4
Housefurnishing goods.....	Jan.	77.7	Dec.	73.6	Oct.	81.2	Apr.	71.5	May	82.0	Jan.	80.8
Miscellaneous.....	Jan.	65.6	Dec.	63.4	Dec.	65.7	Apr.	57.8	May	69.8	Jan.	67.5
Raw materials.....	Jan.	58.3	Dec.	52.1	Nov.	62.4	Feb.	48.4	Feb.	66.0	Jan.	64.1
Semimanufactured articles.....	Jan.	63.1	July	55.5	Sept.	72.9	Feb.	56.3	Feb.	74.8	Jan.	71.9
Finished products.....	Jan.	72.1	Dec.	68.4	Oct.	75.4	Feb.	65.7	Mar.	77.2	Jan.	76.0
Nonagricultural commodities.....	Jan.	70.3	Dec.	66.5	Oct.	74.4	Apr.	63.7	May	76.6	Jan.	75.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	Jan.	71.7	Dec.	69.0	Dec.	77.5	Apr.	65.3	May	78.9	Jan.	78.3

Wholesale Price Trends During May 1934

THE average of wholesale commodity prices advanced by five-tenths of 1 percent in May. The Bureau's index number for the month rose to 73.7 percent of the 1926 average as compared with 73.3 for April.

The present index reverted to the level for March 1934, the highest point reached since April 1931, when the index stood at 74.8. The upward trend in prices was well scattered with 211 items, or 27 percent of the total, showing price advances. One-half of the items, 390 in all, showed no change in average prices. Declining prices were reported for 183, or 23 percent of the commodities carried in the Bureau's index.

Of the 10 major groups of commodities covered by the Bureau, 6 showed an increase, 3 recorded a decrease, and 1, farm products, remained unchanged. Raw materials—including basic farm products, raw silk, crude rubber, and other similar commodities—showed no change from the level of the month before. Semimanufactured articles—including such items as leather, rayon, iron and steel bars, wood pulp, and other like goods—declined by one-fourth of 1 percent. Finished products, among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, moved upward by approximately 1 percent.

The nonagricultural commodities group, which includes all commodities except farm products, advanced one-half of 1 percent. The combined index for all commodities exclusive of farm products and processed foods increased by slightly less than one-half of 1 percent between April and May.

The index as a whole shows an increase of 17.5 percent over May 1933, when the level was 62.7 percent of the 1926 average. The advance over the low point of 1933 (February) is approximately 23.5 percent. As compared with the average for May of 1932 the index is up by 14.5 percent. The increase over May 1931 is nearly three-fourths of 1 percent. When compared with May 1930 present prices are lower by 17 percent, and as compared with May 1929 they are down by 22 percent.

The largest increase of any of the major groups was recorded by the metals and metal products group with the average advancing by nearly 1.5 percent. The approximate 7-percent rise in prices of agricultural implements and the 3-percent advance for iron and steel items were largely responsible for the upward movement of the group. Plumbing and heating materials and motor vehicles showed a downward tendency.

The foods group which rose by more than 1.3 percent registered the second largest increase. The present level for this group is 67.1 percent of the 1926 average, and shows an advance of nearly 13 percent over May of last year when the index was 59.4. Important price advances in this group were reported for butter, flour, hominy grits, macaroni, fresh and cured beef, bacon, and tea. Dried fruits, canned vegetables, ham, fresh pork, lard, and sugar were among the items showing lower average prices.

Higher prices for bituminous coal, coke, gas, and petroleum products more than offset lower prices for anthracite and electricity, resulting in a net increase of more than 1 percent for the group of fuel and lighting materials. Present prices are 20 percent above May of last year. Building materials rose by slightly more than one-half of 1 percent due to advances in paint and paint materials, structural steel, brick and tile, and other building-material items. Lumber and cement, on the other hand, showed lower prices. The present index is more than 22 percent above a year ago.

Both furniture and house furnishings contributed to the slight rise for the house-furnishing goods group, which rose by one-half of 1 percent. The present level is 14 percent over May 1933. The miscellaneous commodity group advanced by approximately one-half of 1 percent and placed the present level at 18.5 percent over May 1933. The nearly 5-percent decline in prices of cattle feed was more than offset by the 12.5-percent advance for crude rubber, which in the main accounted for the approximate one-half of 1 percent rise for the group as a whole.

Average prices of grains rose nearly 9 percent during May over April. Livestock and poultry, on the other hand, decreased approximately 3 percent and other farm products declined more than 1 per-

cent. The present index for farm products is approximately 19 percent higher than for May 1933 and 28 percent above May 1932. Present wholesale prices of farm products are down 11 percent below those of May 1931, 36 percent below the level of May 1930, and 42 percent under the average for May 1929, when the index was 102.2.

Declining prices for clothing, cotton goods, silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, and other textiles resulted in a decrease of 2.3 percent in the index for textile products. The index for May was 31.5 percent above the index for May 1933 and 35.5 percent higher than for May 1932. The current average for this group now stands 19 percent under the average for May 1929 when the index was 90.7. The hides and leather products group decreased slightly more than 1 percent, due largely to lower prices for hides and skins and leather. The average for shoes remained at the April level, and chemicals and drugs showed a minor decrease between the 2 months.

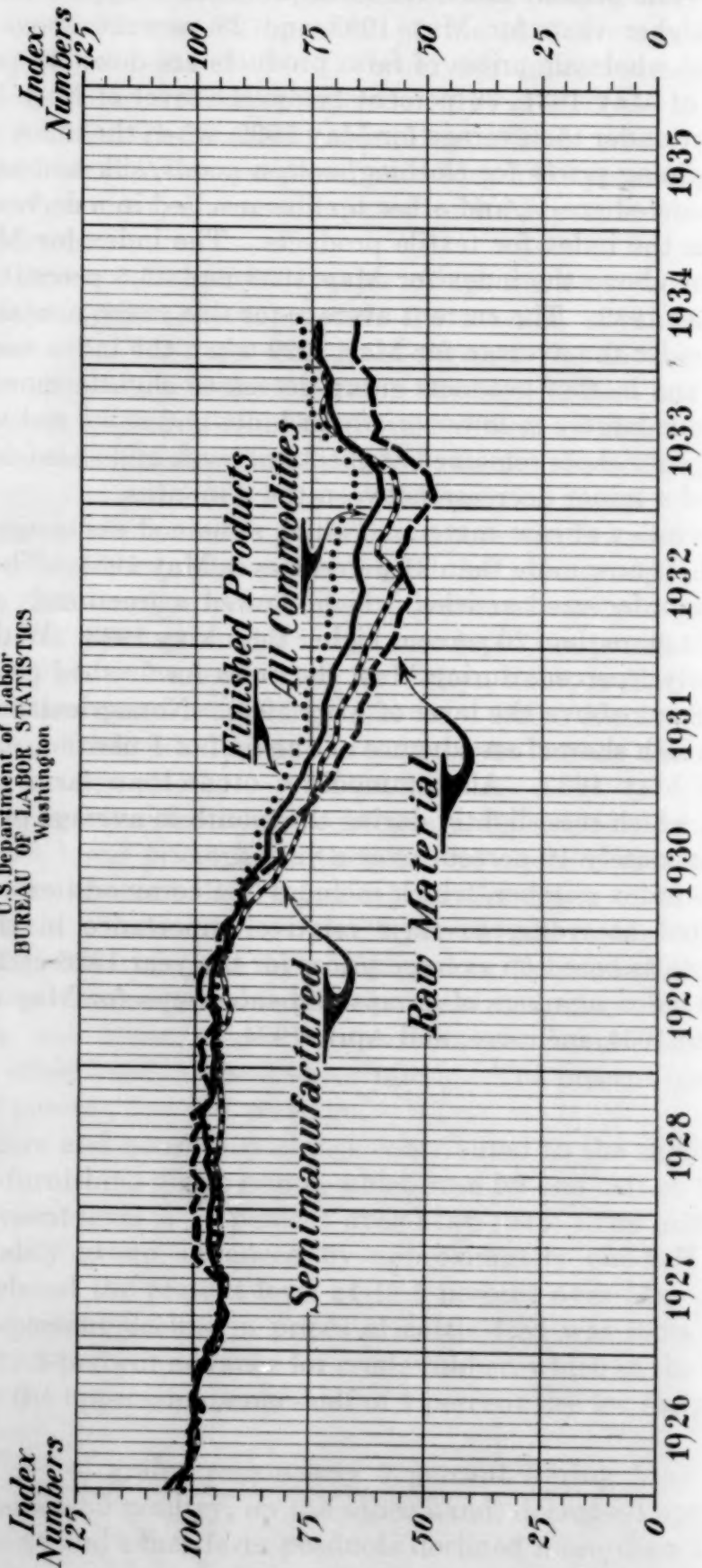
The index of raw materials, which remained unchanged during the month, is now more than 21 percent over May 1933. The average for semimanufactured articles, which showed a fractional decline, is at present more than 20 percent higher than May 1933. With an increase of nearly 1 percent during May, the index for finished products is now 16 percent above the level of May 1933. Nonagricultural commodities, which showed an advance of one-half of 1 percent, are 17 percent above May 1933. All commodities other than farm products and foods, which rose slightly during the month in average prices, are now approximately 19 percent over a year ago.

The index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to their relative importance in the wholesale markets, is based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100. Table 8 shows index numbers of groups and subgroups for May of each year, 1929 to 1934, inclusive, and April 1934.

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



Jack Brundage, Jr.

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington

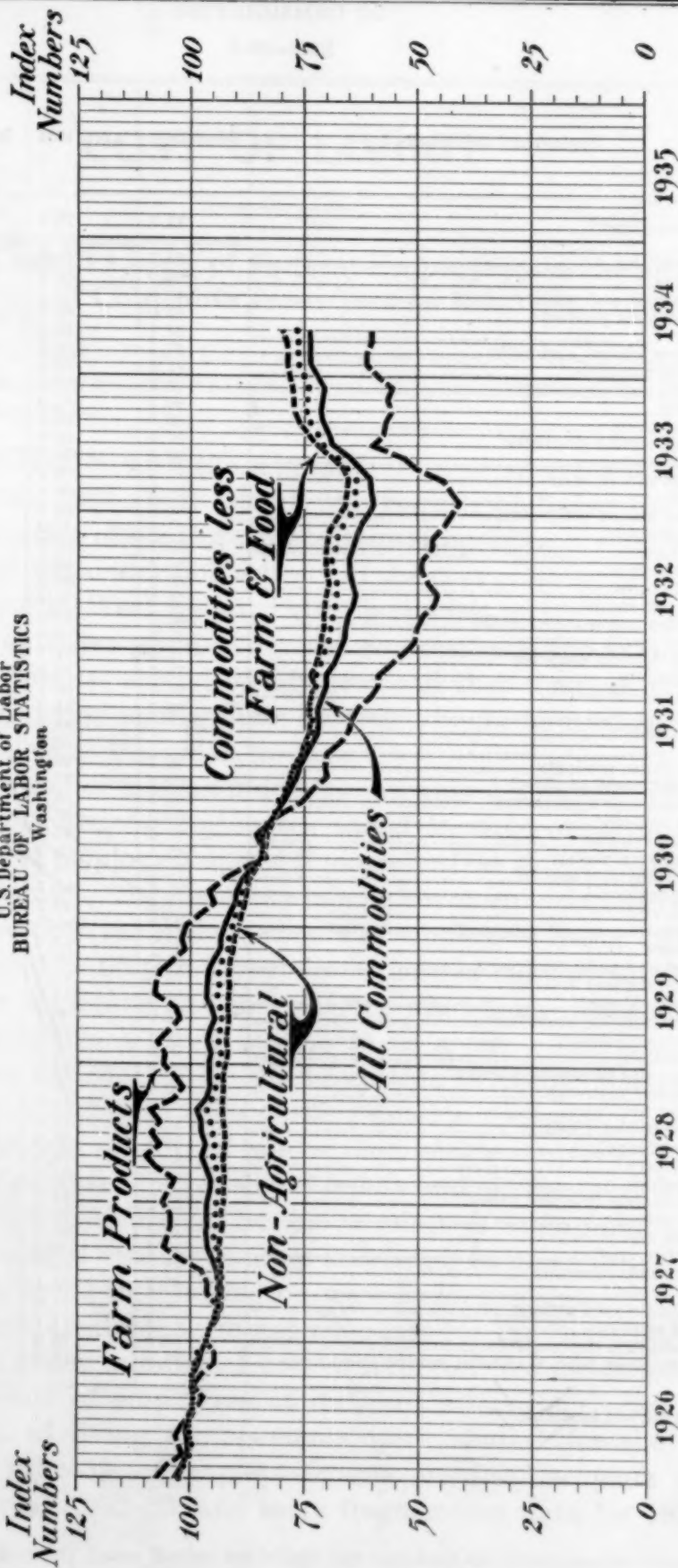


TABLE 8.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100.0]

Groups and subgroups	May 1934	April 1934	May 1933	Purchasing power of the dollar, May 1934
All commodities.....	73.7	73.3	62.7	\$1.357
Farm products.....	59.6	59.6	50.2	1.678
Grains.....	63.9	58.8	52.8	1.565
Livestock and poultry.....	47.8	49.2	46.8	2.002
Other farm products.....	65.0	65.7	51.8	1.538
Foods.....	67.1	66.2	59.4	1.490
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	67.1	66.5	58.8	1.490
Cereal products.....	87.3	84.8	69.3	1.145
Fruits and vegetables.....	68.2	67.9	58.8	1.466
Meats.....	60.0	57.3	52.3	1.667
Other foods.....	60.8	62.1	60.4	1.645
Hides and leather products.....	87.9	88.9	76.9	1.138
Boots and shoes.....	98.5	98.5	83.6	1.015
Hides and skins.....	73.5	76.7	67.3	1.361
Leather.....	76.3	78.4	68.3	1.311
Other leather products.....	86.8	86.7	77.2	1.152
Textile products.....	73.6	75.3	55.9	1.359
Clothing.....	82.7	85.7	61.9	1.209
Cotton goods.....	86.3	88.2	57.9	1.159
Knit goods.....	65.3	64.2	48.0	1.531
Silk and rayon.....	26.5	28.4	29.1	3.774
Woolen and worsted goods.....	81.0	82.0	61.5	1.235
Other textile products.....	77.3	78.9	70.7	1.294
Fuel and lighting materials.....	72.5	71.7	60.4	1.379
Anthracite.....	75.7	78.1	78.5	1.321
Bituminous coal.....	94.6	93.7	78.3	1.057
Coke.....	84.5	84.3	75.2	1.183
Electricity.....	(1)	88.3	94.6	-----
Gas.....	(1)	92.2	99.5	-----
Petroleum products.....	50.7	49.4	31.2	1.972
Metals and metal products.....	89.1	87.9	77.7	1.122
Agricultural implements.....	91.1	85.2	83.0	1.098
Iron and steel.....	90.2	87.3	75.2	1.109
Motor vehicles.....	97.3	97.8	90.4	1.028
Nonferrous metals.....	68.1	68.0	56.6	1.468
Plumbing and heating.....	75.0	76.2	61.3	1.333
Building materials.....	87.3	86.7	71.4	1.145
Brick and tile.....	91.2	90.7	75.2	1.096
Cement.....	80.4	80.7	81.8	1.119
Lumber.....	85.9	87.2	59.6	1.164
Paint and paint materials.....	80.3	79.8	70.7	1.245
Plumbing and heating.....	75.0	76.2	61.3	1.333
Structural steel.....	94.5	86.8	81.7	1.058
Other building materials.....	92.0	90.4	78.8	1.087
Chemicals and drugs.....	75.4	75.5	73.2	1.326
Chemicals.....	78.6	78.6	80.9	1.272
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	72.8	72.2	55.0	1.374
Fertilizer materials.....	66.4	68.7	66.8	1.506
Mixed fertilizers.....	73.2	72.7	63.1	1.366
House-furnishing goods.....	82.0	81.6	71.7	1.220
Furnishings.....	84.1	83.5	72.0	1.189
Furniture.....	80.1	79.9	71.6	1.248
Miscellaneous.....	69.8	69.5	58.9	1.433
Automobile tires and tubes.....	44.6	44.6	37.6	2.242
Cattle feed.....	72.5	76.1	54.4	1.379
Paper and pulp.....	83.7	83.6	70.7	1.195
Rubber, crude.....	27.7	24.6	10.2	3.610
Other miscellaneous.....	83.6	83.2	74.0	1.196
Raw materials.....	65.1	65.1	53.7	1.536
Semimanufactured articles.....	73.7	73.9	61.3	1.357
Finished products.....	77.8	77.1	67.2	1.285
Nonagricultural commodities.....	76.6	76.2	65.4	1.305
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	78.9	78.6	66.5	1.267

¹ Data not yet available.

1.678
 1.565
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COST OF LIVING

Changes in Cost of Living of Federal Employees in the District of Columbia from 1928 to 1933

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IN CONNECTION with the administration of an act of Congress of March 20, 1933 (H.R. 2820), the Bureau of Labor Statistics with the cooperation of the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture undertook a study of the cost of living of Federal employees living in Washington, D.C., in the fall of 1933. The law required that an index number be used to determine the amount by which Federal salaries should be adjusted and that the cost of living in the 6-month period ending June 30, 1928, should be used as a base period in calculating the index number.¹

The computation of such an index number raised a number of questions. How did Federal employees spend their incomes in 1928? How did Federal employees spend if single? Did single men divide their disbursements in the same way as single women? It was reasonable to suppose that the disbursements of employees living as single individuals would be quite different from those of married employees, but there were no figures showing exactly what their disbursements were when there was a given income to be spent. There were no figures showing the effect upon disbursements when there were only two in the family and both were working outside the home, or when a woman was the sole support of one or more children. Other studies had shown the general effect of size of family and of amount of income on spending, but data on the combined effect of large families and small incomes and of smaller families and larger incomes among Federal employees living in Washington were lacking.

Since the data available were not adequate for the construction of weights for an index number of cost of living of Federal employees, the disbursements of employees at different salary levels and with different types of living arrangements were studied for the years 1927-28 and 1932-33. Complete figures on disbursements of all kinds for the year 1932-33, and more fragmentary data for 1927-28

¹ An article in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1934 explained the circumstances under which the investigation was undertaken.

were obtained from 366 Federal employees living in family groups and 123 employees living as single individuals. Further material on expenditures for certain specified items in the first 6 months of 1928 was collected from a larger number of employees.

The results of this investigation will be published in detail in a forthcoming bulletin. Meanwhile the present article makes available the data on the average disbursements in 1932-33 of the employees from whom complete figures for that year were obtained. This article also presents indexes of the cost of living for four groups of employees for March and December 1933, the method of combining these group indexes into an all-employees index, and the all-employees index.

Reference to the earlier article shows that data on basic salary, living arrangements, and family composition were secured by means of a questionnaire circulated in all Government departments, and that answers were received from 50,573 of the approximately 66,000 Federal employees working in Washington during the fall of 1933. After an analysis of the figures from this questionnaire, it was decided to investigate the disbursements of employees of the chief types of family organization and civil-service classification within the important salary groups, selecting individual cases by lot from within these representative groups.

Employees living as single individuals and eating their meals at restaurants and boarding houses were chosen from among those with basic salaries from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and employees living in family groups were chosen from among families of five different types, one type with basic salaries from \$1,000 to \$1,500, three with basic salaries from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and one with basic salaries from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Altogether, 489 Federal employees were included in the investigation—47 men and 76 women living as single individuals, and 276 men and 90 women living in family groups.

Table 1 presents the average disbursements of these employees and their families in the year ending June 30, 1933, based on 459 schedules from the following groups: 47 men, living as single individuals, from all civil service groups; 76 women, living as single individuals, from all civil service groups; and the families of 105 employees in the custodial service; 127 employees in the clerical-administrative-fiscal service, of which 44 belonged to family type 1, 26 to family type 2, and 57 to family type 3; and 104 families of employees in the professional service.

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TABLE 1.—AVERAGE DISBURSEMENTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933, OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LIVING AS SINGLE INDIVIDUALS, AND FAMILIES OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Item	Single individuals: All branches of the Civil Service		Federal employees and their families: Employees in the—				
	Men	Women	Custodial service ¹	Clerical-administrative-fiscal service			Professional service ²
				Type 1 ³	Type 2 ³	Type 3 ⁴	
Number of Federal employees.....	47	76	108	44	26	84	104
Number of families.....			105	44	26	57	104
Average size of family, in persons.....			5.25	3.14	2.69	2.00	3.30

Amount

Current expenditures:							
Food.....	\$440	\$392	\$442	\$409	\$431	\$617	\$666
Clothing.....	147	196	156	143	186	334	288
Housing.....	250	254	360	447	438	557	594
Household operation.....	95	50	172	181	165	278	358
Furnishings and equipment.....	6	19	40	46	42	135	131
Transportation.....	124	103	69	107	82	309	266
Personal care.....	29	33	26	27	31	67	45
Medical care.....	62	59	64	62	83	126	167
Recreation.....	171	59	60	65	47	153	137
Formal education.....	30	8	7	9	18	20	18
Vocation.....	2	2	1	(⁵)	1	9	8
Community welfare.....	47	72	14	18	11	78	65
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the family.....	125	243	20	39	34	283	114
Miscellaneous items.....	22	35	16	6	10	53	18
Savings:							
Life insurance.....	64	57	44	63	83	163	208
Retirement fund.....	61	61	50	60	59	95	114
Other savings and investments.....	104	109	26	114	22	258	181
Total expenditures and savings.....	1,779	1,752	1,567	1,797	1,743	3,535	3,378

Percent

Current expenditures:							
Food.....	24.8	22.3	28.2	22.7	24.6	17.4	19.7
Clothing.....	8.3	11.2	10.0	8.0	10.7	9.4	8.5
Housing.....	14.1	14.5	22.9	24.9	25.0	15.8	17.6
Household operation.....	5.3	2.8	11.0	10.1	9.5	7.9	10.6
Furnishings and equipment.....	.3	1.1	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.8	3.9
Transportation.....	7.0	5.9	4.4	5.9	4.7	8.7	7.9
Personal care.....	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.3
Medical care.....	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.5	4.8	3.6	4.9
Recreation.....	9.6	3.3	3.8	3.7	2.7	4.3	4.1
Formal education.....	1.7	.5	.4	.5	1.0	.6	.5
Vocation.....	.1	.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	.1	.3	.2
Community welfare.....	2.6	4.1	.9	1.0	.6	2.2	1.9
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the family.....	7.0	13.9	1.3	2.2	2.0	8.0	3.4
Miscellaneous items.....	1.2	2.0	1.0	.3	.6	1.5	.5
Savings:							
Life insurance.....	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.5	4.8	4.6	6.2
Retirement fund.....	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.4
Other savings and investments.....	5.9	6.2	1.7	6.3	1.3	7.3	5.4
Total expenditures and savings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Families consisting of husband and wife and children under 16 years of age and sometimes others, with one or more contributors to money income.² Families consisting of husband and wife only, of husband and wife and children under 16 years of age, and sometimes others, with husband only contributor to money income.³ Families consisting of a woman Federal employee and a dependent child or children under 16 years of age of whom she was sole support.⁴ Families consisting of husband and wife only, both contributing to money income.⁵ Less than 50 cents.⁶ Less than 0.05 percent.

The entries for families of employees in the custodial service in table 1 represent the average expenditures of 105 families of Federal employees with basic salaries of from \$1,000 to \$1,500. These families averaged 5.25 persons, with at least one child under 16 years old in each family. The presence of more than one contributor to money income in 47 of these families accounts for the fact that total disbursements averaged \$1,567 for a group in which basic salaries between \$1,000 and \$1,500 had been subject to a 15 percent reduction. In these 105 families there were 101 men and 7 women employed full time in the Federal service and 19 men and 38 women employed in other occupations.

For the group with salaries of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 data were secured for employees in the clerical-administrative-fiscal service, living in families of three different types. For the group designated as type 1 in table 1, 44 families were interviewed in which the husband was the sole contributor to family income and in which the family consisted of husband and wife only, or husband and wife and children under 16 years of age, and sometimes others. In this group the families averaged 3.14 persons. Money receipts other than the husband's salary comprised on the average a small sum from property, gifts, and/or inheritances. Families of employees in the clerical-administrative-fiscal service designated as type 2 consisted of a woman employee and a child or children under 16 years of age, of whom she was the sole support. The 26 families interviewed in this group averaged 2.69 persons. In the 57 families of the type designated as 3, the wife was a Federal employee in the clerical-administrative-fiscal service, the husband was also employed, either in the Federal service or otherwise, and the family consisted of husband and wife only. Since these were all families of 2 persons both contributing to family income, their total disbursements were larger than those for any other of the family types studied.

From among those with higher salaries there were selected 104 families of men employed in the professional service at basic salaries of from \$3,000 to \$4,000, the husband being the sole contributor to family income. The families consisted of husband and wife only, or husband, wife, and children under 16 years of age, and sometimes others. These families averaged 3.3 persons.

There are striking differences in the percentage distribution of disbursements of these different groups, partly because of differences in income and partly because of differences in the number of persons dependent on the income. The most pronounced variations occur in the percentage of total disbursements allotted to housing. Single men on the average used 14.1 percent of total disbursements for housing, single women 14.5 percent. Among the family groups, the percentage spent for housing is the lowest for those with the largest disbursements and the smallest families, the group with families of husband

and wife only, both working outside the home, where only 15.8 percent of total disbursements was allotted to housing. The families of professional employees with disbursements almost as large, but with larger families, used 17.6 percent of the total for housing. The highest percentages, 24.9 and 25, occurred in the case of the male employees studied in the clerical-administrative-fiscal service, the sole support of wives, dependent children, and sometimes others (CAF family type 1), and of woman employees in this service, the sole support of dependent children (CAF family type 2).

The percentages spent for food also show considerable variation. They vary from 17.4 percent in families of husband and wife only, both working (CAF family type 3), to 28.2 percent in families of custodial employees, where incomes were smaller and families larger. The percentage of total disbursements going for food among the single individuals was higher for men than for women, the percentage for the single women falling about half way between the extremes for the family groups. Expenditures for food for the single individuals boarding or eating out necessarily include a large service charge.

The variation in the percentage of total disbursements going for gifts and contributions to persons outside the family is one of the most striking. This figure includes the cost of personal gifts, and of contributions to needy relatives and friends. (Contributions to community organizations aiding the needy are included in the total for community welfare.) The percentage varies from 1.3 percent of the total for the families of custodial employees to 13.9 percent for the single women studied.

A comparison of these percentage figures with those for comparable groups studied elsewhere is necessarily limited to three groups, those of custodial employees, of CAF employees the sole support of a wife and children and sometimes others (family type 1), and of professional employees, since data for groups comparable to the others studied are not available. The proportion of total disbursements allotted to food by these families of Federal employees in 1932-33 is strikingly small as compared with the expenditures of comparable groups studied in other investigations. The difference is explained in large part by the low food prices prevailing in 1932-33. The percentage spent for clothing is also low, again due in part to the low price of clothing in 1932-33. In part, however, the relatively low percentages for both these items are due to the fact that the families of many of the Federal employees were consciously economizing in their purchases of food and clothing in 1932-33. They felt the need for economy because their salaries had recently been reduced and many of them had difficulty in meeting fixed payments agreed upon before the salary reduction, which could not be avoided without serious

loss. In addition, many of them had responsibilities for unemployed relatives which they were not willing to shirk. In 1927-28 the Bureau of Labor Statistics investigation of the disbursements of Federal employees in five cities showed gifts to persons outside the family to be 0.71 percent of total disbursements. The percentages for all the groups studied in 1932-33 are considerably larger and show the big difference the general economic situation had made in this item.

The information on disbursements obtained from these Federal employees has been used as a basis for constructing cost-of-living indexes for four groups of Federal employees. An all-employees index has been obtained by combining the cost-of-living indexes for the four groups of employees with weights derived from the data on the number of employees in different civil-service classifications at various basic salary levels living in families of different types. These data showed 10,224 employees who reported that they were living as single individuals. Of those living in family groups 4,857 were employees in the custodial service with basic salaries of less than \$2,500; 24,421 were other employees with basic salaries of less than \$2,500; and 10,064 had basic salaries of \$2,500 and over. There were 1,007 employees who did not report living arrangements. In weighting the all-employees index, these 1,007 were apportioned between employees living in family groups and as single individuals. When they were combined into an all-employees index, the four group indexes were therefore weighted as follows:

	Weight
Single individuals.....	20
Employees living in family groups:	
Basic salaries under \$2,500:	
Custodial service.....	10
Other employees.....	50
Basic salaries \$2,500 and over.....	20
Total.....	100

In computing the index for "other employees with basic salaries under \$2,500", the weight of 50 was distributed as follows in weighting the average disbursements of the three family types studied in this group: CAF type 1, 23.4; CAF type 2, 2.0; CAF type 3, 24.6.

These weights were the result of an analysis of family types among the 24,421 employees with basic salaries under \$2,500 (excepting those in the custodial group). It was found that there were 7,159 living in families of husband and wife, husband and wife and children under 16 years of age and sometimes others with the husband the sole contributor to family income; 636 woman employees the sole support of dependent children under 16 years of age; 7,513 employees living in families with no children where there was more than one contributor to money income and one was a woman working outside the home; and 9,113 employees living in families of varied

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types. The family types included in the last-mentioned group were so heterogeneous that it was extremely difficult to group them for study, or to assign them definitely to one or the other of the three groups investigated. In weighting the index for employees (other than custodial employees) with basic salaries under \$2,500 it was therefore necessary to assume that the average expenditures of these 9,113 employees would be distributed approximately as the average expenditure for families studied within this salary group. Since average family expenditures in the group designated as CAF type 3 represent the expenditures of 2 salaried employees, they were divided by 2 before multiplication by the weight for this group.

In computing the weights for the index of the cost of living of single individuals boarding or eating in restaurants, the expenditures of the men and women studied were combined and averaged without further weighting, since the ratio of men to women in the sample interviewed was the same as that within the entire group reporting that they lived as single individuals.

The employee group indexes and the all-employees index were subdivided into indexes for 12 different kinds of commodities and/or services. The percentage distribution of aggregate disbursements among these subindexes as calculated for the first 6 months of 1928 is shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—RELATIVE WEIGHTS IN THE BASE PERIOD (FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1928), FOR SUBINDEXES OF COST OF LIVING OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LIVING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Commodity and/or service group	Relative weights of subindexes				
	Employees living in family groups			Employees living as single individuals	All employees
	Custodial employees with basic salaries less than \$2,500	Other employees with basic salaries less than \$2,500	Employees with basic salaries of \$2,500 and over		
Food.....	36.7	28.1	26.8	31.7	28.9
Clothing.....	10.8	10.9	10.3	14.0	11.1
Housing.....	21.8	21.8	18.2	18.8	20.1
Household operation.....	10.6	9.7	11.4	4.5	9.6
Furnishings and equipment.....	2.4	3.6	4.0	1.0	3.3
Transportation.....	3.9	8.2	8.5	7.5	7.9
Personal care.....	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.7
Medical care.....	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.0	4.0
Recreation.....	3.0	3.9	4.2	6.8	4.4
Formal education.....	.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
Life insurance.....	2.6	3.7	5.4	3.6	4.2
Retirement fund.....	1 2.4	1 2.9	1 3.1	1 3.9	1 3.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

† Since the weights represent percentages of disbursements rather than percentages of Federal salaries the weight assigned payments to the retirement fund varies from 3.5 percent, the relationship between Federal salaries and the retirement deduction.

Expenditures for vocation and miscellaneous items were not included in the indexes, because representative items could not be

discovered which could be priced for an index. Contributions to the community welfare (including contributions to community welfare organizations and to church and Sunday school, and tax payments exclusive of real property taxes), gifts and contributions to individuals outside the family, and "other investments and savings" were omitted as it was considered that the equivalent of the 1928 disbursements for these items would fluctuate with changes in average cost of living. The methods used in deriving figures on the expenditures and savings of these different groups of Federal employees in 1927-28, and the weights for the individual commodities and services included in the indexes of cost of living were described in the March Monthly Labor Review.

Since the indexes for employees living in family groups are weighted in accordance with the distribution of family disbursements, and many of the families in all these groups had a certain amount of income in addition to Federal salaries, the weighting of payments to the retirement fund does not correspond to the relationship between Federal salaries and the retirement deduction (3.5 percent). As the single individuals had relatively little supplementary income and not all disbursements are included in the computation of the indexes (see above), the weighting of the retirement deduction in the index for single individuals is therefore larger than 3.5 percent.

The differences between the percentage distribution of the different commodity and service groups in the base period, and the percentage distribution of actual disbursements in 1932-33 are to be accounted for partly by changes in prices between 1928 and 1933, partly by changes in the consumption of the Federal employee group due to salary reduction and the general economic situation, and partly by the fact that the indexes do not cover all actual disbursements.

Table 3 presents indexes of the cost of living, for March 1933 and December 1933, for Federal employees living in family groups with basic salaries less than \$2,500 working in the custodial service, and in other services, and with basic salaries of \$2,500 and over, for those living as single individuals, and for all employees.

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TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF COST OF LIVING OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN WASHINGTON, D.C., FOR MARCH AND DECEMBER 1933

[First 6 months of 1928=100]

Commodity and/or service group	Employees living in family groups						Employees living as single individuals		All employees	
	Custodial employees with basic salaries less than \$2,500		Other employees with basic salaries less than \$2,500		Employees with basic salaries of \$2,500 and over		March 1933	December 1933	March 1933	December 1933
	March 1933	December 1933	March 1933	December 1933	March 1933	December 1933				
Food.....	65	70	69	72	68	71	86	82	71	73
Clothing.....	65	85	67	83	67	84	68	82	67	83
Housing.....	90	88	92	89	91	89	91	86	92	89
Household operation.....	88	88	87	88	86	86	95	95	87	88
Furnishings and equipment.....	70	87	72	87	71	87	70	88	71	87
Transportation.....	93	95	87	88	84	86	98	95	88	89
Personal care.....	92	93	89	88	91	90	89	87	90	89
Medical care.....	98	98	96	96	96	95	96	97	96	96
Recreation.....	94	94	91	92	90	90	93	94	91	92
Formal education.....	110	110	108	109	107	107	108	108	108	108
Life insurance.....	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Retirement fund.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total.....	79	83	82	85	82	85	88	88	83	85

The cost of living of families of employees with salaries of less than \$2,500 in the custodial group had declined to 79 in March 1933 (taking the first 6 months of 1928 as 100), that of other employees with salaries of less than \$2,500 to 82, and that of employees with salaries of \$2,500 and over to 82; while that of employees living as single individuals had fallen to 88. The cost-of-living indexes rose from March to December for all these employee groups except the single individuals. The index for the custodial group increased the most, rising by 5 percent from the March level. The all-employees index rose two points in the interval, the striking increases in the cost of clothing, and furnishings and equipment being partly counterbalanced by the continued decline in rents.

The variation in the movements of the group indexes is accounted for by the difference in their weighting and by the fact that prices for several grades of the same goods sometimes move differently. The custodial group, having relatively large families and low incomes, allotted a larger proportion of their total disbursements to food than did the other groups. In consequence, the index of their cost of living has fallen more sharply since 1928 than those for the other groups. Their low percentage expenditure for life insurance, education, recreation, and transportation had the same effect.

The index of the cost of living of employees living as single individuals was especially affected by the relatively slow movement of prices for meals in restaurants and boarding houses, and by the relatively large proportion of total disbursements allotted to transporta-

tion and recreation, neither of which declined greatly in cost between 1928 and 1933.

The index of the cost of living of Federal employees has moved more slowly than the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of the cost of living of wage earner and low-salaried groups. The cost-of-living index for wage earners living in Washington (using December 1927 as 100) had dropped to 82 in December 1933. During 1933 both indexes had risen, the Federal employees' index from 83 to 85 between March and December (a 2.4-percent increase), and the wage earners' index from 77 to 82 (December 1927=100) between June and December (a 6.5-percent increase). Since the wage earners' index was computed for June and December and the Federal employees' index for March and December, an exact comparison between them cannot be made. It is improbable, however, that any price declines which occurred between March and June could account for the fact that the wage earners' index increased more between June and December than did the Federal employees' index between March and December.

A direct comparison can be made between the index of retail food prices regularly published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the subindex of food prices included in the index of the cost of living for all Federal employees. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of food costs is computed every 2 weeks with prices for the same foods and with the same weights as those used in the wage earners' index. The index for wage earners' food costs was 59 in March 1933 and 69 in December 1933 (January 1928=100). The Federal employees' index of food costs was 71 for March and 73 for December. The higher level and slower movement of the Federal employees' index can be accounted for by the different weights used in computing this index and the inclusion in the Federal employees' index of prices for 19 foods, and for meals at restaurants and boarding houses which are not in the wage earners' index. The importance of these additions is shown by the fact that they comprise 41 percent of the January 1928 expenditure aggregate for food in the Federal employees' index. Of these items, 16 (including meals at restaurants and boarding houses), with 37 percent of the January 1928 expenditure weighting for food, declined in price between March and December 1933. In contrast, 30 of the 42 food items in the wage earners' index (with 70 percent of the January 1928 expenditure weight in that index) rose in price between March and December 1933. In other words, the wage earners' food index increased between March and December largely because of the greater weight given to eggs, bread, and cereals, all of which rose in price. The Federal employees' index, by its addition of new commodities, gives greater weight to fruits and vegetables, which declined in price in that period. The influence of meals at restaurants and boarding houses in the food indexes for other groups

may be judged by the food index for single individuals eating exclusively in restaurants and boarding houses. This index was 86 in March, compared with indexes of 65, 69, and 68 for the three family groups. Between March and December prices for meals eaten out declined, while some food prices increased. The result was a decrease in the food index for single individuals, but an increase in the food indexes for family groups between March and December.

Although an exact comparison of the movement of retail clothing prices in Washington in 1933 as shown by the Federal employees' index and the wage earners' index is impossible, because one of these indexes was computed for March and the other for June, the difference in the movement of the two indexes is great enough to be significant.

The clothing index for wage earners in Washington increased 16 percent, from 70 in June to 81 in December (using December 1927 as 100) and the Federal employees' index rose 24 percent, from 67 in March to 83 in December. The difference in date probably does not account for an important part of the variation, since there is evidence that clothing prices at retail changed very little, if at all, from March to June.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale clothing prices rose 5 percent from March to June 1933, but the Bureau of Agricultural Economics index of clothing prices paid by farm families throughout the United States remained unchanged from March 15 to June 15, and the National Industrial Conference Board index of clothing prices paid by wage earners throughout the United States declined 0.3 percent in the same period. The difference between the movement of the two clothing indexes for Washington is undoubtedly caused in large measure by the different methods used in the two indexes for handling articles of clothing which are out of season at the time the indexes are computed. For example, the wage earners' index carries summer clothing in the winter index at the prices obtained in the previous June, while for the Federal employees' index the aggregate for summer clothing in the base period was increased by the percentage increase in year-round clothing. In a time of rapidly changing prices such as the second half of 1933, the first method minimizes changes. In addition a part of the difference between these two clothing indexes is caused by the much larger number of clothing quotations used in computing the Federal employees' indexes.

The construction of the indexes of cost of living for Federal employees has necessitated the collection of a large number of retail prices which had not previously been secured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its regular price-reporting service. Table 4 shows the number of commodities and/or services priced for each subindex. Of the 252 goods and services included, 107 had not previously been

priced. These represented 40 percent of aggregate disbursements in the all-employees index as calculated for the first 6 months of 1928. The slower movement of prices for these items, compared with those included in the wage earners' index, makes their addition especially important. The following items which have been priced especially for the Federal employees' index have a considerable influence in its slower movement, compared with the wage earners' index: Deductions for retirement fund; life insurance; automobile purchase, operation, and upkeep; railroad fare; school and college tuition; interest on mortgages on owned homes; taxes and repairs on owned homes; and meals at restaurants.

An analysis of the movement of the prices included in these new indexes over a period of time will doubtless show how the number of price quotations included in their computation can be somewhat reduced. Meanwhile it will be possible to analyze in some detail changes in the cost of different levels of living about which very little has been known in the past.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF GOODS AND/OR SERVICES INCLUDED IN SUBINDEXES AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS PRICED

Subindexes	Number of different goods and/or services included	Total number of items priced ¹	Subindexes	Number of different goods and/or services included	Total number of items priced ¹
Food.....	83	100	Medical care.....	11	54
Clothing.....	69	112	Recreation.....	10	32
Housing.....	5	58	Formal education.....	14	35
Household operation.....	15	27	Insurance.....	1	1
Furnishings and equipment..	23	34	Retirement fund.....	1	1
Transportation.....	10	64			
Personal care.....	10	34	Total.....	252	552

¹ For certain goods and services 2 or more grades of the same kind of commodity or service were priced. Each one of these grades is counted as an item in this column.

² The number of types of dwellings in different rental groups and the items entering into the current housing costs of home owners are counted here.

DIRECTORIES

Labor Offices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

[Bureaus of labor, employment offices, industrial commissions, State workmen's compensation insurance funds, workmen's compensation commissions, minimum wage boards, factory inspection bureaus, and arbitration and conciliation boards]

United States

Department of Labor:

Hon. Frances Perkins, Secretary.
Edward F. McGrady, The Assistant Secretary.
A. J. Altmeyer, Second Assistant Secretary.
Turner W. Battle, Executive Assistant to the Secretary.
Richardson Saunders, Assistant to the Secretary.
Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., Solicitor.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Isador Lubin, Commissioner.

Immigration and Naturalization Service: Daniel W. MacCormack, Commissioner.

Children's Bureau: (Vacancy), chief. Address: Seventeenth and F Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

Employment Service: W. Frank Persons, director. Address: 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Conciliation Service: Hugh L. Kerwin, director.

Women's Bureau: Miss Mary Anderson, director. Address: 1723 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

United States Housing Corporation: Turner W. Battle, president. Address: 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Address of all bureaus, except where otherwise noted, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

National Labor Relations Board (in connection with Department of Labor):

Lloyd Garrison, chairman.
Harry Alvin Millis, member.
Edwin S. Smith, member.

Address: Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

National Recovery Administration:

Labor Advisory Board:

William Green, acting chairman.
Leo Wolman, member.
John P. Frey, member.
Joseph A. Franklin, member.
Sidney Hillman, member.
Rev. F. J. Haas, member.
Rose Schneiderman, member.
John L. Lewis, member.
James M. Duffy, member.
M. J. McDonough, member.
Charles P. Howard, member.
D. W. Tracy, member.

United States Employees' Compensation Commission:

Jewell W. Swofford, chairman.
Harry Bassett, commissioner.
John M. Morin, commissioner.
William McCauley, secretary.

Address of Commission: Old Land Office Building, Washington.

National Mediation Board:

(Members not appointed as of July 20, 1934.)

Address: Eighteenth and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

Alabama

Child welfare commission: B. M. Miller, ex-officio chairman, governor.

Child Welfare Department:

Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, director.

Miss Ella Ketchin, chief labor inspector.

Mrs. Daisy Donovan, deputy child labor inspector.

Address of commission: State Capitol, Montgomery.

Workmen's compensation division (under bureau of insurance):

Charles C. Greer, ex-officio commissioner, superintendent of insurance.

Dan M. Munn, workmen's compensation clerk.

Address of division: State Capitol, Montgomery.

Board of coal-mine inspectors: W. B. Hillhouse, chief inspector, Birmingham.

Arizona

Industrial commission:

J. Ney Miles, chairman.

Howard Keener, member.

L. C. Holmes, member.

Leo C. Guynn, acting secretary.

Don C. Babbitt, attorney and referee.

R. F. Palmer, medical examiner.

Edward Massey, labor department manager.

Address of commission: Phoenix.

State inspector of mines: Tom C. Foster, Phoenix.

Arizona State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Ray Gilbert, director, 303 State Capitol Building, Phoenix.

Arkansas

Bureau of labor and statistics:

E. I. McKinley, commissioner.

H. C. Malcom, deputy commissioner.

G. P. Bumpass, statistician.

J. D. Newcomb, Jr., chief boiler inspector.

Industrial welfare commission:

E. I. McKinley, ex officio member and chairman.

Mrs. Maud Walt, secretary.

Claude M. Burrow.

Mrs. C. H. Hatfield.

Elmer Grant.

Address of bureau: State Capitol, Little Rock.

Mine inspection department: Claude Speegle, State mine inspector, Fort Smith

California

Department of industrial relations: Timothy A. Reardon, director.

Division of industrial accidents and safety:

Timothy A. Reardon, chairman of industrial accident commission.

Frank C. MacDonald, member of industrial accident commission.

Meredith P. Snyder, member of industrial accident commission.

C. H. Fry, superintendent of safety.

Frank J. Burke, secretary.

John H. Graves, M.D., medical director.

A. I. Townsend, attorney.

State compensation insurance fund: W. G. Cannon, manager.

Division of immigration and housing:

Vincent S. Brown, chief.

Most Rev. E. J. Hanna, D.D., president of commission of immigration and housing.

Charles C. Chapman, member of commission of immigration and housing.

Melville Dozier, Jr., member of commission of immigration and housing.

J. Earl Cook, member of commission of immigration and housing.

Mrs. Mattie W. Richards, member of commission of immigration and housing.

Department of industrial relations—Continued.

Division of labor statistics and law enforcement: Joseph J. Creem, chief.

Division of industrial welfare:

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief.

Chas. O. Conrad, chairman of industrial welfare commission.

Walter Haas, member of industrial welfare commission.

Mrs. Robert H. Donaldson, member of industrial welfare commission.

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, member of industrial welfare commission.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, member of industrial welfare commission.

Division of fire safety: Jay W. Stevens, chief, 433 California Street, San Francisco.

Address of department: State building, San Francisco.

Division of State Employment Agencies: W. A. Granfield, chief, 356 State Building, San Francisco.

Colorado

Industrial commission:

Thomas Annear, chairman.

W. H. Young (in charge of labor department).

William E. Renshaw.

Feay B. Smith, secretary.

David F. How, Jr., referee.

Address of commission: Denver.

State compensation insurance fund: P. R. Keiser, manager, Denver.

Coal-mine inspection department:

James Dalrymple, chief inspector, Denver.

W. M. Laurie, deputy inspector, district no. 1, Trinidad.

Geo. C. Dalrymple, deputy inspector, district no. 2, Walsenburg.

Jas. W. Graham, deputy inspector, district no. 3, Lafayette.

Hugo H. Machin, deputy inspector, district no. 4, Boulder.

Finlay McCallum, deputy inspector, district no. 5, Grand Junction.

Bureau of mines (metal mines): John T. Joyce, commissioner, Denver.

Colorado State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): (Vacancy), director, 228 State Capitol, Denver.

Connecticut

Department of labor and factory inspection:

Joseph M. Tone, commissioner.

Helen Wood, deputy commissioner.

William J. Fitzgerald, deputy commissioner of factory inspection.

Address of department: State Office Building, Hartford.

Board of compensation commissioners:

Leo J. Noonan, chairman, 54 Church Street, Hartford.

Charles Kleiner, 151 Court Street, New Haven.

E. T. Buckingham, 955 Main Street, Bridgeport.

James J. Donohue, 43 Broadway, Norwich.

James M. Lynch, Waterbury.

Connecticut State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Miss Helen Wood, director, State Office Building, Hartford.

Delaware

Labor commission:

Miss Helen S. Garrett, chairman.

John H. Hickey.

Newlin T. Booth.

Thomas C. Frame.

George A. Hill.

Miss Marguerite Postles, secretary.

Address of commission: Wilmington.

Child-labor division: Charles A. Hagner, chief, Wilmington.

Women's labor division: Miss Marguerite Postles, assistant, Wilmington.

Industrial accident board:

Robert K. Jones, president.

William J. Swain.

Thomas S. Fouracre.

James B. McManus, secretary.

Address of board: Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington.

District of Columbia

United States Employment Service:

District of Columbia Public Employment Center: Edgar B. Young, manager,
480 Indiana Avenue.

Florida

State labor inspector: John H. Mackey, Jacksonville.

Georgia

Department of industrial relations:

Hal M. Stanley, chairman.

(Commissioner of commerce and labor.)

T. E. Whitaker (representing employees).

William F. Slater (representing employers).

Sharpe Jones, secretary-treasurer.

Elizabeth Ragland, assistant secretary.

C. W. Roberts, medical examiner.

H. L. Spahr, chief statistician.

Address of department: Atlanta.

Hawaii

City and County of Honolulu

Industrial accident board:

E. N. Clark, chairman.

Robert Anderson.

A. J. Wirtz.

K. B. Barnes.

A. H. Tarleton (alternate for M. Macintyre, temporarily absent).

A. F. Schmitz, secretary.

County of Maui

Industrial accident board:

W. F. Crockett, chairman.

A. K. Ting.

Ralph H. Wilson.

Mrs. W. Weddick.

Paul F. Lada.

Mrs. Frances S. Wadsworth, inspector and secretary.

Address of board: Wailuku.

County of Hawaii

Industrial accident board:

Dr. Harold B. Elliot, chairman.

Thomas Forbes, Jr.

Cyril J. Hoogs.

James Webster.

William C. Foster.

Mrs. L. Hazel Bayly, secretary.

Address of board: Hilo.

County of Kauai

Industrial accident board:

J. M. Lydgate, chairman, Lihue.

H. H. Brodie, Hanapepe.

J. B. Fernandez, Jr., Kapaa.

J. P. Clapper, Kealia.

G. M. Coney, Lihue.

Idaho

Industrial accident board:

G. W. Suppiger, chairman.
W. L. Robison.
Frank Langley.
P. H. Quirk, secretary.

Address of board: Boise.

State insurance fund: P. C. O'Malley, manager, Boise.

Inspector of mines: W. H. Simons, Boise.

Illinois

Department of labor:

Martin P. Durkin, director.

A. H. R. Atwood, M.D., assistant director.

Address of department: State Capitol, Springfield.

Division of factory inspection: Joseph J. Nowicki, chief inspector, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Division of private employment agencies inspection: Raymond Moore, chief inspector, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Industrial commission:

Peter J. Angsten, chairman.

A. M. Thompson (representing employees).

Joseph Lisack (representing employers).

Gus Hummert (representing employers).

Anton Johannsen (representing employees).

Address of commission: 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Division of statistics and research: Paul H. Kirshbaum, acting chief, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Division of minimum wage for women and minors: Kate F. O'Connor, chief superintendent.

Minimum wage advisory board:

Miss Annetta Dieckman, chairman (representing public).

Dr. L. L. Mann (representing public).

Mrs. Frank P. Hixon (representing public).

Dr. Peter Swanish (representing public).

Mrs. Alfred D. Kohn (representing public).

A. F. Dirksen (representing employers).

Chauncey Hobart (representing employers).

R. C. Bennett (representing employers).

Bertran J. Cahn (representing employers).

C. J. Lundberg (representing employers).

Miss Agnes Nestor (representing labor).

Mrs. Carrie Alexander (representing labor).

Miss Mary McInerney (representing labor).

R. G. Soderstrom (representing labor).

Miss Madge King (representing labor).

Department of mines and minerals:

James McSherry, director.

Enoch Martin, assistant director.

State mining board:

James McSherry, chairman.

J. W. Starks, member, Taylorville.

Loren A. Wasson, member, Harrisburg.

Peter Proctor, member, Marseilles.

Elmer Weidler, secretary, Mt. Olive.

Miners' examining board:

Ed. Maher, president, Lincoln.

Stanley Ingerski, secretary, Minonk.

John Rancilio, member, Herrin.

John B. Schmacker, member, Collinsville.

Division of inspection:

Joseph B. Casassa, District No. 1, Spring Valley.

George H. Deemy, District No. 2, Peoria.

F. M. Guthrie, District No. 3, Farmington.

Harry Roberts, District No. 4, Edinburg.

Thos. McKenna, District No. 5, Danville.

Joe Firth, Jr., District No. 6, Benld.

Department of mines and minerals—Continued.

Division of inspection—Continued.

T. Alvin Scully, District No. 7, Troy.
 David Stuart, District No. 8, Belleville.
 Leonard Forester, District No. 9, Percy.
 William J. Johnson, District No. 10, Christopher.
 Loren A. Belt, District No. 11, Harrisburg.
 Fred Schoonover, District No. 12, Cartersville.
 Ben Pitts, economic investigator, Odin.
 Homer Harris, fluorspar inspector, Rosiclare.

Address of department: Statehouse, Springfield.

Illinois State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):

Dr. A. H. R. Atwood, director: 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Indiana

Department of commerce and industry: Clifford W. Townsend, administrative officer.

Industrial board division:

Ira M. Snouffer, chairman.
 William A. Faust, member.
 Edgar A. Perkins, Sr., member.
 Dr. Horace M. Evans, member.
 Sam P. Vogt, member.
 William A. Faust, secretary.

Department of factories, buildings, and workshops: Thomas R. Hutson, chief inspector.

Department of boilers: James Donohue, chief inspector.

Department of women and children: Mrs. Mary L. Garner, director.

Address of board: Indianapolis.

Division of mines and mining:

A. G. Wilson, chief inspector.
 Fred Ferguson, assistant mine inspector, Oakland City.
 Patrick McGuigan, assistant mine inspector, Carbon, R.
 Edward F. Rogers, assistant mine inspector, Linton.
 Henry S. Wallace, assistant mine inspector, Shelburn.
 Thomas Silcock, superintendent Indiana Mine Rescue Station, Terre Haute.

Loretta S. Taylor, secretary.

Address of department: 307 Statehouse, Indianapolis.

Indiana State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):

Martin F. Carpenter, director, 310 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

Iowa

Bureau of labor statistics: Frank E. Wenig, commissioner, Des Moines.

Workmen's compensation service:

A. B. Funk, industrial commissioner.
 Ralph Young, deputy commissioner.
 Ora Williams, secretary.
 Dr. Oliver J. Fay, medical counsel.

Address of service: Des Moines.

State bureau of mines:

W. E. Holland, inspector first district, Centerville.
 R. T. Rhys, inspector second district, Ottumwa.
 J. E. Jeffreys, inspector third district, Des Moines.
 Phil R. Clarkson, secretary, Des Moines.

Iowa State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):

Frank E. Wenig, director, Statehouse, Des Moines.

Kansas

Commission of labor and industry:

G. Clay Baker, chairman.

J. H. Jenson, commissioner.

George E. Blakeley, commissioner.

Address of commission: Statehouse, Topeka.

Department of workmen's compensation:

G. Clay Baker, chairman.

J. H. Jenson, commissioner.

Address of department: Statehouse, Topeka.

Department of labor:

George E. Blakeley, commissioner of labor in charge of factory and mine inspection, free employment, and women's and children's division.

Address of department: Statehouse, Topeka.

Kansas State Employment Service: George E. Blakeley, commissioner, Commission of Labor and Industry, Statehouse, Topeka.

Kentucky

Department of agriculture, labor, and statistics:

Eugene Flowers, commissioner, Frankfort.

T. W. Pennington, chief labor inspector, Louisville.

J. M. Bain, deputy labor inspector, Louisville.

F. A. Nolan, deputy labor inspector, Sanford.

Mrs. Marie K. Clegg, deputy labor inspector, Louisville.

Mrs. Hallie B. Williams, deputy labor inspector, Louisville.

Department of mines and minerals: John F. Daniel, chief, Lexington.

Workmen's compensation board:

Harry B. Miller, chairman, Lexington.

Davis M. Howerton, member, Ashland.

Ben B. Petrie, member, Elkton.

J. W. Craft, secretary, Frankfort.

Warren Fisher, statistician, Carlisle.

A. H. Mitchell, actuary, Frankfort.

Louisiana

Bureau of labor and industrial statistics:

E. L. Engerran, commissioner.

Mrs. M. V. Kirby, secretary.

Address of bureau: New Orleans.

Maine

Department of labor and industry: Charles O. Beals, commissioner, Augusta.

Industrial accident commission:

Donald D. Garcelon, chairman.

Earle L. Russell.

Helen N. Hanson.

Charles O. Beals (ex officio), commissioner of labor.

Wilbur D. Spencer (ex officio), insurance commissioner.

Address of commission: Augusta.

State board of arbitration and conciliation:

Hon. Clarence H. Crosby, chairman, Dexter.

Edward F. Gowell, Berwick.

Charles M. Taylor, 453 Congress Street, Portland.

Maryland

Commissioner of labor and statistics: J. Knox Insley, M.D., 16 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.

Bureau of Mines: John J. Rutledge, chief mine engineer, 22 Light Street, Baltimore.

Mine and examining board: John J. Rutledge, chairman, 22 Light Street, Baltimore.

State industrial accident commission:

Robert H. Carr, chairman.

Omar D. Crothers.

Daniel R. Randall.

Albert E. Brown, secretary.

Miss R. O. Harrison, director of claims.

Robert P. Bay, M.D., chief medical examiner.

Gladys M. Tunstall, statistician.

State accident fund: James E. Green, Jr., superintendent.

Address of commission: 741 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

Massachusetts

Department of labor and industries:

(Vacancy), commissioner.

Miss Mary E. Meehan, assistant commissioner.

Associate commissioner (constituting the board of conciliation and arbitration and the minimum wage commission):

Edward Fisher, chairman.

Raymond V. McNamara (representing employers).

John L. Campos (representing labor).

Veronica A. Lynch, secretary to the commissioner.

Division of industrial safety: John P. Meade, director.

Division of statistics: Roswell F. Phelps, director.

Division of standards: John P. McBride, director.

Division of minimum wage: Miss Mary E. Meehan, acting director.

Division on the necessities of life: Ralph W. Robart, director.

Address of department: Statehouse, Boston.

Department of industrial accidents:

Joseph A. Parks, chairman.

Alfred B. Cenedella.

Edward E. Clark.

Daniel J. Sullivan.

Chester E. Gleason.

James Farrell.

Mrs. Emma S. Tousant.

Edward P. Doyle, secretary.

Francis D. Donoghue, M.D., medical adviser.

Address of department: Statehouse, Boston.

Massachusetts State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): M. Joseph McCartin, director, 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Michigan

Department of labor and industry:

Claude S. Carney, chairman.

W. A. Seegmiller, compensation commissioner.

Eugene P. Berry, compensation commissioner.

Daniel J. O'Connor, labor commissioner.

Guy A. Tracy, statistician.

Samuel B. Ostrow, secretary.

Address of department: Lansing.

State accident fund (under supervision of department of insurance): John W. Haarer, manager, Lansing.

Michigan State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Claude S. Carney, director, Administration Building, Lansing.

Minnesota

Department of labor and industry:

Industrial commission:

Niels H. Debel, chairman.

J. D. Williams.

F. J. Starkey.

J. F. Emme, secretary.

Emily L. Olson, assistant secretary.

Department of labor and industry—Continued.

Division of workmen's compensation: H. O. Halverson.

Division of accident prevention: A. E. Smith.

Division of boiler inspection: George Wilcox, chief.

Division of women and children: Florence A. Burton.

Division of statistics: Carl E. Dahlquist, chief.

Division for the deaf: Mrs. Petra F. Howard, chief.

Address of department: State Office Building, St. Paul.

Minnesota State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Merrill G. Murray, director, State Office Building, St. Paul.

Mississippi

Bureau of industrial hygiene and factory inspection:

J. W. Dugger, M. D., director.

Monna Yowell, secretary.

Address of bureau: Mississippi State Board of Health, Jackson.

Missouri

Department of labor and industrial inspection:

Mary Edna Cruzen, commissioner.

Ethel M. Kuever, chief clerk.

Winifred Sexton, statistician.

Lela M. Yates, deputy commissioner, Kansas City.

Lottie C. Walsh, deputy commissioner, St. Louis.

Lucille Duvall, labor supervisor, St. Joseph.

George C. Vermillion, labor supervisor, Springfield.

Address of department: Jefferson City.

Workmen's compensation commission:

Edgar C. Nelson, chairman.

Orin H. Shaw.

Jay J. James.

Earl E. James, secretary.

Address of commission: Jefferson City.

State bureau of mines:

Arnold Griffith, chief inspector, Excelsior Springs.

Alice Moss Ferris, secretary, Jefferson City, c/o Bureau of Mines.

Evan Jones, deputy inspector, Higbee.

George E. Callahan, deputy inspector, Flat River.

Frank K. Bunch, deputy inspector, Richmond.

Missouri State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Mrs. Mary Edna Cruzen, director, Capitol Building, Jefferson City.

Montana

Industrial accident board:

J. Burke Clements, chairman.

J. J. Holmes, State auditor, member.

A. H. Stafford, State commissioner of agriculture, member.

G. G. Watt, secretary.

Nell O'Connell, assistant secretary.

Harold O. Mead, chief accountant.

Bureau of safety inspection: Nona McRae, chief clerk.

Address of board: Helena.

Nebraska

Department of labor: Cecil E. Matthews, commissioner.

Bureau of compensation: Cecil E. Matthews, commissioner.

Bureau of inspection:

Cecil E. Matthews, chief.

George E. Norman, assistant chief.

Address of department: State Capitol, Lincoln.

Nevada

Office of labor commissioner:

William Royle, commissioner, Carson City.

Leonard T. Blood, deputy commissioner, Las Vegas.

Address of office: Carson City.

Industrial commission:

Dan J. Sullivan, chairman.

William Royle.

Alex L. Tannahill.

Vinton A. Muller, M.D., chief medical adviser, Reno.

Address of commission: Carson City.

Inspector of mines:

A. J. Stinson, Carson City.

Charles Huber, Tonopah.

Nevada State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): William Royle, director, room 34, State Capitol, Carson City.

New Hampshire

Bureau of labor:

John S. B. Davie, commissioner.

Harold I. Towle, factory inspector, Laconia.

Mary R. Chagnon, factory inspector, Manchester.

Minimum wage office:

Ethel M. Johnson, director.

Grace Potter, inspector.

Esther Nighswander, inspector, Laconia.

Address of bureau, except where otherwise noted: Concord.

State board of conciliation and arbitration:

J. R. McLane (representing public), Manchester.

Walter F. Duffy (representing manufacturers), Franklin.

K. E. Merrill (representing labor), Hudson.

New Hampshire State Employment Service: Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, director, 11 School Street, Concord.

New Jersey

Department of labor: John J. Toohey, Jr., commissioner.

Bureau of general and structural inspection and explosives: Charles H. Weeks, deputy commissioner of labor.

Bureau of hygiene, sanitation, and mine inspection: John Roach, deputy commissioner of labor.

Bureau of electrical and mechanical equipment: Charles H. Weeks and John Roach, acting chiefs.

Bureau of statistics and records: James A. T. Gribbin, chief.

Bureau of women and children: (Vacancy.)

Bureau of engineers' license, steam boiler, and refrigerating-plant inspection: Joseph F. Scott, chief examiner.

Bureau of workmen's compensation:

John J. Toohey, Jr., commissioner.

William E. Stubbs, deputy commissioner and secretary.

Charles E. Corbin, deputy commissioner.

John J. Stahl, deputy commissioner.

Daniel A. Spair, deputy commissioner.

John W. Kent, supervisor of informal hearings.

John C. Wegner, referee.

Harry H. Umberger, special investigator and acting referee.

Harry F. Monroe, special investigator and acting referee.

Frank C. Mobius, special investigator and acting referee.

William J. Wilkie, special investigator and acting referee.

Maurice S. Avidan, M.D., medical adviser.

William C. Stuart, M.D., medical adviser.

James C. Keeney, M.D., medical adviser.

Address of department: Trenton.

New Jersey State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Russell J. Eldridge, director, 1060 Broad Street, Newark.

DIRECTORIES

New Mexico

Labor and industrial commission:

Bonifacio Montoya, chairman, Santa Fe.

Edward Sackett, member, Albuquerque.

Waite J. Keeney, member, Belen.

Labor commissioner: Ralph E. Davy, Santa Fe.

Address all communications to labor commissioner as commission is not active.

New York

Department of labor:

Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner.

William J. Picard, deputy industrial commissioner.

Maud Swartz, secretary.

Industrial board:

Richard J. Cullen, chairman.

Edward W. Edwards.

Leonard W. Hatch.

Nelle Swartz.

John J. Carroll.

Division of inspection: James L. Gernon, director.

Division of workmen's compensation:

Verne A. Zimmer, director.

Raphael Lewy, M.D., chief medical examiner.

Address of division: 150 Leonard Street, New York.

Division of industrial relations: A. J. Portenar, director.

Bureau of mediation and arbitration: (Vacancy), chief mediator.

Bureau of labor welfare: Lillian R. Sire, director.

Division of industrial codes:

Edward J. Pierce, referee.

George P. Keogh, referee.

Division of engineering: D. E. Bellows, active director.

Division of industrial hygiene: James D. Hackett, director.

Division of statistics and information:

Eugene B. Patton, director.

(Vacancy), chief statistician, Albany.

Division of women in industry and minimum wage: Frieda S. Miller, director.

Division of bedding: Louis A. Havens, director.

State insurance fund: C. G. Smith, manager, 625 Madison Avenue, New York.

General address of department, except where otherwise noted: 80 Centre Street, New York.

New York State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):

William H. Lange, executive director.

Clare L. Lewis, director, junior placement.

Address: 124 East 28th Street, New York City.

North Carolina

Department of labor:

A. L. Fletcher, commissioner.

Division of statistics: Liston L. Mallard, chief statistician.

Division of standards and inspection: Jack P. Lang, chief inspector.

Division of service to World War veterans:

Maj. Graham K. Hobbs, commissioner, North Carolina Veterans' Loan Fund.

F. A. Hutchison, service officer.

Address of department: Raleigh.

Industrial commission:

Matt H. Allen, chairman.

J. Dewey Dorsett, representing employers.

T. A. Wilson, representing employees.

E. W. Price, secretary.

Address of commission: Raleigh.

North Carolina State Employment Service: A. L. Fletcher, commissioner, Department of Labor, Agriculture Building, Raleigh.

North Dakota

Department of agriculture and labor:

John Husby, commissioner.

Roy G. Arntson, deputy commissioner and labor commissioner.

Address of department: Bismarek.

Workmen's compensation bureau:

R. H. Walker, chairman (representing public).

P. M. Weisbeck, commissioner (representing employers).

W. C. Preckel, commissioner (representing labor).

J. E. Pfeifer, secretary.

Minimum wage department: Emma Trygg, secretary.

Address of bureau: Bismarek.

Coal-mine inspection department: Ole Olson, inspector, Bismarek.

Ohio

Department of industrial relations:

T. A. Edmondson, director.

Lloyd D. Teeters, assistant director and chief division of administration.

Division of labor statistics and employment offices: John B. Gilbert, chief.

Division of factory inspection: Edgar W. Brill, chief.

Division of boiler inspection: Carl O. Myers, chief.

Division of examiners of steam engineers: Carl R. Daubenmire, chief.

Division of mines: James Berry, chief.

Division of minimum wage: Louise Stitt, superintendent.

Address of department: New State Office Building, Columbus.

Industrial commission:

Thomas M. Gregory, chairman.

L. E. Nysewander.

J. W. Beall.

Albert D. Caddell, secretary.

Wm. H. Mahoney, supervisor of claims.

W. K. Merriman, assistant supervisor of claims.

Evan I. Evans, supervisor of actuarial division.

G. L. Coffinberry, auditor and statistician.

H. H. Dorr, M.D., chief medical examiner.

Charles C. Core, supervisor legal section.

Division of safety and hygiene:

Thomas P. Kearns, superintendent.

Carl C. Beasor, chief statistician.

Address of department: New State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio.

Ohio State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): John B. Gilbert, director, State Office Building, Columbus.

Oklahoma

Department of labor:

W. A. Pat Murphy, commissioner.

James Hughes, assistant commissioner.

Bureau of factory inspection: Fred Kemp, chief inspector.

Bureau of boiler inspection: W. L. Newton, State boiler inspector.

Division of women and children in industry: Zelda Harrel, inspector.

Bureau of labor statistics: Adah E. Mauldin, statistician.

State board of arbitration and conciliation:

W. A. Pat Murphy, chairman.

James Hughes, secretary.

Address of department, except where otherwise noted: Oklahoma City.

Industrial commission:

Thomas H. Doyle, chairman.

Matt McElroy, commissioner.

Fred H. Fannin, commissioner.

Mary Hill, secretary.

Ruth Collier, statistician.

State compensation insurance office: Chester Napps, manager.

Address of commission: Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): W. A. Pat Murphy, director, State Capitol, Oklahoma City.

Oregon

Bureau of labor:

C. H. Gram, commissioner, Statehouse, Salem.
Mae C. Dueber, deputy, Madison Bldg., Portland.

State welfare commission:

Dorr E. Keasey, chairman, 616 S.W. Stark Street, Portland.
Mrs. W. C. Hayhurst, 625 Madison Street, Portland.
Harry M. Kenin, Public Service Building, Portland.
C. H. Gram, executive secretary, Room 101 Courthouse, Portland.
Mary K. Brown, investigator.

State industrial accident commission:

Albert R. Hunter, chairman.
O. R. Hartwig, commissioner.
T. Morris Dunne, commissioner.
E. W. Rockey, M.D., chief medical examiner, Portland.
Address of commission: State Office Building, Salem.

State board of conciliation:

O. M. Plummer, chairman, 210-211 American Bank Building, Portland.
Charles N. Ryan, 704 Couch Building, Portland.
William E. Kimsey, secretary, 286 Main Street, Portland.

Pennsylvania

Department of labor and industry: Charlotte E. Carr, secretary.

Industrial board:

Charlotte E. Carr, chairman.
Morris Harrison.
John A. Phillips.
Mrs. George B. Wood.
J. S. Arnold, secretary.

State workmen's insurance board:

Charlotte E. Carr, chairman.
Charles H. Graff, acting insurance commissioner.
Charles A. Water, State treasurer.

State workmen's insurance fund: J. Howard Devlin, manager.

Workmen's compensation board:

Arthur C. Dale, chairman.
William J. Burchinal.
Edward J. Hunter.
Charlotte E. Carr, ex officio.
Bond C. White, secretary.

Bureau of inspection: John Campbell, director.

Bureau of workmen's compensation: Dr. Stephen B. Sweeney, director.

Bureau of industrial standards: John Campbell, acting director.

Bureau of women and children: Beatrice McConnell, director.

Bureau of rehabilitation: Mark M. Walter, director.

Bureau of accounts and statistics: William J. Maguire, director.

Bureau of mediation: Clarence J. Moser, director.

Address of department: Harrisburg.

Department of mines:

Walter H. Glasgow, secretary.
Joseph J. Walsh, deputy secretary, anthracite division.
Richard Maize, acting deputy secretary, bituminous division.
Address of department: Capitol Building, Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): A. W. Motley, director, Room 434, South Office Building, Harrisburg.

Philippine Islands

Department of the interior and labor:

Hon. Teofilo Sison, secretary.
Hon. Leon G. Guinto, under secretary.
Hon. Faustino Aguilar, commissioner of labor.

Department of the interior and labor—Continued.

Bureau of labor:

Hermenegildo Cruz, director.

Modesto Joaquin, assistant director.

(Vacancy), inspector general of labor.

Administrative division: Rosendo Regalado, acting chief clerk.

Office of the attorney of labor: Bernabe Butalid, attorney.

Workmen's compensation division: Mrs. Nieves Baens del Rosario, chief.

Claims and conciliation division: Roberto Ancog, chief.

Division of inspection and statistics: Simon Estavilla, acting chief.

Interisland migration division: Gabriel Alba, commissioner.

Marine and employment division: Albino C. Dimayuga, chief.

Accounting division: Domingo F. Cadaing, acting chief accountant.

Puerto Rico

Department of labor:

Prudencio Rivera Martinez, commissioner.

William D. Lopez, assistant commissioner.

Mediation and conciliation commission: Luis Villaronga, chairman.

Division of economic social research and investigations: Vicente Geigel Polanco, director.

Wage protection and claim bureau: Pedro Santana, Jr., chief.

Bureau of women and children in industry: Eelicia Boria, directress.

Homestead division, in charge of the labor boroughs: Eduardo Larroca, secretary.

Homestead division, in charge of the farms: Harry B. Llenza, law clerk.

Division of inspection, investigation, and diffusion of labor laws: Sandalio E. Alonso, chief.

Division of accounts, property and statistics: Artemio Pilar Rodriguez, chief.

Employment service: J. M. Vivaldi, assistant chief.

Address of department: San Juan.

Industrial commission:

Pablo L. Sosa, chairman.

M. Leon Parra, commissioner.

F. Paz Granela, commissioner.

Joaquin A. Becerril, secretary.

Address of commission: San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Rhode Island

Department of labor: Daniel F. McLaughlin, commissioner, Providence.

Board of labor (for the adjustment of labor disputes):

Daniel F. McLaughlin, commissioner of labor, chairman.

Edwin O. Chase (representing employers).

William C. Fisher (representing employers).

Albert E. Hohler (representing employees).

Roderick A. McGarry (representing employees).

Christopher M. Dunn, deputy commissioner of labor, secretary.

Address of board: Providence.

Office of factory inspectors: (Vacancy), chief inspector, Providence.

South Carolina

Department of agriculture, commerce, and industries: J. Roy Jones, commissioner.

Labor division: J. Roy Jones, commissioner.

Address of department: 118 State Office Building, Columbia.

Board of conciliation and arbitration:

James C. Self, chairman, Greenwood.

H. E. Thompson, secretary, Batesburg.

W. H. McNairy, Dillon.

South Dakota

Office of industrial commissioner: Walter Conway, industrial commissioner, Pierre.

Tennessee

Department of labor:

William E. Jacobs, commissioner and State fire marshal.

Frances Aaron, secretary and chief clerk.

Division of factory inspection: R. O. Ross, chief inspector.

Division of mines: A. W. Evans, chief inspector.

Division of hotel inspection: William W. Faw, inspector.

Division of workmen's compensation: Dave Hanly, superintendent.

Address of department: Nashville.

Texas

Bureau of labor statistics:

Charles H. Poe, commissioner.

C. E. Mick, first assistant.

A. F. Hughes, chief deputy.

J. Catherine Randolph, secretary.

Address of bureau: Austin.

Industrial accident board:

Earle P. Adams, chairman.

Mrs. Espa Stanford, member.

A. M. Graves, member.

W. D. Collins, secretary.

Address of board: Austin.

Utah

Industrial commission:

William M. Kneer, chairman.

O. F. McShane.

B. D. Nebeker.

Carolyn I. Smith, secretary.

State insurance fund: Charles A. Caine, manager.

Coal-mine inspector: John Taylor.

Address of commission: Salt Lake City.

Vermont

Office of commissioner of industries:

Clarence R. White, commissioner, Montpelier.

Charles A. Root, factory inspector, Burlington.

Virginia

Department of labor and industry:

John Hopkins Hall, Jr., commissioner.

H. W. Furlow, assistant commissioner.

Virginia H. Currie, secretary.

Division of mines: A. G. Lucas, chief.

Division of factory inspection: S. A. Minter, chief.

Division of women and children: Carrie B. Farmer, director.

Division of research and statistics: R. H. Barker, director.

Address of department: Richmond.

Department of workmen's compensation, industrial commission:

C. G. Kizer, chairman.

Parke P. Deans.

W. H. Nickels, Jr.

W. F. Bursey, secretary.

F. P. Evans, statistician.

W. L. Robinson, examiner.

Address of commission, except where otherwise noted: State Office Building, Richmond.

Virginia State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Mrs. M. L. West, director, State Office Building, Richmond.

Washington

Department of labor and industries:

E. Pat Kelly, director.

E. E. Stark, secretary.

Division of industrial insurance:

Dexter A. Armstrong, supervisor of industrial insurance and medical aid.

H. Eugene Allen, M.D., chief medical adviser.

J. E. Sullivan, claim agent.

Division of safety:

Jay Olinger, supervisor of safety.

J. E. Bergin, mine inspector.

Division of industrial relations:

Jay Olinger, supervisor of industrial relations.

J. H. Conners, labor commissioner.

R. M. Van Dorn, industrial statistician.

E. E. Stark, secretary of labor and industries.

Industrial welfare committee:

E. Pat Kelly, director of labor and industries, chairman.

Dexter A. Armstrong, supervisor of industrial insurance.

Jay Olinger, supervisor of industrial relations.

R. M. Van Dorn, industrial statistician.

Address of department: Olympia.

West Virginia

Department of labor: Clarence L. Jarrett, commissioner, Charleston.

Frank W. Snyder, chief clerk.

Workmen's compensation department:

George T. Watson, commissioner.

B. C. Downing, assistant to commissioner.

P. R. Harrison, Jr., secretary to commissioner.

R. M. Hartman, assistant secretary.

Chauncey B. Browning, assistant secretary.

R. H. Giles, actuary.

Dr. J. Bankhead Banks, chief medical examiner.

Harry C. Davis, chief of accounting department.

Paul V. Sutherland, chief of claim department.

C. P. Wilson, chief of disbursing department.

Address of department: Charleston.

Department of mines: N. P. Rhinehart, chief, Charleston.

West Virginia State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): James H. McGinnis, director, 805 People's Exchange Bank Building, Charleston.

Wisconsin

Industrial commission:

Voyta Wrabetz, chairman.

Harry R. McLogan, commissioner.

Peter A. Napiecinski, commissioner.

(Vacancy), secretary.

Safety and sanitation department: R. McA. Keown, engineer.

Workmen's compensation department: H. A. Nelson, director.

Apprenticeship department: Walter F. Simon, supervisor.

Woman and child labor department:

Taylor Frye, director.

Miss Maud Swett, field director, Milwaukee.

Statistical department: Orrin A. Fried, statistician.

Unemployment relief: Alfred W. Briggs, director.

Unemployment compensation department: Paul A. Raushenbush, adviser.

Address of commission: Madison.

Board of conciliation:

Chris Hochgreve, Green Bay.

Jacob P. Beuscher, Milwaukee.

Homer Witzig, Superior.

Wisconsin State Employment Service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Harry Lippart, director, State Office Building, Madison.

Wyoming

Department of labor and statistics:

W. E. Jones, commissioner.

L. T. Cox, deputy commissioner.

Address of department: Cheyenne.

Child labor board:

W. E. Jones, secretary.

B. H. McIntosh.

W. H. Hassed, M.D.

Address of board: Cheyenne.

Coal-mine inspection department:

Lyman Fearn, chief, Rock Springs.

David K. Wilson, deputy, Rock Springs.

R. E. Gildroy, deputy, Sheridan.

Workmen's compensation department (under State treasurer's office):

H. R. Weston, State treasurer.

C. B. Morgan, deputy treasurer.

Arthur Calverley, assistant deputy and department manager.

Address of department: Capitol Building, Cheyenne.

Canada

Department of labor:

Hon. W. A. Gordon, minister.

W. M. Dickson, B. A., deputy minister.

Gerald H. Brown, assistant deputy minister.

M. S. Campbell, chief conciliation officer.

R. A. Rigg, director of employment service.

E. G. Blackadar, superintendent of Dominion Government annuities.

F. A. McGregor, registrar of combines investigation act.

C. W. Bolton, chief of statistical branch.

H. Hereford, Dominion director of unemployment relief.

Address of department: Ottawa, Ontario.

Alberta

Bureau of labor:

W. Smitten, commissioner of labor.

F. W. Hobson, chief boiler inspector.

H. M. Bishop, chief factory inspector.

G. P. Barber, chief theater inspector.

A. A. Millar, chief mine inspector.

Employment service: William Carnill, director.

Minimum wage board:

A. A. Carpenter, chairman.

W. Smitten, commissioner of labor, secretary.

Address of bureau: Administration Building, Edmonton.

Government employment bureau:

William Carnill, director, Edmonton.

L. J. Ricks, superintendent, Calgary.

W. G. Paterson, superintendent, Edmonton.

A. R. Redshaw, superintendent, Lethbridge.

J. W. Wright, superintendent, Medicine Hat.

A. A. Colquhoun, superintendent, Drumheller.

Workmen's compensation board:

Alex Ross, chairman.

Walter F. McNeill, commissioner.

James A. Kinney, commissioner.

Frederick D. Noble, secretary.

Address of board: Administration Building, Edmonton.

British Columbia

Department of labor:

Hon. George S. Pearson, minister.

Adam Bell, deputy minister.

Robt. Morrison, chief clerk and statistician.

H. Douglas, chief inspector of factories, Vancouver.

Employment service: J. H. McVety, general superintendent, Vancouver.

Board of industrial relations administering the Male Minimum Wage Act,

Female Minimum Wage Act, and Hours of Work Act:

Adam Bell, deputy minister of labor, chairman.

Dr. W. A. Carrothers, member, Victoria.

Mrs. Helen Gregory MacGill, member, Vancouver.

James Thomson, member, Vancouver.

C. J. McDowell, member Victoria.

Miss M. A. Cameron, secretary, Victoria.

Address of department: Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Workmen's compensation board:

E. S. H. Winn, K.C., chairman.

Parker Williams, commissioner.

J. H. Pillsbury, commissioner.

F. P. Archibald, secretary.

R. B. Fulton, assistant secretary.

Old-age pensions department: H. L. Greenwood, secretary.

Boiler and machinery inspection department: L. Duckett, chief inspector.

Electrical energy inspection department: H. L. Taylor, chief inspector.

Address of board: 411 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver.

Manitoba

Bureau of labor:

W. R. Clubb, minister of public works.

Edward McGrath, secretary.

Arthur MacNamara, assistant deputy minister of public works.

Fair wage board:

Arthur MacNamara.

F. Fraser.

E. Claydon.

Thomas J. Williams.

C. J. Harding.

Minimum wage board:

George N. Jackson, chairman.

Mrs. Edna M. Nash.

James Winning.

E. R. Kennedy.

Address of bureau: Winnipeg.

Workmen's compensation board:

C. K. Newcombe, commissioner.

George E. Carpenter, director.

J. L. McBride, director.

A. J. Fraser, M.D., chief medical officer.

Nicholas Fletcher, secretary.

P. V. E. Jones, assistant secretary.

Old-age pensions branch: Y. S. Hamilton, superintendent.

New Brunswick

Department of health: H. T. Taylor, minister of health and labor, St. George.

Workmen's compensation board:

John A. Sinclair, chairman.

Eugene R. Steeves, vice chairman.

Alexandre J. Doucet, commissioner.

Department of factory inspection: William Golding, inspector.

Address of board: Provincial Building, St. John.

Nova Scotia

Department of public works and mines:

Hon. Michael Dwyer, minister.
Norman McKenzie, deputy minister.
Address of department: Halifax.

Department of labor:

Hon. Michael Dwyer, minister.
Earle B. Paul, deputy minister.
Address of department: Halifax.

Minimum wage board:

G. A. Redmond, chairman, Halifax.
Miss Alice Hatfield, member, Yarmouth.
Mrs. Marion Murphy, member, Sydney.
Wm. H. Ross, member, New Glasgow.
George A. Smith, Halifax.

Workmen's compensation board:

F. L. Milner, K.C., chairman.
F. W. Armstrong, vice chairman.
John T. Joy, commissioner.
Dr. M. D. Morrison, chief medical officer.
Dr. O. G. Donovan, medical officer.
John McKeagan, assessment officer.
N. M. Morison, claims officer.
Miss M. M. Skerry, secretary.
Address of board: Halifax.

Employment service:

C. J. Cotter, superintendent men's division, Halifax.
Miss Elda E. Caldwell, superintendent women's division, Halifax.

Ontario

Department of labor:

Hon. Arthur Roebuck, attorney general and minister of labor.
A. W. Crawford, deputy minister.
H. C. Hudson, general superintendent Ontario government employment offices.
J. M. Brown, chairman board of examiners of operating engineers.
J. R. Prain, acting chief inspector of factories.
E. T. Urquhart, acting chief inspector of steam boilers.

Apprenticeship board:

J. B. Carswell, chairman.
E. Ingles, member.
F. S. Rutherford, member.
A. W. Crawford, chief inspector of apprenticeship.
F. A. Swarbrick, inspector of caisson work.

Minimum wage board:

(Vacancy), chairman.
H. G. Fester, member.
Miss Margaret Stephen, member.

Address of department: East Block, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Workmen's compensation board:

Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman.
Henry J. Halford, vice chairman.
George A. Kingston, commissioner.
N. B. Wormith, secretary.
T. Norman Dean, statistician.
F. W. Graham, claims officer.
D. E. Bell, chief medical officer.
J. M. Bremner, medical officer.
J. F. Hazelwood, medical officer.

Address of board: Metropolitan Building, Toronto.

Quebec

Department of labor:

Hon. C. J. Arcand, minister, Montreal.
 Gerard Tremblay, deputy minister, Parliament Buildings, Quebec City.
 J. O'Connell-Maher, secretary, Parliament Buildings, Quebec City.
 Alfred Robert, chief inspector of industrial and commercial establishments and public buildings, 97 Notre-Dame Street, East, Montreal.
 Clovis Bernier, deputy chief inspector, 97 Notre-Dame Street, East, Montreal.
 J. N. Mochon, chief examiner of electricians, 96 St. James Street, East, Montreal.
 N. S. Walsh, chief examiner of stationary engineers, 88 St. James Street, East, Montreal.
 Maxime Morin, K.C., registrar of the board of conciliation and arbitration, Parliament Buildings, Quebec City.
 Joseph Ainey, general superintendent of Provincial employment bureaus, 92 St. James Street, East, Montreal.
 Achille Latreille, fair wages officer, 97 Notre-Dame Street, East, Montreal.
 Pierre A. Gosselin, fair wages officer, 231 St. Paul Street, Quebec City.
 Gordon Heitshu, chief examiner of pipe mechanics, 231 St. Paul Street, Quebec City.

Women's minimum wage commission:

Gustave Francq, chairman, 89 Notre-Dame Street, East, Montreal.
 Alfred Crowe, secretary, 229 St. Paul Street, Quebec City.

Quebec workmen's compensation commission:

Robert Taschereau, K.C., chairman.
 Simon Lapointe, K.C.
 O. E. Sharpe.
 O. G. Molleur, secretary.

Address of commission: 73 Grande Allee, Quebec.

Saskatchewan

Department of railways, labor, and industries:

(Vacancy), minister.
 Thomas M. Molloy, deputy minister.
 D. McDonald, chief boiler inspector.
 W. H. Hastings, mines inspector.
 Gerald E. Tomsett, general superintendent of employment service.
 J. A. Anderson, chief inspector, theaters and cinematographs.
 Address of department: Farmers Building, Regina.

Minimum wage board:

A. J. Wickens, K.C., chairman, Moose Jaw.
 Mrs. Ethel Henderson, Moose Jaw.
 Miss Bertha Walker, Regina.
 Ralph Heseltine, Regina.
 Stanley Edwards, Saskatoon.
 Thomas M. Molloy, secretary, Regina.

Workmen's compensation board:

N. R. Craig, K.C., chairman.
 Robert S. Banbury, commissioner.
 Alfred Higgin, commissioner.

Address of board: 7 Farmers Building, Regina.

Other Foreign Countries

Albania.

Ministry of Public Works.
 Address: Tirana.

Argentina.

Ministerio del Interior (Ministry of the Interior).
 Departamento Nacional del Trabajo (National Labor Department).
 Address of ministry: Buenos Aires.

Australia.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.
 Address: Canberra.

- Austria.**
Bundesministerium für soziale Verwaltung (Federal Ministry of Social Administration).
Address: 1 Hanuschgasse 3, Vienna.
- Belgium.**
Ministère de l'Industrie, du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale (Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare).
Address: 12 Rue Lambermont, Brussels.
- Bolivia.**
Departamento Nacional del Trabajo (National Labor Office).
Address: La Paz.
- Brazil.**
Ministerio da Agricultura, Industria et Comercio (Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce).
Address: Rio de Janeiro.
- Bulgaria.**
Ministerstwo na Tyrgowiata, Promyshlenosta i Trouda (Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labor).
Address: Rue Alaninska, 48, Sofia.
- Chile.**
Ministerio de Bienestar Social (Ministry of Social Welfare).
Address: Santiago.
- China.**
Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor.
Department of Labor.¹
Address: of ministry: Nanking.
- Colombia.**
Ministerio de Industrias (Ministry of Industries).
Oficina General del Trabajo (General Labor Office).
Address of ministry: Bogota.
- Costa Rica.**
Secretaría de Fomento (Ministry of Public Works).
Address: San Jose.
- Cuba.**
Secretaría de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo (Secretariat of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor).
Address: Habana.
- Czechoslovakia.**
Ministerstvo socialni péče (Ministry of Social Welfare).²
Address: Valdstynska, 10, Prague, III.
Ministerstvo veřejných prací (Ministry of Public Works).³
Address: Presslova, 6, Prague-Smichov.
- Denmark.**
Socialministeriet (Social Ministry).
Arbejderforsikrings-raadet (Workmen's Compensation Board).
Address: 3 Kongens Nytorv, Copenhagen.
Arbejdsraadet (Labor Board).
Address: 25 Amaliegade, Copenhagen.
Direktoratet for arbejds- og fabriktilsynet (Labor and Factory Inspection Department).
Address: 25 Amaliegade, Copenhagen.
- Dominican Republic.**
Departamento de Trabajo (Department of Labor).
Address: San Domingo.
- Dutch East Indies.**
Department of Justice.
Kantoor van arbeid (Labor Bureau).
Address of department: Batavia, Java.
- Ecuador.**
Ministerio de Previsión Social y Trabajo (Ministry of Public Welfare and Labor).
Address: Quito.
- Egypt.**
Ministry of Interior, Council of Arbitration.
Department of Labor.⁴
Address of ministry: Cairo.

¹ Three sections dealing with labor organizations, labor legislation, and social welfare, respectively.

² Handles labor relations at large.

³ Labor questions relating to workers in mines; insurance statistics.

⁴ Handles all matters pertaining to labor.

Estonia.

Töö-ja Hoolekande-Ministeerium (Ministry of Education and Social Welfare).

Address: Tallinn.

Finland.

Socialministeriö (Ministry of Social Affairs).

Address: Helsingfors.

France.

Ministère du Travail et de L'Hygiène (Ministry of Labor and Hygiene).

Address: Rue de Grenelle, 127, Paris.

Germany.

Reichsarbeitsministerium (Ministry of Labor).

Address: Scharnhorststrasse, 35, Berlin NW., 40.

Great Britain.

Ministry of Labour.

Address: Montague House, Whitehall, London, SW., 1.

Greece.

Ministère de l'Économie nationale (Ministry of National Economy).

Direction du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale (Directorate of Labor and Social Welfare).

Address of ministry: Rue Valaoritou, 3, Athens.

Guatemala.

Ministerio de Fomento (Ministry of Public Works).⁵

Ministerio de Agricultura (Ministry of Agriculture).⁶

Address of both: Guatemala.

Haiti.

Department of Labor.

Address: Port au Prince.

Honduras.

Ministerio de Fomento, Obras Públicas y Agricultura (Ministry of Public Works and Agriculture).

Address: Tegucigalpa.

Hungary.

Magyar Kir. Népjóléti és Munkaügyi Minisztérium (Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor).

Address: Kyrályi Palota, Budapest.

Statisztikai hivatal (Government Statistical office).

Address: II Keleti Karoly utca 5, Budapest.

India.

Department of Industries.

Address: Delhi.

Labor Office of the Government of Bombay.

Address: Bombay.

Irish Free State.

Department of Industry and Commerce.

Address: Government Building, Dublin.

Italy.

Ministero delle Corporazioni (Ministry of Corporations).

Address: Rome.

Japan.

Shakai Kyoku (Bureau of Social Affairs).

Address: Tokyo.

Latvia.

Ministry of Public Welfare.

Address: Riga.

Lithuania.

Vidaus Reikalu Ministerija (Ministry of Home Affairs).

Address: Kaunas.

Luxemburg.

General Directorate of Agriculture, Industry, and Social Welfare.

Division of commerce, industry, and labor.

Address of directorate: Luxemburg City.

Mexico.

Departamento de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo (Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor).

Address: Avenida Republica Argentina, N. 12, Mexico City.

Netherlands.

Ministerie van Arbeid, Handel, en Nijverheid (Ministry of Labor, Commerce, and Industry).

Address: Beznidenhout, The Hague.

⁵ Handles questions relating to urban labor matters.

⁶ Handles questions relating to rural labor matters.

New Zealand.

Department of Labour.
Address: Wellington.

Nicaragua.

Ministerio de Fomento (Ministry of Public Works).
Address: Managua.

Norway.

Departmentet for Social Saker (Ministry of Social Affairs).
Address: Viktoria terrasse, 11-13, Oslo.

Panama.

Ministerio de Agricultura y Obras Públicas (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).
Address: Panama.

Paraguay.

Ministerio del Interior (Ministry of the Interior).
Address: Asuncion.

Persia.

Ministry of Commerce, Agriculture, and Public Works.
Address: Teheran.

Peru.

Ministerio de Fomento (Ministry of Public Works).
Address: Lima.

Poland.

Ministerstwo Pracy i Opieki Społecznej (Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare).
Address: Place Dombrowski, 1, Warsaw.

Portugal.

Ministerio do Comércio e Comunicações (Ministry of Commerce and Communications).
Address: Lisbon.

Rumania.

Ministerul Muncii, Sanatatii si Ocrotirilor Sociale (Ministry of Labor, Health, and Social Welfare).
Address: Bucharest.

Salvador.

Ministerio de Fomento, Agricultura, Gobernacion y Trabajo (Ministry of Public Works, Agriculture, and Labor).
Address: San Salvador.

Siam.

Ministry of Commerce and Communications.
Board of Commercial Development.⁷
Address of ministry: Bangkok.

Spain.

Departamento de Trabajo (Ministry of Labor).
Address: Madrid.

Sweden.

Socialdepartementet (Ministry of Social Affairs).
Socialstyrelsen (Social Board).
Address of ministry: Mynttorget 2, Stockholm.

Switzerland.

Volkswirtschaftsdepartement (Federal Department of National Economy).
Arbeitsamt (Federal Labor Office).
Address of department: Palais Fédéral, Berne.

Turkey.

Ministry of Economy.
Address: Ankara (Angora).

Union of South Africa.

Department of Labour.
Address: Pretoria.

Uruguay.

Ministerio de Industrias (Ministry of Industries).
Oficina Nacional de Trabajo (National Labor Office).
Address of ministry: Montevideo.

Venezuela.

Ministerio de Fomento (Ministry of Public Works).
Address: Caracas.

Yugoslavia.

Ministarstvo Socijalne Politike (Ministry of Social Policy).
Address: Belgrade.

⁷ Deals with labor matters.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

- ARIZONA.—Inspector of Mines. *Twenty-second annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1933. Phoenix, 1934. 20 pp.*
Includes data on inspection of mines, and serious and fatal accidents.
- IDAHO.—Inspector of Mines. *Thirty-fifth annual report of the mining industry of Idaho, for the year 1933. Boise, 1934. 256 pp., illus.*
Contains detailed data on the various mining companies, with special chapters on production, employment, and accidents.
- NEW YORK.—Comptroller's Office. *Thirteenth report of comptroller on the operation of the State employees' retirement system, together with the report of the actuary on the thirteenth valuation of its assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1933. Albany, 1934. 54 pp. (Legislative Document (1934) No. 12.)*
- NORTH DAKOTA.—Coal-Mine Inspection Department. *Fifteenth annual report, from November 1, 1932, to October 31, 1933. Bismarck, 1934. 29 pp.*
The report includes data on mines in operation and on fatal and nonfatal injuries.
- VIRGINIA.—Board of Education. *Occupational Series No. 11: Vocations for women. Richmond, 1933. 43 pp.*
This bulletin is an analysis of the requirements, remuneration, and conditions of employment for 19 selected vocations offering opportunity to women. It was compiled by the Division of Trade and Industrial Education of the Virginia State Board of Education for use in furthering the vocational and educational guidance program of the public school system.
- WYOMING.—Workmen's Compensation Department. *Seventeenth report, January 1 to December 31, 1932. Seventh report, Coal Mine Catastrophe Insurance Premium Fund. Tenth report, Wyoming Peace Officer's Indemnity Fund. Cheyenne, [1933?]. 158 pp.*
The department received reports during the year of 21 fatal and 1,665 nonfatal injuries.
- UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. *Report No. 889 (73d Congress, 2d session): Thirty-hour week for industry. Report [to accompany H.R. 8492] of Mr. Connery, Committee on Labor. Washington, 1934. 5 pp.*
— — — Committee on Labor. *Thirty-hour week bill. Hearings (73d Congress, 2d session) on H.R. 7202, H.R. 4116, and H.R. 8492, February 8-23, 1934. Washington, 1934. 492 pp.*
— — — Committee on Ways and Means. *Unemployment insurance. Hearings (73d Congress, 2d session) on H.R. 7659, March 21 to 30, 1934. Washington, 1934. 426 pp.*
— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Information Circular 6760: Explosions in New Mexico coal mines, 1895 to 1932, by G. M. Kintz. Washington, 1934. 10 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
Describes circumstances surrounding 17 coal-mine explosions which cost 478 lives and explains how they might have been prevented.
— — — *Information Circular 6762: Operating coal mines without accidents, by D. Harrington and W. J. Fene. Washington, 1934. 12 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
Cites records of 12 mines which operated a year or more without lost-time accidents.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Information Circular 6763: Accident experience and cost in Virginia coal mines, 1929 to 1933, inclusive, by Joseph F. Davies and H. B. Humphrey. Washington, 1934. 15 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

— — — *Information Circular 6764: Explosions in Illinois coal mines, 1883 to 1932, by C. A. Herbert. Washington, 1934. 13 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Describes causes of explosions which cost 764 lives, and outlines methods for avoidance of such explosions.

— — — *Information Circular 6765: Wyoming coal-mine explosions, 1881-1931, by G. M. Kintz. Washington, 1934. 20 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Discusses causes of 68 explosions and gas ignitions during the 22-year period, and possible means of prevention.

— — — *Information Circular 6766: Explosions in Virginia coal mines, 1839 to 1933, by Joseph F. Davies and H. B. Humphrey. Washington, 1934. 25 pp.*

Reviews the history of 29 explosions in which 531 lives were lost, suggests prevention methods, and quotes recommendations of the Mine Safety Board.

— — — Bureau of the Census. *Cooperatives as a factor in the distribution of agricultural commodities. Washington, 1934. 65 pp. (Fifteenth census of the United States, 1930. Census of distribution, Agricultural commodity series, Distribution No. A-206.)*

— Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. *Publication No. 116: A study of a change from one shift of 9 hours to two shifts of 6 hours each. Washington, 1934. 14 pp.*

— — — *Bulletin No. 117: The age factor as it relates to women in business and the professions. Washington, 1934. 66 pp., charts.*

— Farm Credit Administration. *Circular No. 6: Loans to farmers' cooperatives. Washington, 1933. 15 pp.*

An information pamphlet describing the types of loans available to farmers' cooperative associations and the procedure for obtaining credit.

— Federal Emergency Relief Administration. *Unemployment relief census, October 1933. Washington, 1934. 143 pp.*

Data from this report are published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— — — Division of Self-Help Cooperatives. *Cooperative Self-Help, Vol. 1, No. 1, May 1934. Washington, 1734 New York Avenue NW. 37 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

A monthly bulletin for cooperatives of the unemployed, designed to act as a clearing house for ideas of interest to self-help groups.

— Interstate Commerce Commission. Bureau of Statistics. *Forty-sixth annual report on the statistics of railways in the United States, for the year ended December 31, 1932, including also selected data relating to other common carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act for the year 1932. Washington, 1934. 416 pp.*

Includes data on number of employees and their working time and wages on class I steam railways.

Official—Foreign Countries

BRITISH COLUMBIA (CANADA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Seventeenth annual report, for the year ended December 31, 1933. Victoria, 1934. 24 pp.*

The report shows a 4 percent reduction in the total number of claims filed (18,274 in 1933 and 19,011 in 1932), but states that reports were received in 1933 of approximately 1,500 additional injuries in which the period of disability was less than 3 days and which did not require medical attention other than first aid.

CANADA.—Department of Labor. Annuities Branch. *An old age of comfort and happiness. Ottawa, [1934?]. 15 pp., illus.*

A pamphlet showing the advantages of the annuities sold by the Canadian Government and containing a description of the various plans offered.

FRANCE.—Ministère de la Santé Publique. Office Nationale d'Hygiène Sociale. *Répertoire bibliographique d'hygiène sociale pour l'année 1932, par F. Bourguin. Paris, 1933. 445 pp.*

Bibliography of social hygiene, covering alcoholism, social insurance, industrial accidents and diseases, etc.

— Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. *Rapport sur l'application de la loi des assurance sociales. Paris, 1934. 148 pp.*

Report of the operation of the French social insurance law covering the period from July 1, 1930, to December 31, 1932.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mines Department. Safety in Mines Research Board. *Paper No. 82: The movement of flame in firedamp explosions, by H. F. Coward and R. V. Wheeler. London, 1934. 59 pp., diagrams, illus.*

A summary account of experiments in the development and speed of explosions of firedamp and air.

— Registry of Friendly Societies. *Cooperative societies: Statistical summaries, 1923-32. London, 1934. 2 pp.*

NORWAY.—Hovedstyret for Statsbanene. *Norges jernbaner: Beretning for året 1 Juli 1932 to 30 Juni 1933. Oslo, 1934. 230 pp.*

A report on the operation of State railways in Norway during the fiscal year 1932-33, including information on old-age pensions and accidents. The report is printed in Norwegian with French translation of the table of contents and some table heads.

NOVA SCOTIA (CANADA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1933. Halifax, 1934. 32 pp.*

The number of injuries reported to the board during 1933 was 5,307, or 40 less than reported in 1932.

ONTARIO (CANADA).—Department of Labor. *Fourteenth annual report, 1933. Toronto, 1934. 76 pp. (Legislative Assembly, Sessional Paper No. 10, 1934.)*

Includes reports on the work of employment offices, apprenticeship, inspection of boilers and industrial establishments, industrial disputes, and wages and hours of labor.

— Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1933. Toronto, 1934. 74 pp. (Legislative Assembly, Sessional Paper No. 28, 1934.)*

During the year 1933 reports were received of 38,042 injuries, as against 41,470 reported in 1932. The total amount of compensation and medical benefits awarded also declined, from \$5,125,621 in 1932 to \$3,699,069 in 1933. The report includes statistical data for 1932, which were not available when the 1932 report was published.

QUEBEC (CANADA).—Department of Municipal Affairs. Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical year book. Quebec, 1933. 505 pp., charts.*

Includes data on the cooperative people's banks of the Province.

SOVIET UNION (U.S.S.R.).—Scientific Institute for Protection of Labor. *Hygienic rationalization of technological processes. Moscow, 1931. 79 pp., diagrams. (In Russian.)*

Treats of hygienic conditions and methods in preparation of various chemical compounds, especially in cotton textile establishments, in the Soviet Union.

Unofficial

ABBOTT, W. LEWIS. *Report for the Committee on Labor Conditions in the Growing of Sugar Beets [appointed by the Secretary of Labor]. [Washington?], 1934. 55 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Reviewed in this issue.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. *The Annals, Volume 173: The ultimate consumer—A study in economic illiteracy. Edited by J. G. Brainerd. Philadelphia, 1934. 230 pp.*

A consideration of consumers as a special-interest group, with particular reference to standards, prices, and the actual and potential means of consumer protection.

BEALES, H. L., AND LAMBERT, R. S., EDITORS. *Memoirs of the unemployed.* London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1934. 287 pp.

A realistic treatment of the effects of unemployment by means of first-hand accounts of the physical and mental effects of prolonged unemployment on the individual. These "memoirs" were written by 25 jobless workers representing all types of occupations. Two appendixes are included. Appendix A—How the workless spend their money—is an analysis of the household budgets of a number of unemployed families. Appendix B—The psychology of unemployment—is an analysis from the medical viewpoint, based upon clinical cases.

BEARD, CHARLES A., AND SMITH, GEORGE H. E. *The future comes: A study of the New Deal.* New York, Macmillan Co., 1933. 178 pp.

The recovery program is regarded by the authors as falling in five broad fields, i.e., government, industry and transportation, agriculture, finance, and relief. Each is treated after giving a background of the crisis of March 1933. Legislation and the principles of the recovery program are discussed.

CASUALTY ACTUARIAL SOCIETY. *Proceedings, May 26, 1933. Vol. XIX, Part II, No. 40.* New York, 90 John Street [1933?], pp. 215-416.

Papers read or presented at the 40th semiannual meeting of the society, held at New York, May 26, 1933. The subjects covered include the cost of unemployment benefits, ratemaking and compensation insurance, and American remarriage statistics.

— — — *Proceedings, November 24, 1933. Vol. XX, Part I, No. 41.* New York, 90 John Street [1934?] 254 pp.

Papers read and presented at the 20th annual meeting held at New York, November 24, 1933, and discussions of papers read at the previous meeting. Papers on ratemaking and workmen's compensation are included.

COMITÉ CENTRAL DES HOUILLÈRES DE FRANCE. *Rapport présenté à l'assemblée générale ordinaire du 23 Mars 1934.* Paris, 35 Rue Saint-Dominique, 1934. 21 pp.

The annual report of the French coal operators' association for the year 1933. The tables cover production, average output per worker, and average wages over a period of years.

CREANGE, HENRY. *The guilds of America.* New York, Guilds of America Foundation, Inc., 1934. 217 pp., charts.

A plan for industrial decentralization and for the revival of craftsmanship through the development of a modern adaptation of the old guild system.

DAUGHERTY, CARROLL R. *Labor under the N.R.A.* New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1934. 38 pp.

A discussion of the significance of the various provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, code provisions, and the effect of code operation on production, employment, earnings, and working time.

DENBY, CHARLES, JR. *The case for old-age assistance in Pennsylvania.* Philadelphia, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, 1933. 24 pp.

DUNHAM, ARTHUR. *Emergency relief in Pennsylvania.* Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, 1933. 30 pp.

FEDERAL CODES, INC. *A handbook of N.R.A. An analysis and compilation of the National Industrial Recovery Act and related statutes, Federal and State, and of all executive orders, regulations, agreements, administrative rulings and judicial decisions relative thereto; together with a comparative presentation of typical provisions of the several codes of fair competition, the texts of the principal codes and summaries of all minor codes, edited by Lewis Mayers.* New York, 32 Union Square, 1934. 842 pp. (2d edition.)

Material supplementing this handbook is published in The NRA Reporter, issued by Federal Codes, Inc.

HAMPSON, E. M. *The treatment of poverty in Cambridgeshire, 1597-1834.* Cambridge, University Press, 1934. 308 pp., illus. (Cambridge Studies in Economic History.)

A detailed historical study of the practical workings of the Elizabethan Poor Law of 1597 in one county. The development of the workhouse system is traced from its inception down to 1834, and the handling of outdoor relief is outlined. One chapter deals with pauper apprenticeship.

HÉREIL, GEORGES. *Le chômage en France. Étude de législation sociale.* Paris, Librairie du Recueil Sirey, 1932. 208 pp., map.

The writer outlines the history of protection against unemployment in France and discusses the statistical data available on unemployment. In the second part the various systems of unemployment assistance are discussed, and in the third section the protection afforded to the unemployed by the French social insurance law, and by the municipalities and the communes. In the concluding chapter there is a discussion of the experience of other countries with unemployment-insurance systems as compared with that of France.

HOFFHERR, RENÉ, AND MORIS, ROGER. *Revenus et niveaux de vie indigènes au Maroc.* Paris, Librairie du Recueil Sirey, 1934. 244 pp.

The authors describe Moroccan working and living conditions, food production and consumption, transportation needs of the country, and needs of the natives in regard to amusements and living comforts.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'AGRICULTURE. *Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1932.* Rome, 1934. 1574 pp.

This 1932 legislative year book of the International Institute of Agriculture contains references to the laws in various countries on agricultural cooperation, insurance and credits, relationship between capital and labor, and rural hygiene.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES. *Proceedings of the twenty-first annual meeting, Washington, D.C., October 24-25, 1933. Cleveland, Ohio (B. C. Seiple, Secretary), [1934?]. [Various paging.] (Mimeographed.)*

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. *Research Service Bulletin No. 13: A directory of agencies working with and for adults.* Chicago, 203 North Wabash Avenue, 1934. 71 pp.

Includes only agencies with charters from the national government or having programs of Nation-wide scope.

JAPAN YEAR BOOK, 1933. Tokyo, Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, Osaka Building, [1933?]. 1383 pp.

Among the 45 chapters of this volume is one dealing with labor and labor movements. In another chapter social problems and social works are discussed.

LIPOVETZ, FERD JOHN. *A recreation and sports handbook for playground, school, community, and camp.* Minneapolis, Burgess Publishing Co., 1934. 400 pp. (Multigraphed.)

A great variety of recreation activities are outlined, with suggested programs and descriptions of successful methods of putting them in operation.

MACDONALD, LOIS, AND OTHERS. *Labor and the N.R.A.* New York, Affiliated Schools for Workers, Inc., 1934. 51 pp.

This pamphlet is divided into three parts, the first of which is devoted to the position of labor in relation to code making, labor provisions of codes, the National Labor Board, etc.; the second to an analysis of the needle-trades unions and the National Recovery Administration; and the third to a similar analysis for hosiery workers. The publication also carries a bibliography.

MACDONALD, WILLIAM. *The menace of recovery; what the New Deal means.* New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 401 pp.

A history and criticism of parts of the recovery program as developed and applied to the end of 1933. It is devoted particularly to the legislation for domestic recovery, leaving for later consideration foreign relations, the tariff, foreign trade, and international reaction to the monetary policy.

MAUROIS, ANDRÉ. *Chantiers Américains.* Montrouge, L'Imprimerie Moderne, 1933. 191 pp., illus.

An account of conditions in the United States during the depression.

MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1934. *An authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities, edited by Clarence E. Ridley and Orin F. Nolting.* Chicago, International City Managers' Association, 1934. 256 pp.

Includes data on salaries and tenure of city officials.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING. *Census of public health nursing in the United States, 1931, by Louise M. Tattershall.* New York, 450 Seventh Avenue, 1931. 71 pp.

The report contains statistics of the number of public-health nurses engaged in industrial nursing throughout the United States, based on the 1930 census.

NEBRASKA UNIVERSITY. Extension Division. *Nebraska Studies in Business No. 33: Unemployment in Lincoln, Nebraska, November 1932*, by Cleon O. Swayzee. Lincoln, 1933. 30 pp.

— *Nebraska Studies in Business No. 34: Unemployment in Lincoln, Nebraska, November 1933*, by Cleon O. Swayzee. Lincoln, 1933. 35 pp.

NEUMAN, ANDREW MARTIN. *Economic organization of the British coal industry*. London, George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 1934. 537 pp.

A review of the economic and political factors surrounding the British coal industry and of new forms of organization being fostered under the Government's pledges and guidance.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. College of Commerce and Administration. Bureau of Business Research. *Employment and pay roll fluctuations in Ohio, 1926-32*, by Howard G. Brunsman. Columbus, 1934. 84 pp., charts.

PERKINS, FRANCES. *People at work*. New York, John Day Co., 1934. 287 pp.

This volume treats chronologically the position of labor from colonial times to the present, touching upon the problems of unemployment and those confronting us in a surplus economy. One section is devoted to the purpose of the Department of Labor, which is described as dedicated to achieving a good life for the wage earners of America.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. Industrial Relations Section. *Hours of work and recovery, summary of fact and opinion*, by Eleanor Davis. Princeton, N.J., 1934. 52 pp. (Mimeographed.)

The history of the legislation for shorter working hours is traced, hours provisions under the National Recovery Administration codes are analyzed, and arguments presented for and against shorter hours.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE. *Publication No. 39: Unemployment and relief documents. A bibliography of source materials, compiled by the document section of the University of Chicago libraries*. Chicago, 850 East 58th Street, 1934. 18 pp.

SHALLOO, J. P. *Private police, with special reference to Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia, American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1933. 224 pp. (Monograph No. 1.)

A study of the development, organization, and functions of private police and detectives, with special reference to the system in vogue in Pennsylvania. The record of industrial police in strikes in the coal, iron and steel, and railroad industries is reviewed, and the attitude of organized labor toward the industrial police system is analyzed in the light of workers' experience. The bibliography covers official Government documents, reports of specific strikes, books, and magazine articles.

STEIN, EMANUEL, AND OTHERS. *Labor and the New Deal*. New York, F. S. Crofts & Co., 1934. 95 pp.

A review of labor's status under the National Industrial Recovery Act with particular reference to legal phases of protective labor legislation, including provisions as to collective bargaining.

STEVENSON, E. F. *Unemployment relief—the basic problem*. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1934. 284 pp.

The writer discusses unemployment as a problem of public assistance without reference to the theories of its causation. Various measures which have been followed in England to meet the problem of unemployment at different periods are described with a view to showing the different aspects of the problem.

SWIFT, LINTON B. *New alignments between public and private agencies in a community family welfare and relief program: Basic principles and their application in a given situation*. New York, Family Welfare Association of America, 130 East 22d Street, 1934. 72 pp.

TAWNEY, R. H. *The school-leaving age and juvenile unemployment*. London, Workers' Educational Association, 1934. 31 pp.

A plea to increase the compulsory school attendance age in Great Britain to cover 4 years of secondary schooling, both as an educational measure and to keep children off the labor market.

UNION SUISSE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE CONSOMMATION (U.S.C.) BÂLE. *Rapports et comptes sur l'activité des organes de l'union en 1933*. Basel, 1934. 109 pp.

Annual report, for 1934, of the Swiss Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies.